

1 Ready, get set, go!





- Scope of unit 1

Vocabulary

- **Greetings:** Good morning / afternoon / evening / night
  How are you? - I'm fine / okay.
  Thank you, see you later.
- **Family:** child / children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, cousins, man, woman.
- **Verbs:** eat, drink, play, ride, walk, drive, make.
- **Numbers:** 1 – 100, half past
  nest, cubs, pride, herd.

Language

- He / She eats breakfast.
- He / she doesn't walk to school.
- Does he / she drink tea?
  Yes, he / she does. **No**, he / she doesn't.
- I need to drink water.
- I want to eat chocolate.



Values

- Honesty.
- Showing respect and love to family.

Integrated cross-curriculum topics

- Math : Numbers 1 – 100, telling the time.
- Social sciences : Families.



Lesson 1
Ready, get set, go!

Objectives SB P. (2 – 3) / AB P. (2 – 3)

- To recognize the different parts of the day. للتعرف على الأوقات المختلفة.
- To greet people during the time of the day. تحية الناس.
- To tell the time. لمعرفة الوقت.

Words Bank

Greetings تحيات			
Hello!	أهلا	Hi	أهلا
How are you?	كيف حالك؟	I'm okay!	أنا بخير
Thank you	شكراً	See you soon	أراك قريباً
Good morning	صباح الخير	Good afternoon	تحيه لبعد الظهر
Good evening	مساء الخير	Good night	تصبح على خير (وقت النوم)

Parts of the day أجزاء اليوم			
morning	الصباح	afternoon	الظهيرة
evening	المساء	night	الليل

Phrases تعبيرات	
It's time for school.	وقت الذهاب للمدرسة.
It's time to go home.	وقت الذهاب للمنزل.
Dad has arrived home from work.	لقد عاد أبى من العمل



Pictorial Words

Parts of the day


morning

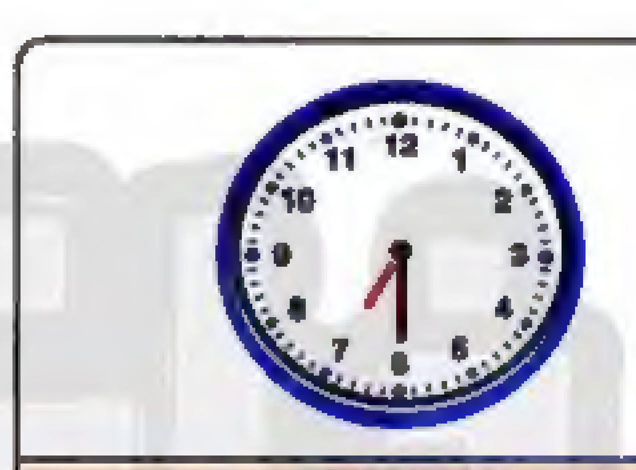

afternoon


evening


night

Telling the time


It's 7 : 00 am.
It's seven o'clock.


It's 7 : 30 am.
It's half past seven.

Note

Am : in the morning.
Pm : in the afternoon.


Good morning.


Good afternoon.



Good evening.

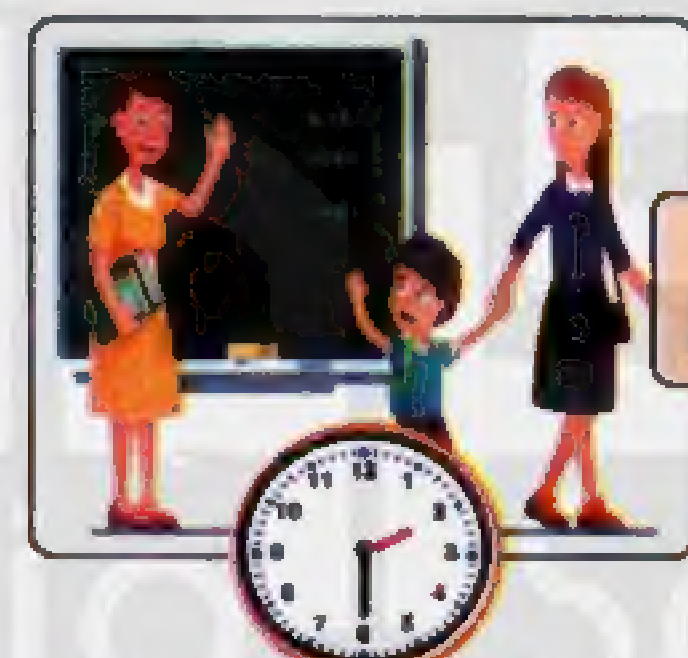


Good night.

Phrases



It's 7 : 00 am.
It's time for school.



It's 2 : 30 pm.
It's time to go home.



It's 7 : 00 pm.
Dad has arrived home from work.



It's 10 : 00 pm.
It's time to go to bed.

Speaking


Hello, Dina.
Hi, Adel.
How are you?
I'm fine, I'm okay, thank you.
Good morning.
Good morning.
Good afternoon.
Good afternoon.
Good evening.
Good evening.
See you soon!
See you later.

Is this your ball?

Yes, it is.

Is this your bike?

Yes, it is.

Activities

1 Connect.

1) Good morning. •

2) Good afternoon. •

3) Good evening. •

4) I'm okay! •

5) It's time to go home. •

6) Dad has arrived home. •

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(e)


(f)


2 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) How are you?	a) Good evening.
2) It's 7 : 00 am.	b) It's time to go home.
3) It's 2 : 30 pm.	c) I'm fine, thank you.
4) Good evening.	d) Good morning.
	e) It's time for school.

3 Look and complete.

go home – work – okay – Is this – school

1) How are you? I'm ....

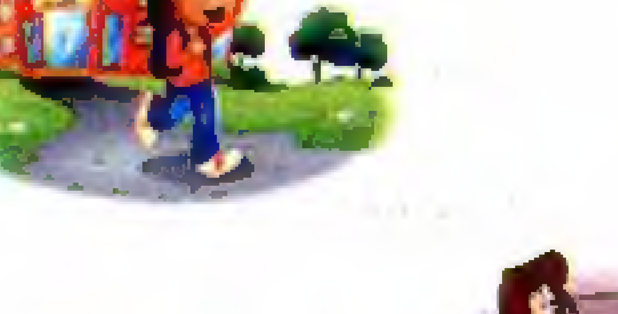


2) .... your kite? Yes, it is.

3) It's time for ....



4) It's time to ....



5) Dad has arrived home from ....







4 Circle the correct answer.

1. 
- Good morning.
- Good evening.

2. 
- Good morning.
- Good afternoon.

3. 
- Good evening.
- Good morning.

4. 
- Good evening.
- Good night.

5 Rearrange to make sentences.

1) this – your – ball – Is?

....

2) are – How – you?

....

3) It's – school – time – for.

....

4) go – time – to – It's – home.

....

5) has – work – from – Dad – home – arrived.

....

6) fine, – you – I'm – thank.

....

6 Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.

Good morning, Adel. How are you?

....

Lesson 2

Language Use

Objectives SB P. (4) / AB P. (4)

- To use present simple tense to talk about daily routine.
- To ask and answer (yes / no) question using the present simple tense. استخدام الفعل المضارع وتعلم الأسئلة والإجابة بنعم و لا.
- To talk about daily routine using time. للتحدث عن الروتين اليومى.

Words Bank

Nouns			
breakfast	افطار	school	مدرسه
mom	أم	lunch	غداء
sandwiches	ساندوتشات	water	ماء
tennis	تنس	bike	دراجه

Verbs			
get up	يستيقظ	eat	يأكل
drink	يشرب	ride	يركب
play	يلعب	have	يتناول

Pictorial Words


get up
يستيقظ


breakfast
افطار


lunch غداء


sandwich
ساندوتش

Language Use

The present simple tense

Form

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Question form
I	eat	don't eat	Do I eat .... ?
You	eat	don't eat	Do you eat .... ?
He	eats	doesn't eat	Does he eat .... ?
She	eats	doesn't eat	Does she eat .... ?
We	eat	don't eat	Do we eat .... ?
They	eat	don't eat	Do they eat .... ?

Use To talk about daily routine. نستخدم الفعل المضارع فى التحدث عن العادات والروتين اليومى.

Study the examples



I **get up** at seven o'clock.
أنا أستيقظ الساعة السابعة صباحاً.

I **eat** my breakfast at half past seven.
أنا أفطر الساعة السابعة والنصف صباحاً.



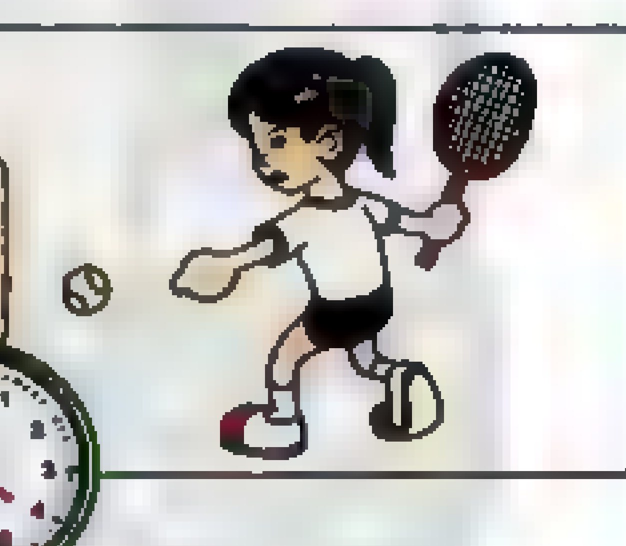


I walk to school with my mom at eight o'clock.
أنا أمشى إلى المدرسة مع أمى الساعة الثامنة صباحاً.



I have lunch at one o'clock.
أنا أكل الغداء الساعة الواحدة.

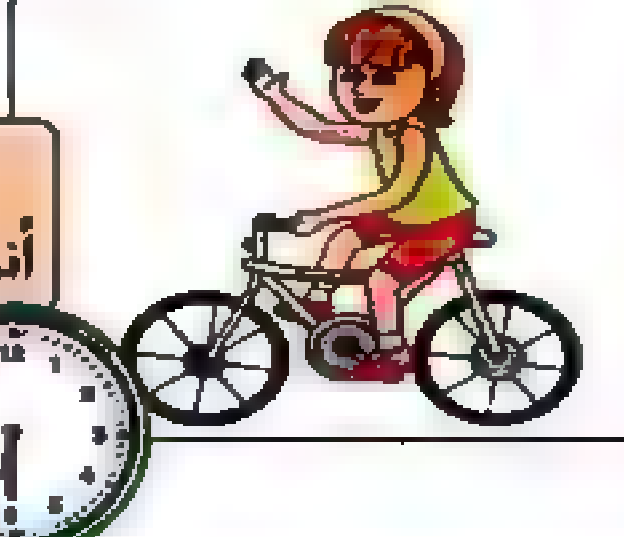
I eat sandwiches and drink water five o'clock.
أنا أكل ساندوتشات وأشرب الماء الساعة الخامسة.



I play tennis after school at half past four.
أنا ألعب تنس بعد المدرسة الساعة الرابعة والنصف.



I go home at half past five o'clock.
أنا أذهب إلى المنزل الساعة الخامسة والنصف.



I ride my bike at half past six o'clock.
أنا أركب دراجتى الساعة السادسة والنصف.



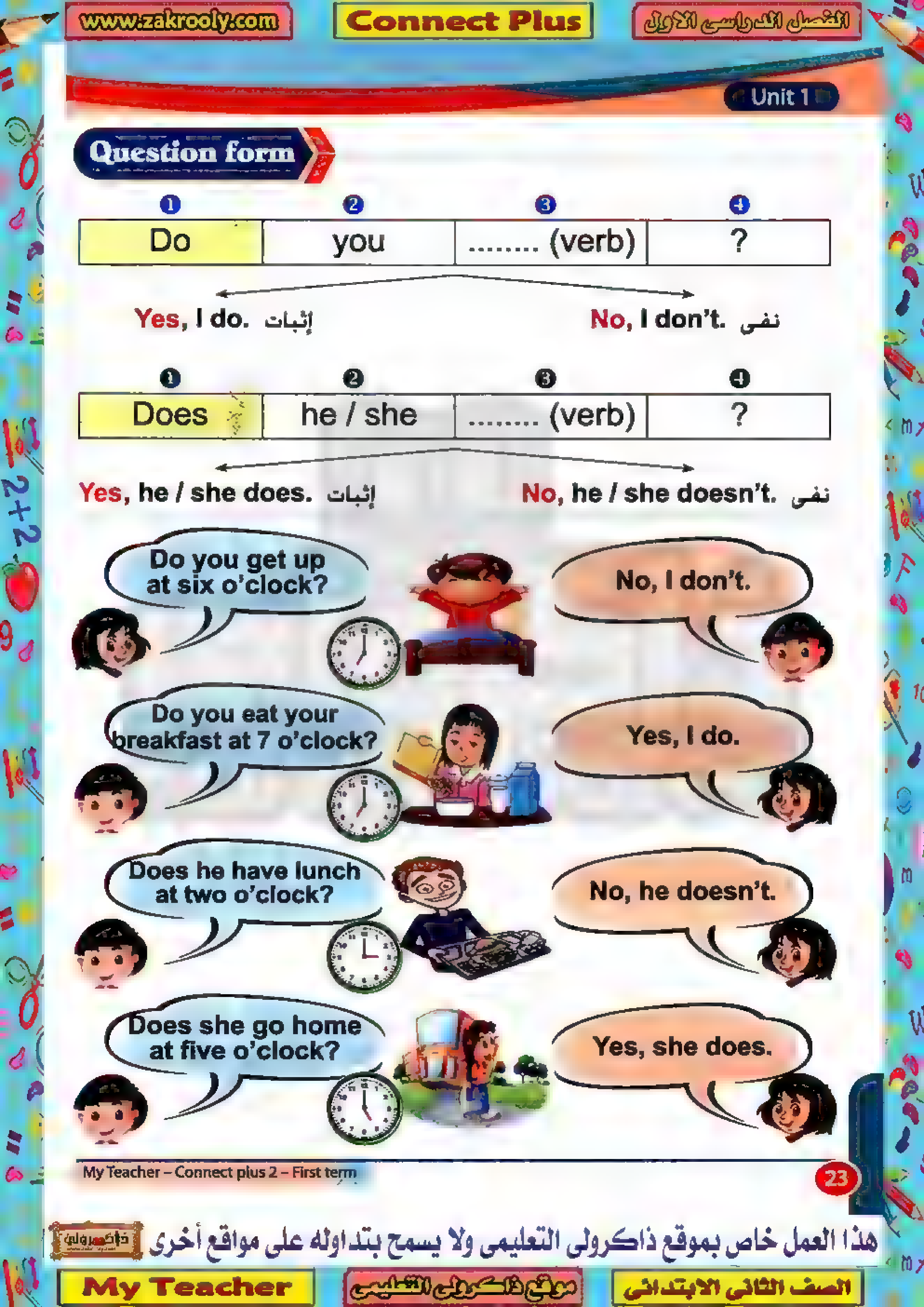
Question form

❶	❷	❸	❹
Do	you	.... (verb)	?

Yes, I do. إثبات　　　　**No,** I don't. نفى

❶	❷	❸	❹
Does	he / she	.... (verb)	?

Yes, he / she does. إثبات　　　　**No,** he / she doesn't. نفى



Activities

1 Read and match.

1) I get up at six o'clock. •

2) I eat my breakfast at half past six. •

3) I walk to school at half past seven. •

4) I have my lunch at one o'clock. •

5) I go home at half past five. •

6) He plays tennis at half past four. •

7) She gets up at seven o'clock. •

8) They play football at three o'clock. •

a 

b 

c 

d 

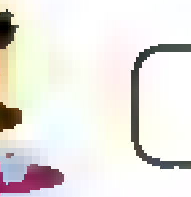
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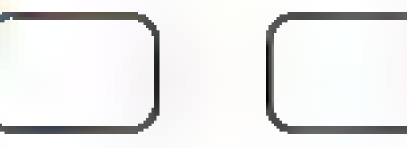
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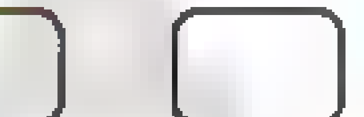
g 

h 

2 Mark (✓) the correct answer.

		Yes	No
1) I get up at seven o'clock.			
2) I eat my breakfast at six o'clock.	 		
3) He walks to school at eight o'clock.			
4) She has lunch at three o'clock.			
5) They go home at two o'clock.			



3 Look and complete.

1

I .... at seven o'clock.

2

I .... my breakfast at half past seven.

go home
get up
have
eat

3

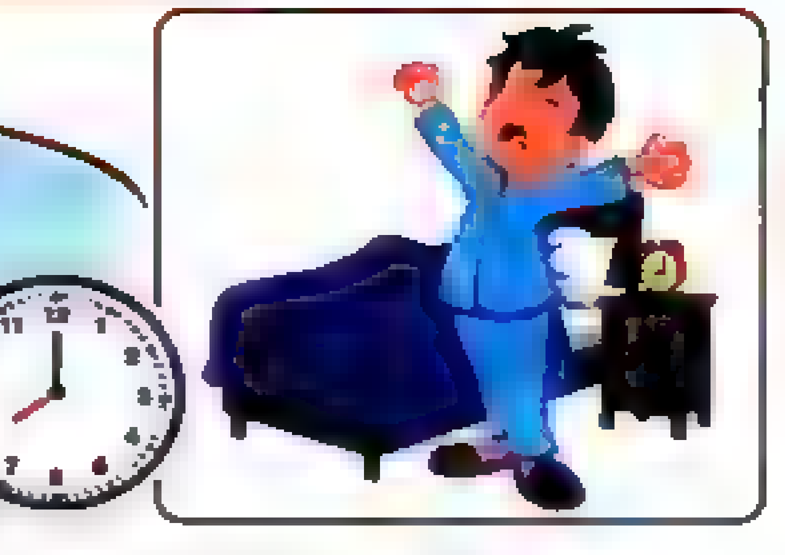
They .... lunch at two o'clock.

4

I .... at four o'clock.

4 Circle the right answer.

1 Do you get up at eight o'clock?



- Yes, I do.
- No, I don't.

2 Do you have breakfast at seven o'clock?



- Yes, I do.
- No, I don't.

3 Does he play tennis at four o'clock?





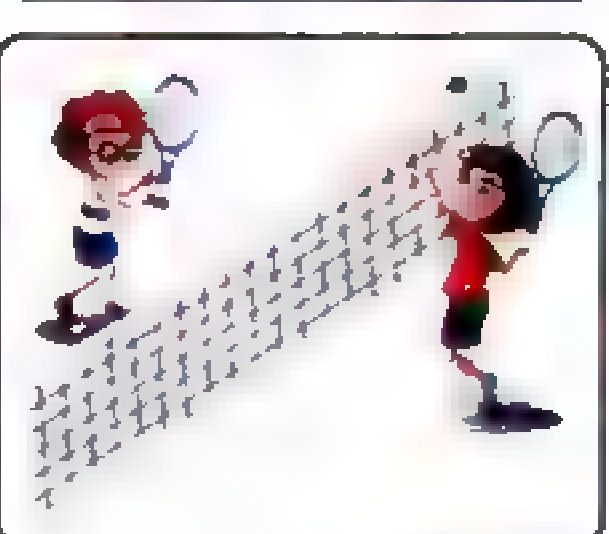
- Yes, he does.
- No, he doesn't.

4 Does she ride a bike?



- Yes, she does.
- No, she doesn't.

5 Do they play football?



- Yes, they do.
- No, they don't.

5 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) I (get up – gets up – get) at seven o'clock.
2) I (eats – eat – has) my breakfast at eight o'clock.
3) She (walks – walk – go) to school at half past seven.
4) He (walks – plays – play) tennis at four o'clock.
5) They (go – goes – walks) home at six o'clock.
6) Adel (gets – gets up – get up) at half past six.
7) Dalia (have – eat – eats) lunch at three o'clock.
8) (Do – Does – Is) he play basketball after school?
9) (Do – Does – Are) you walk to school at eight o'clock?
10) Do you (eats – eat – has) lunch at two o'clock?
11) Do you (walks – goes – walk) to school?
12) Does he (play – have – plays) tennis at 3 o'clock?

6 Add Do / Does.

1) .... you play tennis?
2) .... she eat lunch at three o'clock?
3) .... they walk to school at seven o'clock?
4) .... it drink milk?
5) .... you go home at five o'clock?
6) .... Dina get up at half past six?
7) .... Adel play football at four o'clock?
8) .... Ali and Dalia walk to school?
9) .... you have breakfast at seven o'clock?
10) .... Dalia go home at two o'clock?
11) .... the dog play football?
12) .... they have lunch at four o'clock?

Lesson 3

CLIL : Math

Objectives SB P. (5) / AB P. (5)

- To recognize numbers from 10 to 100. للتعرف على الأرقام
- To ask and answer "What's the time?". للسؤال والإجابة عن الوقت.
- To count and tell the time. للعد و معرفة الوقت.

Numbers


ten


twenty


thirty


forty


fifty


sixty

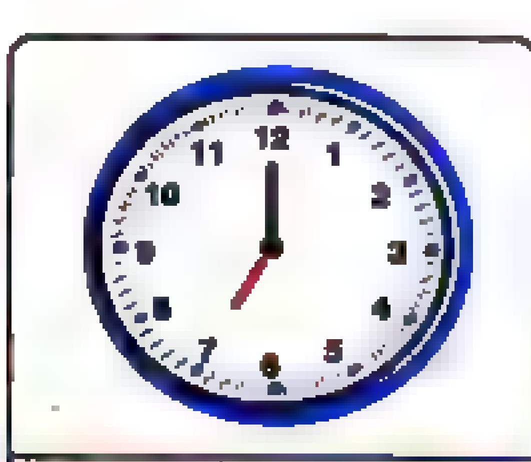

seventy


eighty


ninety


hundred

Telling the time

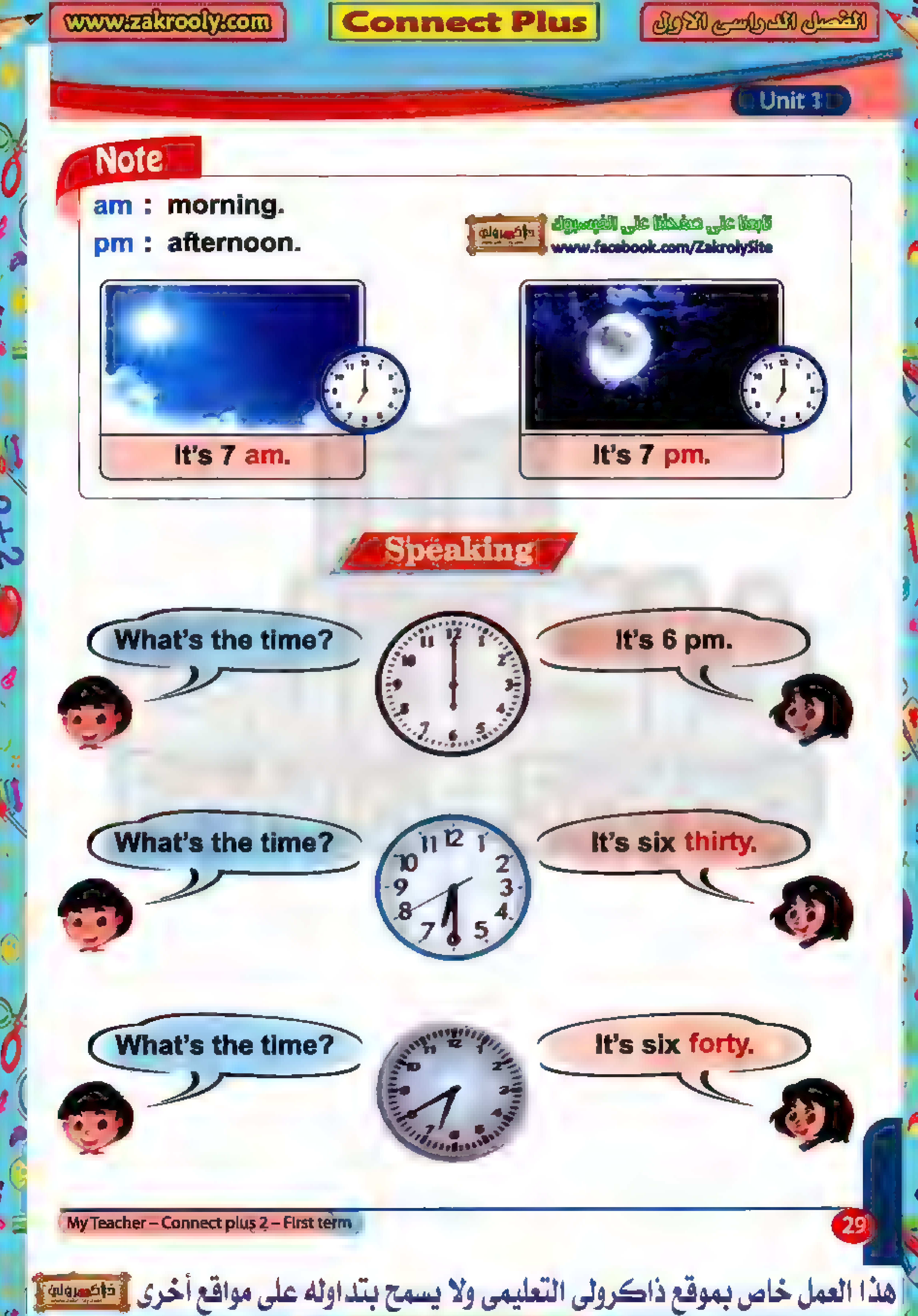

It's seven o'clock.


It's seven ten.


It's seven twenty.


It's seven forty.




Note
am : morning.
pm : afternoon.
تابعونا على صفحتنا على الفيس بوك
www.facebook.com/ZakrolySite
It's 7 am.
It's 7 pm.
Speaking
What's the time?
It's 6 pm.
What's the time?
It's six thirty.
What's the time?
It's six forty.

Activities

1 Connect.

1) twenty •
2) forty •
3) sixty •
4) eighty •
5) hundred •
6) thirty •

(a) 

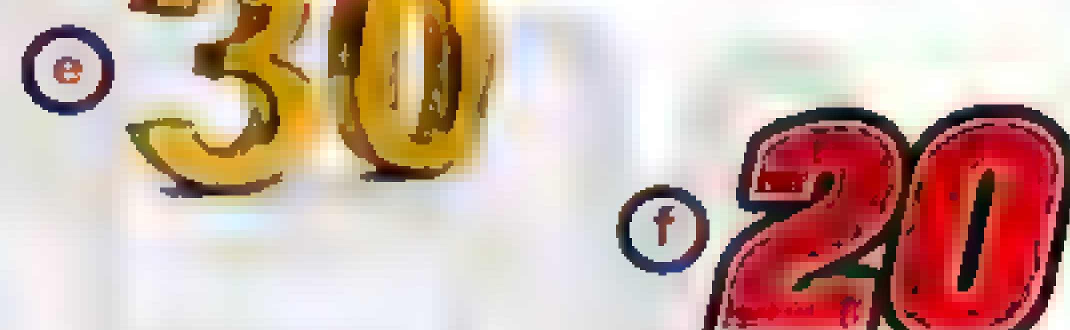
(b) 

(c) 80

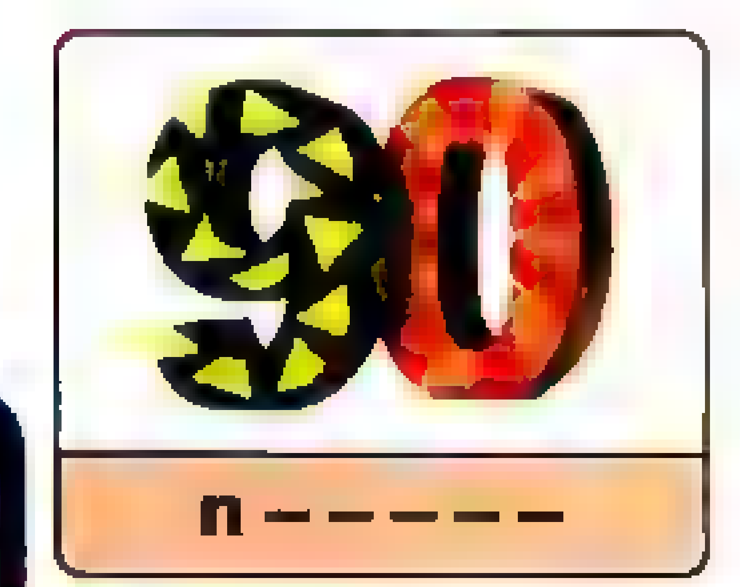
(d) 40

(e) 30

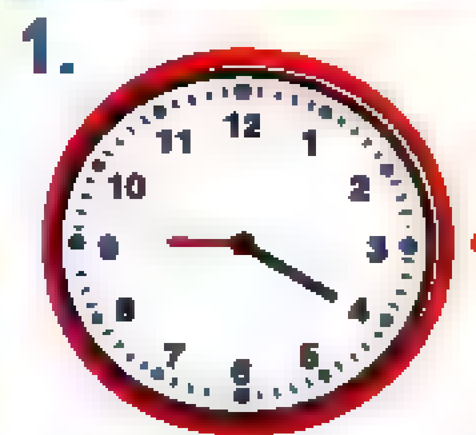
(f) 20



2 Supply the missing letters.

		
t - -	f - - - -	s - - - - - -
		
n - - - - -	t - - - - -	h - - - - - -

3 Circle the correct answer.

1.

- It's nine twenty.
- It's nine thirty.

2.

- It's four thirty.
- It's four forty.

3.

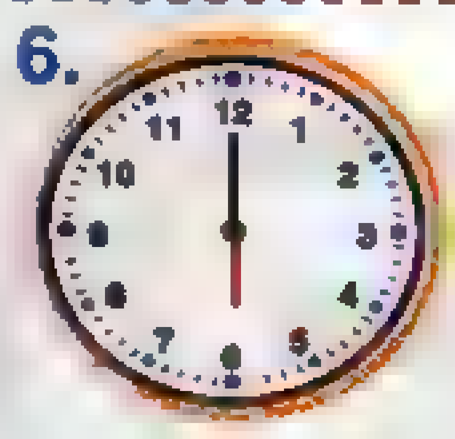
- It's two o'clock.
- It's two ten.

4.

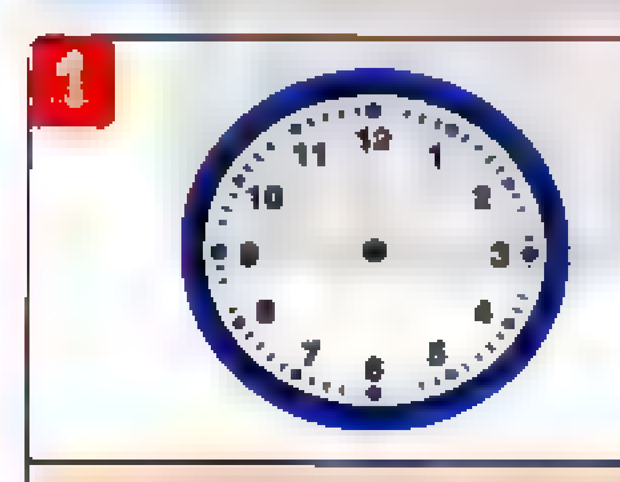
- It's twelve o'clock.
- It's twelve thirty.

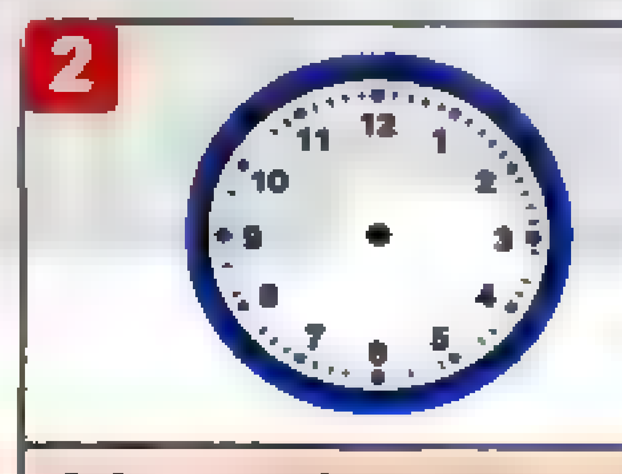
5.

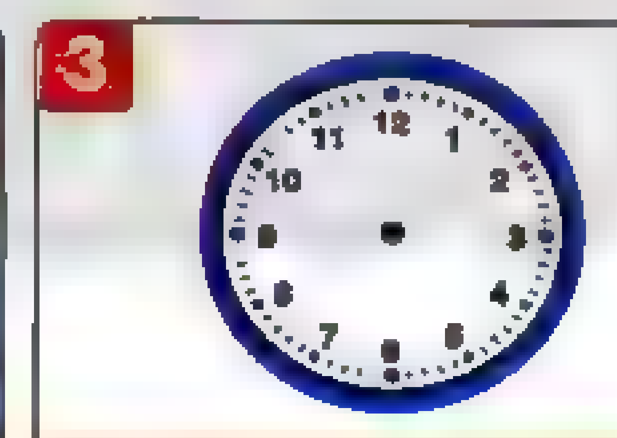
- It's eleven o'clock.
- It's twelve ten.

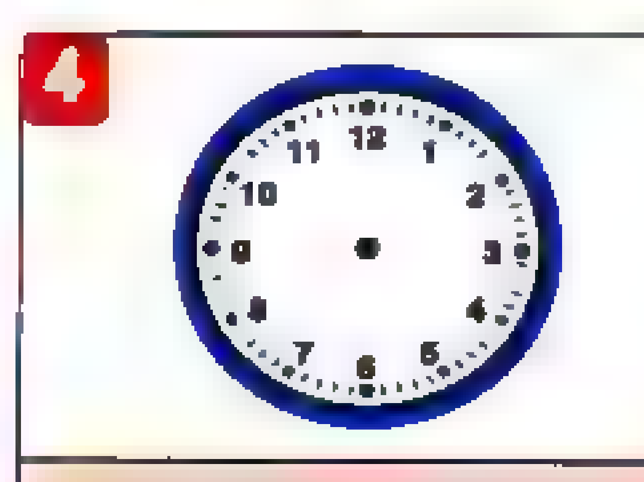
6.

- It's twelve o'clock.
- It's six o'clock.

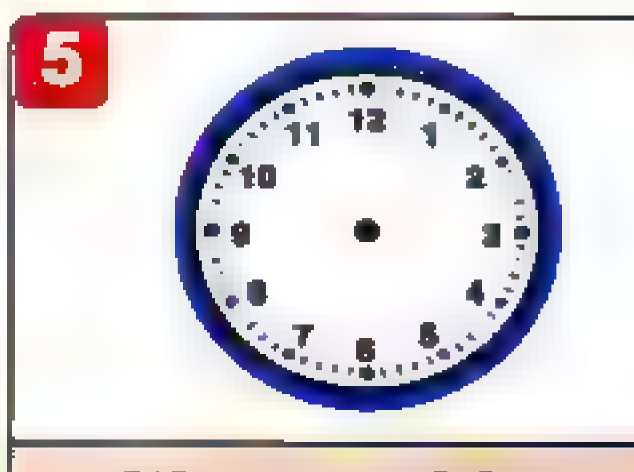
4 Draw the time.

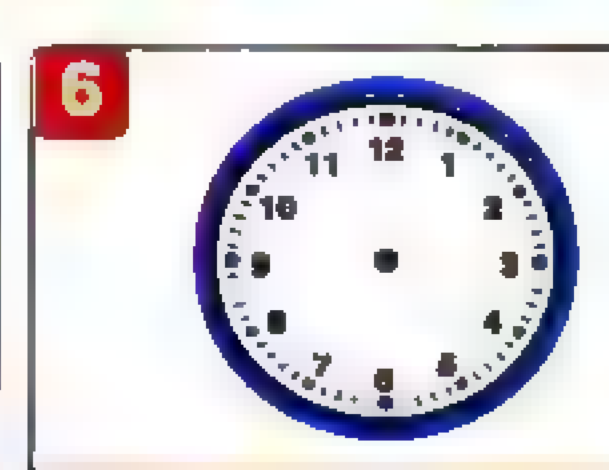
1

It's two forty.

2

It's twelve twenty.

3

It's eleven twenty.

4

It's five forty.

5

It's one thirty.

6

It's six thirty.

5 Look and answer.

1 What's the time?
It's ....
....

2 What's the time?
It's ....
....

3 What's the time?
It's ....
....

4 What's the time?
It's ....
....

5 What's the time?
It's ....
....

Lesson 4
Vocabulary

Objectives SB P. (6) / AB P. (6)

- To recognize the members of extended family. للتعرف على أفراد العائلة
- To introduce and describe the members of the family.

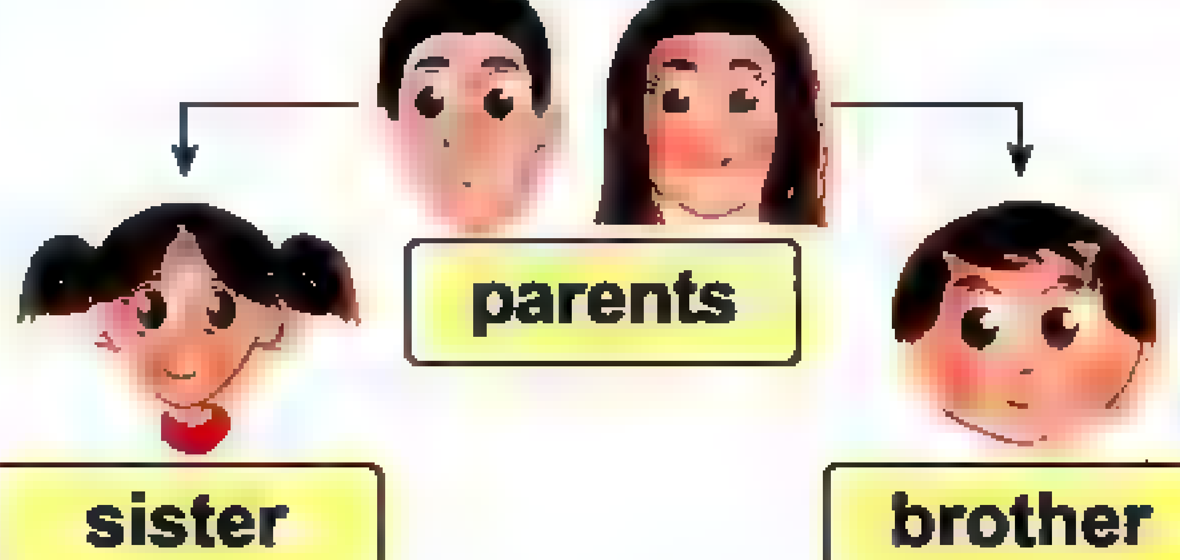
Words Bank

Family			
parents	الوالدين	mom	الأم
dad	أب	grandpa	الجد
grandma	الجدة	grandparents	الأجداد
grandchildren	الأحفاد	brother	أخ
sister	أخت	cousins	أولاد العم

grandparents







Hair			
short hair	شعر قصير	long hair	شعر طويل
curly hair	شعر مجعد	straight hair	شعر ناعم
brown hair	شعر بني	gray hair	شعر رمادى

Pictorial Words


straight hair
شعر ناعم


curly hair
شعر مجعد


long hair
شعر طويل


short hair
شعر قصير

Language Use

These are .... (Plurals)
نستخدم These are للتحدث عن الجمع

This is .... (singular)
نستخدم This is للتحدث عن المفرد


These are my grandparents.


These are my parents.


This is my grandpa.


This is my dad.


These are my brothers.

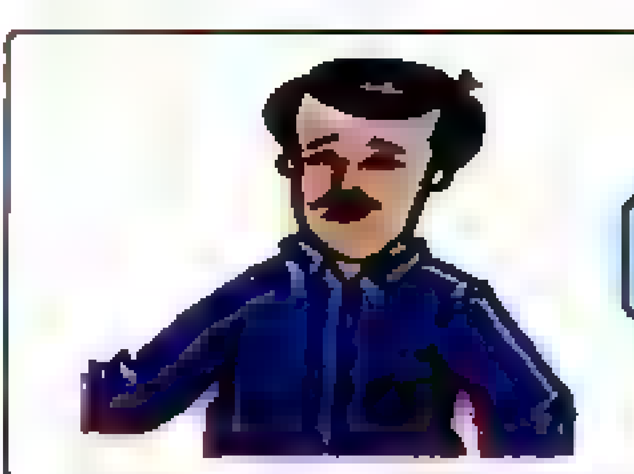

These are my cousins.


This is my brother.

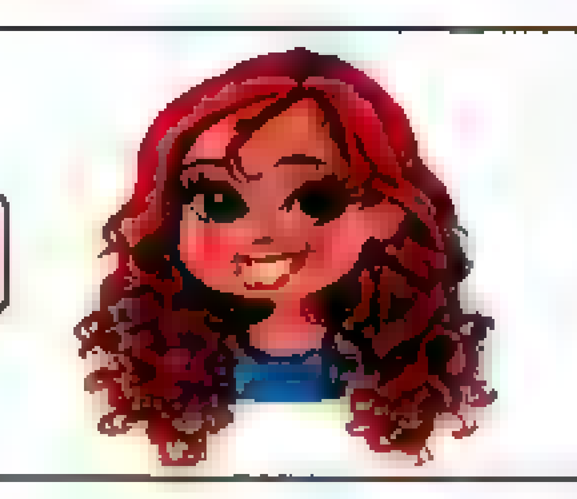

This is my cousin.



My family



My dad **has** short, black hair.



My mom **has** curly, brown hair.



My grandpa **has** gray hair.



My grandma **wears** glasses.





I **have** two baby cousins.



I **have** one brother and one sister.



Activities

1 Look and complete.

long black – short – glasses – curly – gray



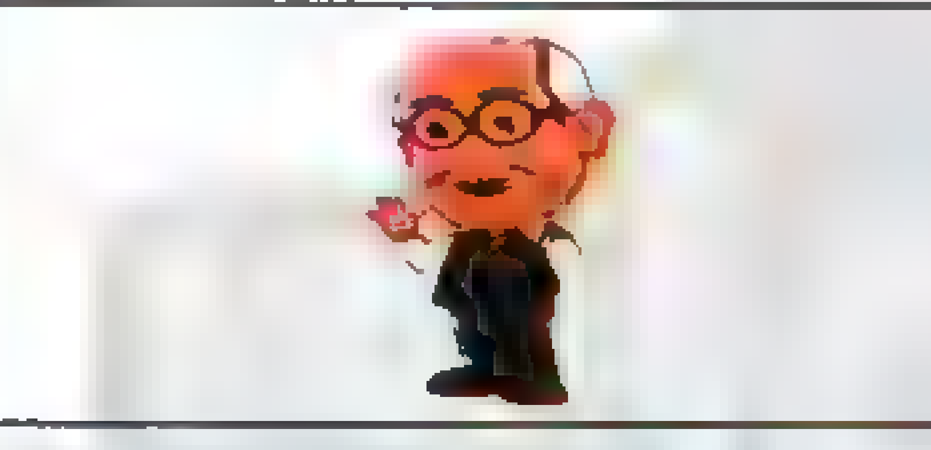
My dad has .... hair.



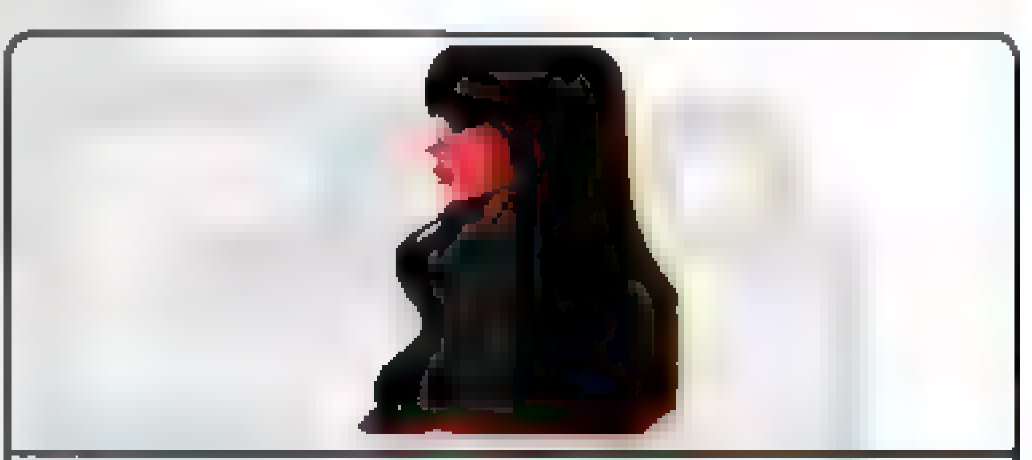
My sister has .... hair.



My grandma has .... hair.



My grandpa wears ....



My mom has .... hair.

2 Connect.

1) grandparents •
2) parents •
3) grandpa •
4) mom •
5) dad •
6) cousins •

a 


b 

c 

d 

e 

f 

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) (This – These – That) are my parents.
2) (This – These – They) is my grandpa.
3) My grandma (have – is – has) gray hair.
4) My dad (is – has – have) short, black hair.
5) (These – This – We) are my grandparents.
6) My grandpa and grandma (has – are – have) gray hair.
7) My grandparents have five (child – grandpa – grandchildren).
8) Dalia's grandma (wear – wears – have) glasses.
9) Dina's grandpa (has – is – have) tall.
10) I have two baby (uncles – parents – cousins).
11) I have one brother and one (grandparents – sister – uncles).

4 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

My name is Ahmed. These are my grandparents. My grandma wears glasses. My grandpa is tall. My grandparents have four grandchildren. My mom has long, brown hair. My dad has short, black hair. I have one sister. Her name is Dalia.

	Yes	No
1) Ahmed has one sister.		
2) Ahmed's grandpa wears glasses.		
3) Ahmed's mom has short hair.		
4) Ahmed's dad has short, black hair.		
5) Ahmed's grandparents have three grandchildren.		

Lesson 5 Reading and speaking

Objectives SB P. (7) / AB P. (7)

- To use the present continuous to describe actions at the moment.

Language Use

The present continuous tense

Form

Subject	Affirmative	Question form
I	am eating	Am I v-ing?
You	are eating	Are you v-ing?
He	is eating	Is he v-ing?
She	is eating	Is she v-ing?
It	is eating	Is it v-ing?
We	are eating	Are we v-ing?
They	are eating	Are they v-ing?

Use

To talk about actions happening at the moment of speaking.


He is playing football.


She is playing the piano.


We are making models.





Question form

1	2	3	4	5
What	is	he / she	doing	?
	are	you / they		

Note

- To form the present continuous, we add **ing** to the **verb**.

eat → eating
play → playing

- Verbs that end with **e**, drop the e and add **ing**.

bake → baking
make → making
ride → riding

Activities

1 Look and complete. تفوقك في أي عمل عليه العلامة دي

playing – riding – baking – making – eating – reading


Adel is .... his bike.


We are .... models.


Dalia is .... the piano.


My grandparents are ....


My sister is .... a cake.

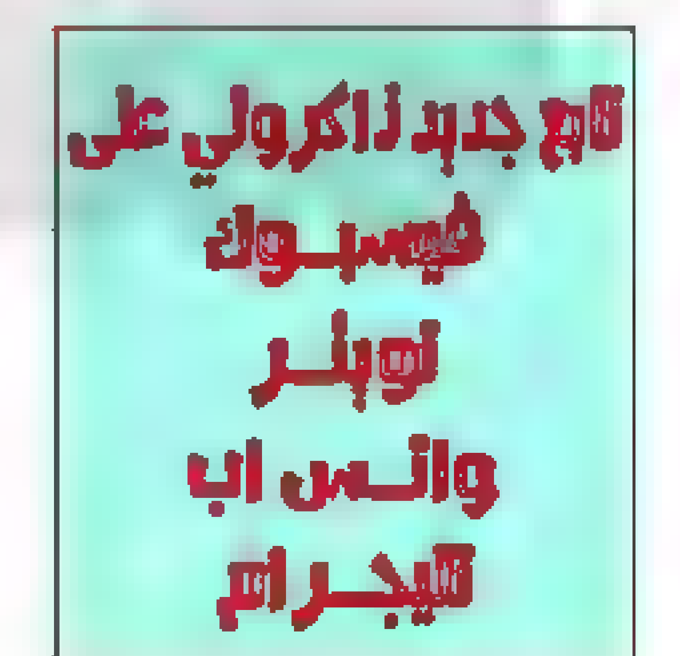

I am .... a sandwich.

2 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) I'm (reading – read – reads) a book.
2) He (am – is – are) listening to music.
3) She is (play – plays – playing) the piano.
4) (They – He – She) are eating breakfast.
5) He is (walks – walking – walk) in the park.
6) What (is – are – has) you doing?
7) They're (reading – read – reads) books.
8) What (is – are – has) he doing?
9) They (is – are – have) playing football.
10) Dalia (is – has – have) playing the piano.
11) I (have – am – are) eating a sandwich.

3 Correct the verb between brackets.

1) She (walk) .... in the park.
2) I (listen) .... to music.
3) They (eat) .... lunch.
4) He (play) .... football.
5) Tarek (ride) .... his bike.
6) We (make) .... models.
7) My sister (bake) .... a cake.
8) My grandparents (read) ....



4 Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.

These are my grandparents

....

5 Mark (✓) the correct answer.

	Yes	No
1) She is walking in the park.		
2) I am listening to music.		
3) They are eating lunch.		
4) He is playing football.		
5) She is eating breakfast.		

6 Look and answer.

1. What are you doing? — I ....
2. What is he doing? — He ....
3. What is she doing? — She ....
4. What are they doing? — They ....

Lesson 6

Story : A game in the park

Objectives SB P. (8 – 9) / AB P. (8 – 9)

- To practice language in daily life situation. للتمرن على الحادثة.
- To acquire the importance of family gathering. أهمية التجمع العائلى.
- To read a story for pleasure. لقراءة قصة.

Words Bank

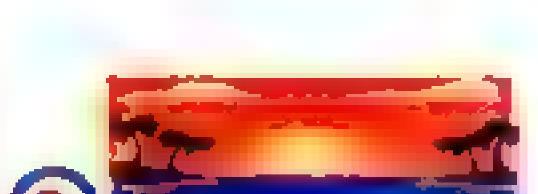
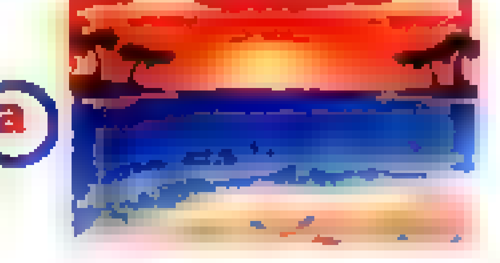
game	لعبه	park	حديقه
narrator	راوى القصه	sunny morning	صباح مشمش
new	جديد	kite	طياره ورق
parents	الوالدين	grandad	الجد
walk	يمشى	nice place	مكان جميل
white	أبيض	blue	أزرق
red	أحمر	windy	به رياح
run	يجرى	fly	يطير
sky	السماء	cousin	ابن العم
picnic	نزهه	family	أسره

Phrases	
That's a great idea.	فكره عظيمه.
Let's fly the kite.	هيا بنا نطير طائره.
It's nice to meet you.	جميل أن أراك.
It's nice to see you.	سعيد برؤيتك.
It's great.	عظيم.
What a lovely day!	ياله من يوم رائع !

Activities

1 Connect.

1) It's nice to meet you. •
2) Let's fly a kite. •
3) We're having a picnic. •
4) It's a sunny morning. •
5) Look! It's my cousin. •



(a)
(b)

(c)

(d)
(e)

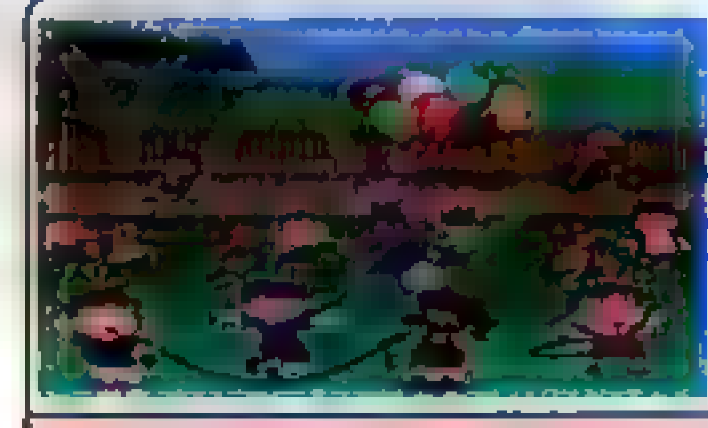


2 Look and complete.

sky – kite – picnic – park – lovely


They walk to the ....


Adel has a new ....


We're having a ....


There are two kites in the ....


What a .... day!



Lesson 7

Phonics

Objectives SB P. (10) / AB P. (10)

- To revise primary 1 phonics. مراجعة الحروف الابجدية وكتابتها.
- To write the letters (upper case / lower case).

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j

K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t

U	V	W	X	Y	Z
u	v	w	x	y	z

Note:
First letter in names should be Capital.

Study the examples

1) I live in Cairo.
2) My name is Adel.
3) I play tennis on Saturday.
4) I like English.

Activities

1 Write the lower case letters.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

2 Write the upper case letters.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

3 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.



My .... is Dalia.



I like ....


I live in ....

Lesson 8
CLIL : Math

Objectives SB P. (11) / AB P. (11)

- To recognize numbers from 1 – 100. للتعرف على الأرقام.
- To count from 1 – 100. لعد الأرقام.
- To use numbers to form sentences. استخدام الأرقام فى العمل.

Numbers


fifteen


twenty-two


seventy-four


sixty-one

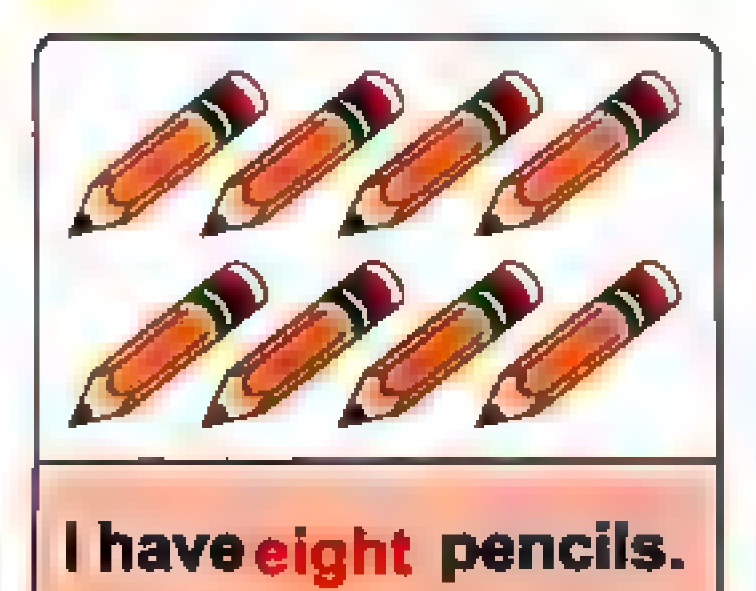

thirty-seven


eighty-eight


fifty-six


hundred

Study the examples


I have eight pencils.


My dad is forty-one years old.


My grandpa is sixty-three years old.

Unit 1



I can see **twenty** butterflies in the tree.



I can see **thirty-five** children in my class.

Activities

1 Connect.

1) sixty-one •
2) ninety-three •
3) thirty-nine •
4) thirteen •
5) seventy-four •
6) forty-seven •

a 

b 

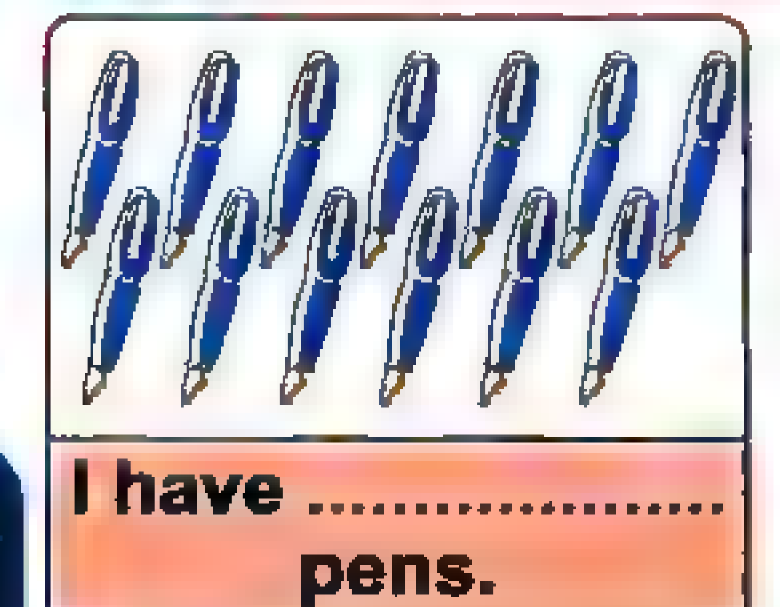
c 13

d 

e 61

f 

2 Look and complete.



I have .... pens.



I can see .... birds in the tree.



My mom is .... years old.

I can see .... flowers.

I can see .... children in the park.

3 Read and write the number.

1) seventy-four	....	6) ninety-three	....
2) twenty-eight	....	7) forty-nine	....
3) sixty-one	....	8) eighty-six	....
4) one hundred	....	9) fifty-seven	....
5) thirty-five	....	10) thirteen	....

4 Write the numbers in letters.

1) 21	....	6) 59	....
2) 82	....	7) 28	....
3) 36	....	8) 63	....
4) 75	....	9) 34	....
5) 43	....	10) 95	....

Lesson 9

CLIL : Social science

Objectives SB P. (12) / AB P. (12)

- To recognize different types of families. للتعرف على العائلات المختلفة.
- To recognize and talk about animals families.
للتعرف والتحدث عن عائلة الحيوانات.

families	عائلات	city	مدينه
different	مختلف	visit	يزور
month	شهر	feed	يطعم
baby lion	صغير الأسد	together	معاً

Pictorial Words


big family
عائلة كبيرة


small family
عائلة صغيرة


nest عش


cub أسد صغير


pride
قطيع أسود


herd
قطيع أفيال

Activities

1 Choose.

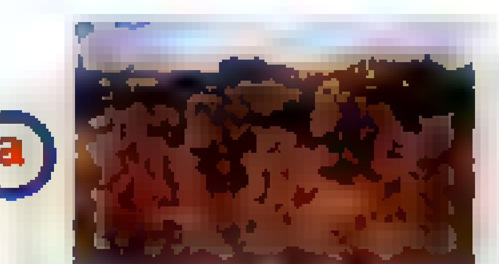
1) Lions live in a group called (**nest – pride – herd**).

2) Baby (**lions – birds – elephants**) live in a nest.

3) Elephants live in a group called (**nest – pride – herd**).
4) Lots of lion families live (**together – different – another**).
5) The baby lions are called (**herd – nest – cubs**).
6) (**Lions – Birds – Elephants**) live in a group called herd.
7) We (**water – feed – visit**) my grandparents every month.

2 Connect.

1) big family •
2) small family •
3) cubs •
4) nest •
5) herd •
6) pride •

a 

b 



c

d 

e

f 

3 Rearrange to make sentences.

1) nest – a – Baby – live – birds – in.

....

2) cubs – are – lions – Baby – called.

....

3) live – in – herd – Elephants – a.

....

4) live – different – in – city – My – a – grandparents.

....

5) two – and – brother – sisters – a – have – I.

....

4 Mark (✓) the correct answer.

	Yes	No
1) I have two sisters and a brother.		
2) I have a small family.		
3) A baby bird lives in a nest.		
4) A group of lions is a pride.		
5) A group of elephants is a herd.		

5 Look and complete.

sky – herd – cubs – pride – big

1) Lions live in a group called ....
2) Baby birds live in a ....
3) Elephants live in a group called a ....
4) These baby lions are called ....
5) I have a .... family.

Life skills : Happy birthday, Grandma

Lesson 10

Objectives SB P. (13) / AB P. (13)

- To talk about family gathering on special day.
- To differentiate between **need** and **want.**


birthday


ice cream


cookies


cake



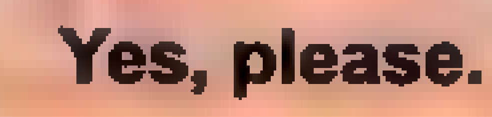
sunscreen

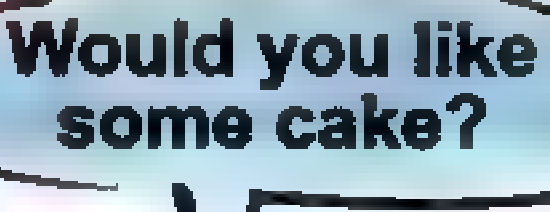

a drink

Speaking



















Yes, please.





Notes

want

He **wants** cake.

She **wants** ice cream.

need

She **needs** sunscreen.

He **needs** water,he is thirsty.

Activities

1 Connect.

1) Would you like some bread? •
2) Would you like some chicken? •
3) He needs sunscreen. •
4) birthday •
5) I want some cookies. •

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)

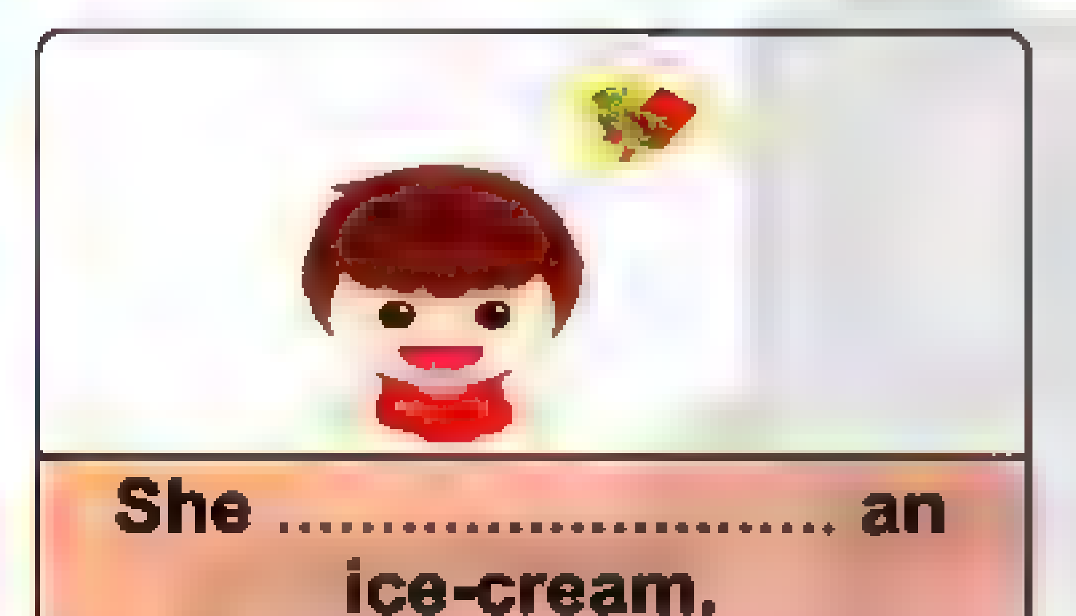
2 Look and complete (wants – needs).



She is hungry, she .... a sandwich.



He .... chocolate.



She .... an ice-cream.



The sun is hot. He .... sunscreen.

Model Test (1) - Based on Unit 1

A Vocabulary & Structure

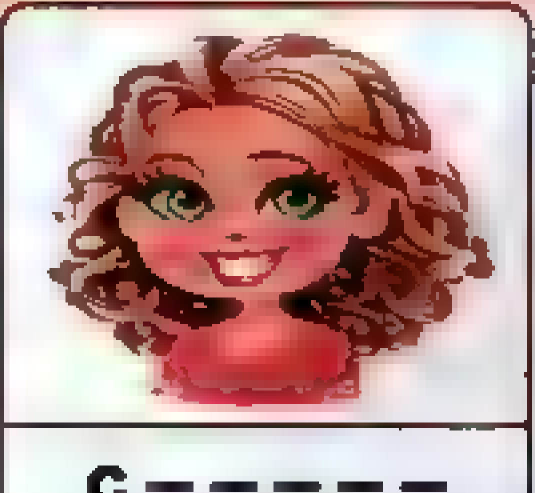
1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

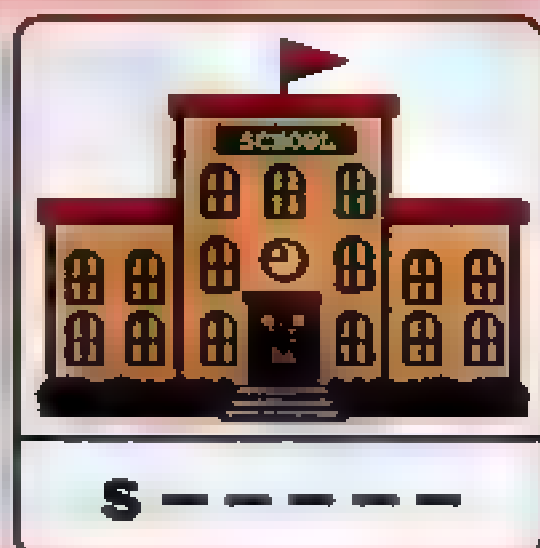
A	B
1) How are you?	a) It's five forty.
2) Do you get up at 6 o'clock?	b) They are running.
3) What is the time?	c) Yes, he does.
4) What are Adel and Dina doing?	d) I'm fine, thank you.
	e) Yes, I do.

2 Supply the missing letters.


b - - - - - - - - -


s - - - - - - -


c - - - - - -



s - - - - - -

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) Do you (eat – eats – has) lunch at three o'clock?
2) I am listening to (music – tennis – lunch).
3) My dad (is – has – have) short, black hair.
4) Nice to (play – speak – meet) you.
5) (Do – Does – Is) Adel play basketball after school?
6) There is (one – two – five) notebook.
7) My sister is making a (bike – cake – game).
8) He (walk – plays – walks) tennis at four o`clock.

B Reading Comprehension

4 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

I have a small family. I live with my mom, my dad and my baby sister. My grandparents live in a different city. We visit them every month. I love my family.

1) My family is big.
2) My grandpa lives in a different city.
3) I love my baby sister.
4) We visit my grandparents every week.



C Pictorial Composition

5 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.


We are ....


It's ....


There are ....


She has .... hair.

D The Reader

6 Complete the following sentences.

1) Grandpa and grandma sit in their ....
2) Grandma is .... Grandpa reads the newspaper.
3) It's 11 : 30 am. Grandma and grandpa are ....
4) Grandma makes a ....

E Handwriting

7 Copy the following sentence.

Good morning, Adel. How are you?

....



2 Let's get fit.

- The scope of Unit 2

Vocabulary

- Parts of the body : arm, face, foot, head, leg, tooth, teeth, wing, claw, beak.
- Adjectives : old, young, tall, short, fast, slow, healthy, unhealthy.
- Phrases : keep fit.

Language

- I am tall and young.
- It always flies.
- He never eats sugar.

Phonics

- / oo / : foot , book , wood
- / ee / : feet , green , tree
- / all / : tall , wall , small , ball

Values

- How to keep fit.

تفوقك في أي عمل عليه العلامة دي ذاكرولي

Integrated cross - Curriculum topics

- Science : Ask questions based on observation to learn more.

Lesson 1

Body parts

Objectives SB P. (16 – 17) / AB P. (16 – 17)

- To recognize the different parts of the body. للتعرف على أجزاء الجسم. -
- To describe animals. لوصف الحيوانات. -
- To differentiate between **this is** / **these are**.

Words Bank

Parts of the body أجزاء الجسم			
arm	ذراع	leg	رجل
beak	منقار	talons	مخالب طائر
face	وجه	wing	جناح
feet	أقدام	tail	ذيل
head	رأس	teeth	أسنان

Adjectives صفات

صغير الحجم	small	×	big	كبير الحجم
طويل	tall	×	short	قصير
صغير السن	young	×	old	عجوز
أسود	black	×	white	أبيض
بطئ	slow	×	fast	سريع

funny	مرح	fit	بلياقة عالية

Nouns أسماء			
tortoise	سلحفاة	cat	قطة

Verbs أفعال			
play	يلعب	sleep	ينام
run			يجرى

Pictorial Words

Parts of the body



arm ذراع



face وجه



head رأس



leg رجل



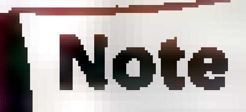
beak منقار



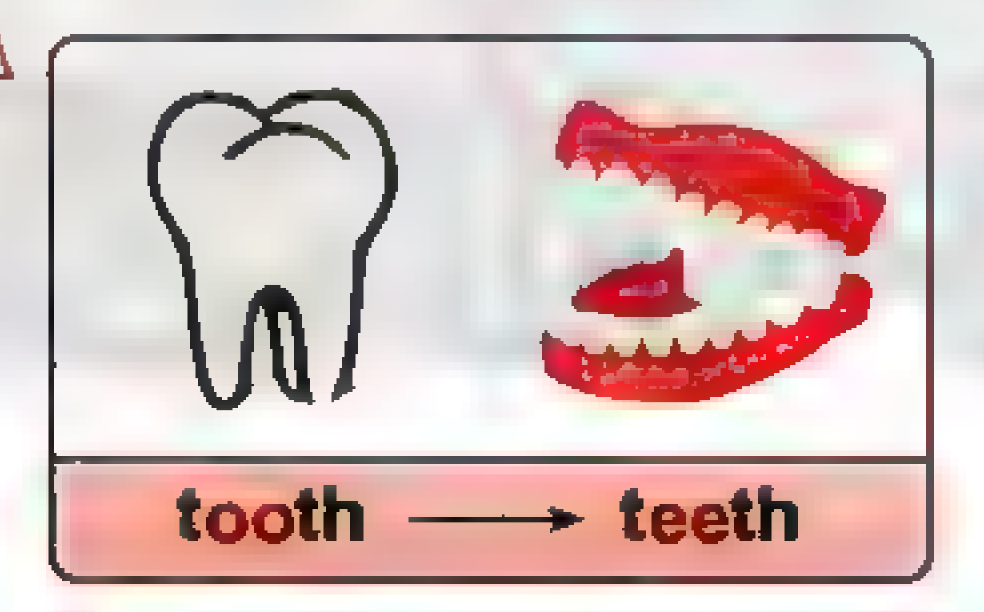
wing جناح



talons مخالب طائر



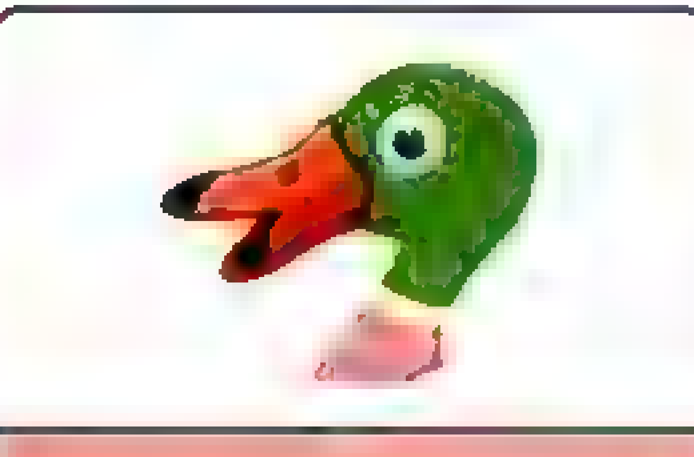
Note



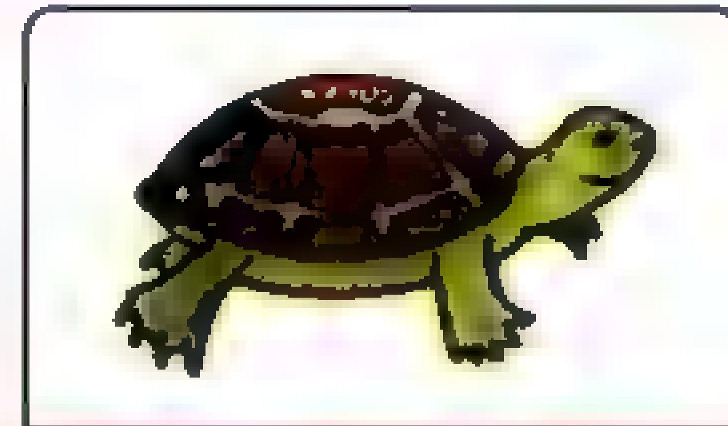
tooth ⟶ teeth



foot ⟶ feet



It has a beak.



My tortoise has four short legs.



My cat has four feet.



Language Use



This is a / an ..... مفرد



This is a face.



This is a beak.



This is a wing.



This is a head.

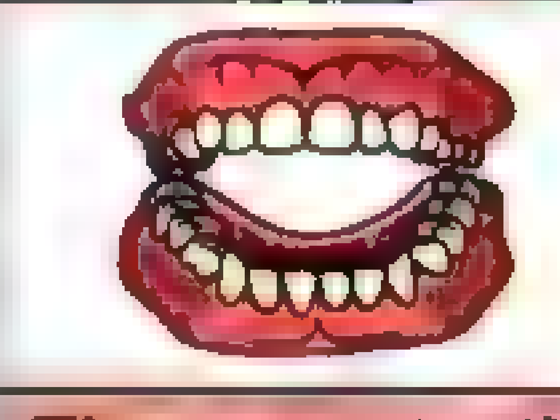


This is an arm.

These are ..... جمع



These are feet.



These are teeth.



These are wings.



These are legs.



These are arms.

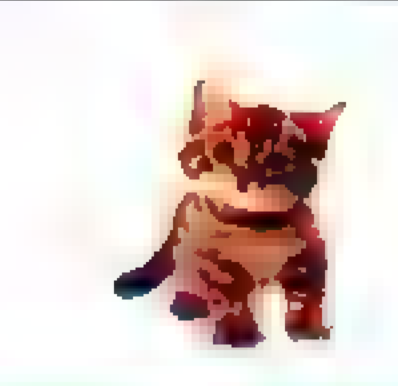


♦ Adjectives

- تستخدم لوصف الإنسان و الحيوان:



It is **old** and **slow**.



It is **small** and **young**.



He is **tall**.



She is **short**.

Activities

1 Match.

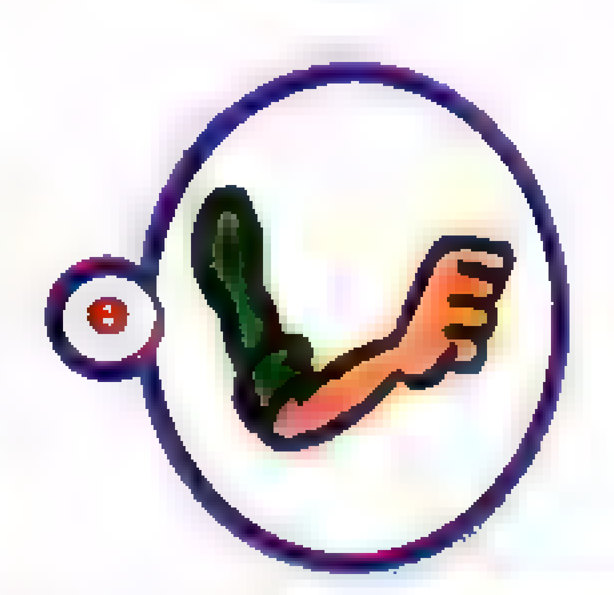
1) arm •
2) beak •
3) face •
4) head •
5) leg •
6) wing •

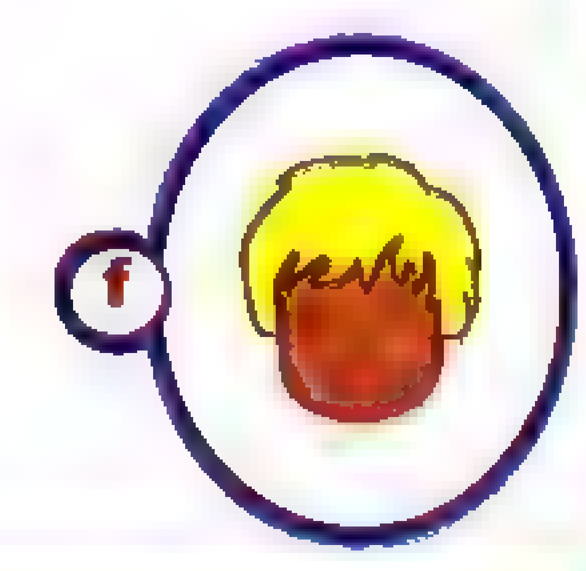
(a)

(b) 

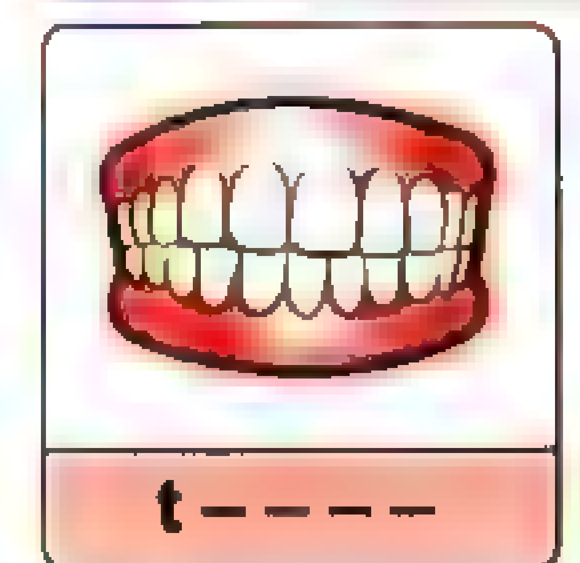
(c)

(d)

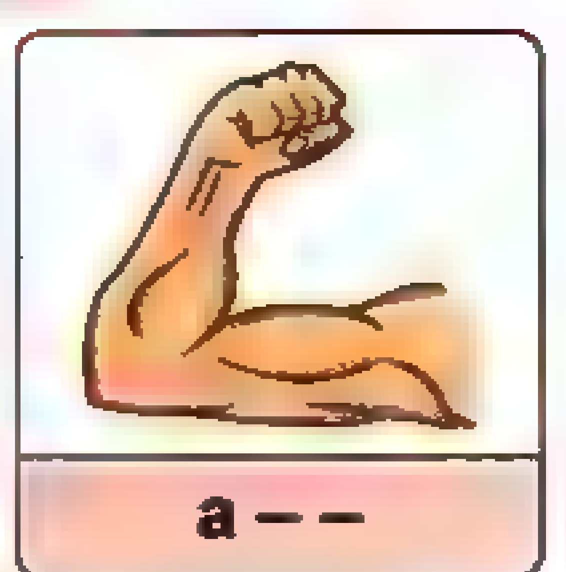
(e) 

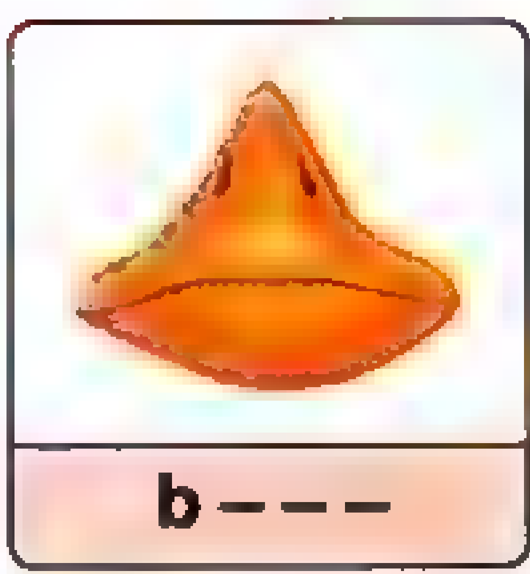
(f) 

2 Supply the missing letters.


t - - - - -


h - - - -

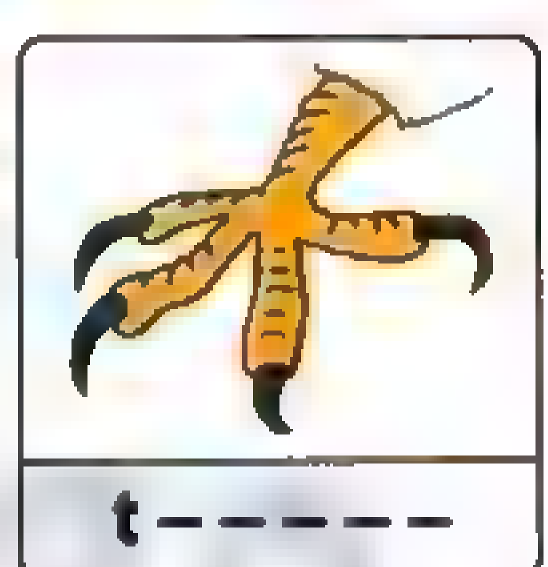

a - - -

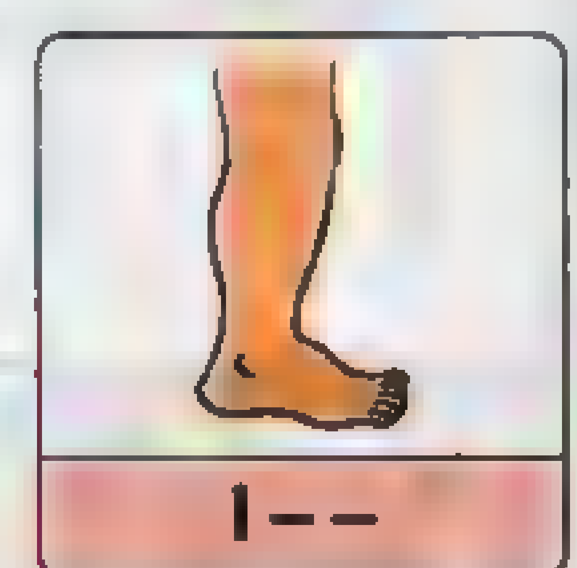

b - - - -

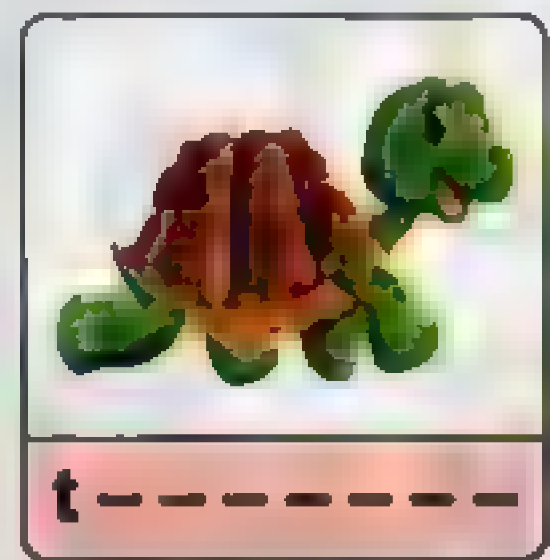

f - - - -

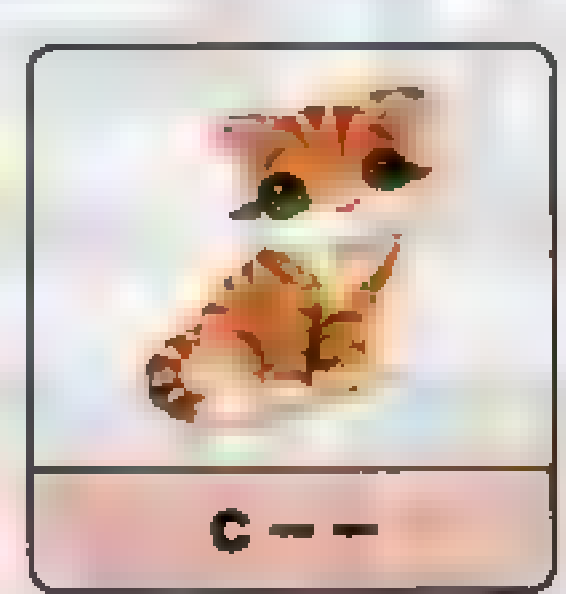

f - - - -


w - - - -


t - - - - - - -


l - - -


t - - - - - - - -


c - - -

3 Look and complete.

four – run – sleeps – slow

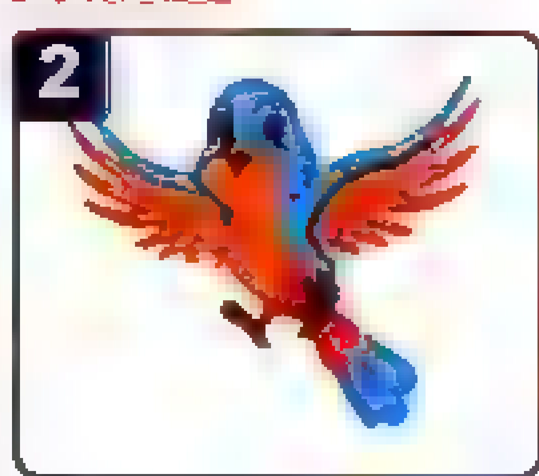
1) My tortoise is old and ....
2) It has .... short legs.
3) It usually ....
4) It doesn't ....



4 Look and circle.

1

This is a foot.
These are feet.

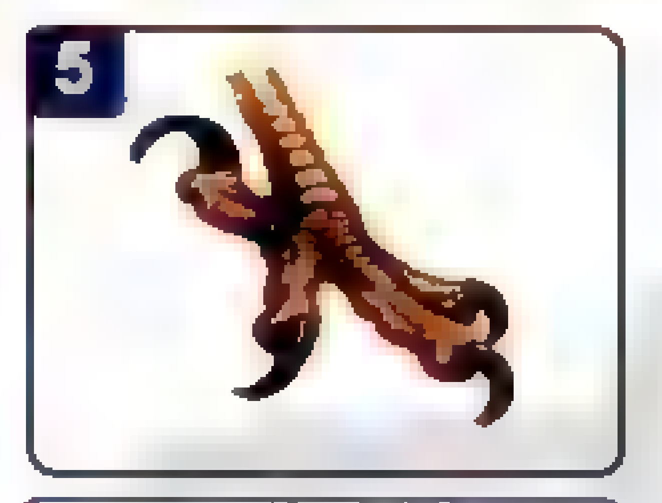
2

It has a beak.
It has arms.

3

It runs fast.
It doesn't run.

4

It is slow.
It is fast.

5

These are feet.

These are talons.

6

It has two legs.
It has four legs.

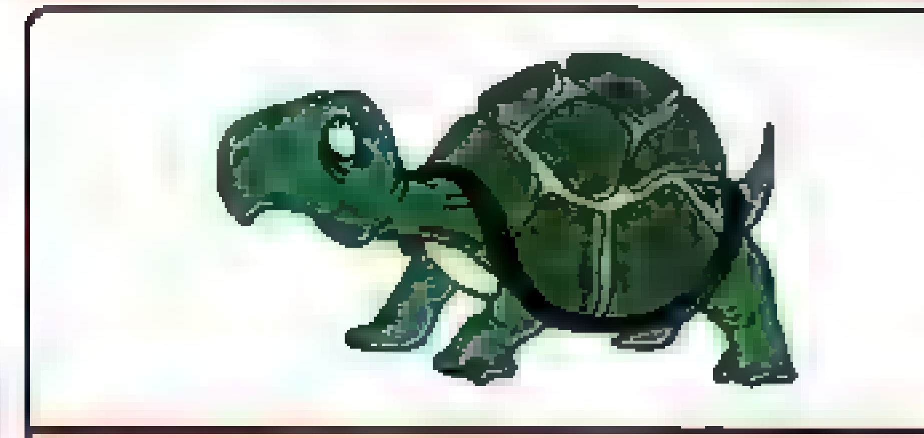
7

These are teeth.
This is a tooth.

5 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.


These ....


It has ....


It has ....


This is ....



6 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) A (bird – cat – tortoise) is slow.
2) A (bird – cat – tortoise) has a beak.
3) A (bird – cat – tortoise) has talons.
4) A tortoise doesn't (eat – run – sleep).
5) A bird has (a beak – arms – four legs).
6) (This – These – They) is a beak.
7) (This – These – The) are feet.
8) (This – These – The) are teeth.
9) (This – These – They) is an arm.
10) (This – These – They) is a head.

7 Look and write.

armsbeakfacefeetheadlegstalonsteethwings



1 These are feet



2 This is a ....



3 This is a ....





4 These are ....



5 These are ....



6 These are ....



7 These are ....



8 These are ....



9 This is a ....

Lesson 2

Language Use

Objectives SB P. (18) / AB P. (18)

- To identify different parts of animals' body. للتعرف على أجزاء جسم الحيوان.
- To recognise and use verb **to have.**
- To ask and answer questions about animals. للسؤال والإجابة عن الحيوانات.

Words Bank

Parts of animals' body	أجزاء جسم الحيوانات		
head	رأس	claws	مخالب
beak	منقار	wings	أجنحة
teeth	أسنان	legs	أرجل
feathers			ريش

Animals	حيوانات		
crocodile	تمساح	duck	بطة
hoopoe	هدهد	spider	عنكبوت
insect	حشرة	lion	أسد
snake	ثعبان	camel	جمل

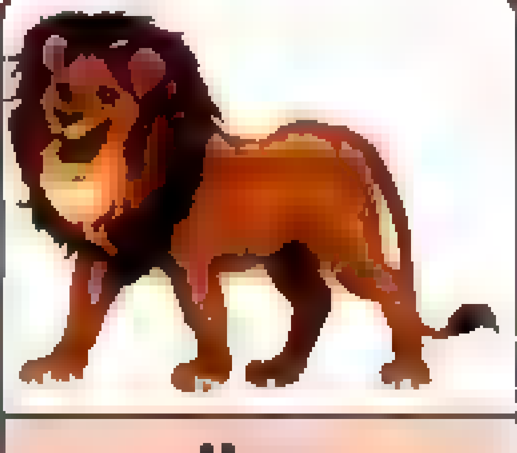
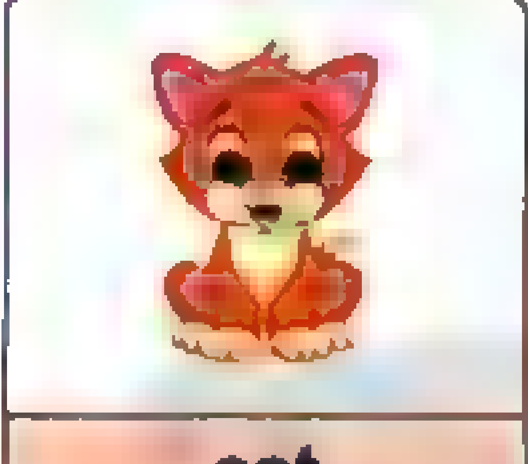
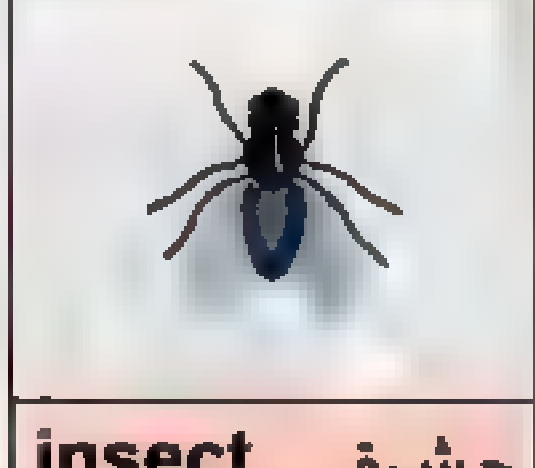
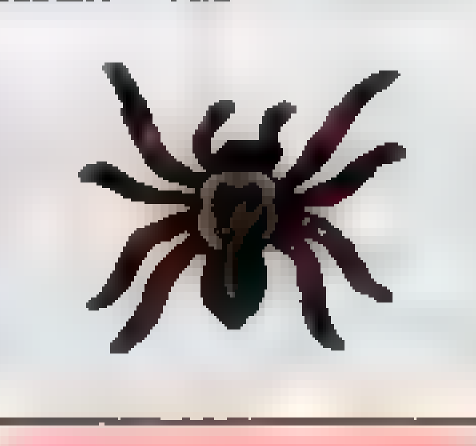
Adjectives	صفات		
correct	صحيح	small	صغير
long	طويل	thin	نحيف
short			قصير

Colors	ألوان		
orange	برتقالي	black	أسود
white	أبيض	green	أخضر

Pictorial Words



Animals

 tortoise	 crocodile	 duck	 lion
 cat	 snake	 elephant	 camel
 insect حشرة	 hoopoe هدهد	 spider عنكبوت	

Animals' body



 head رأس	 beak منقار	 teeth أسنان	 legs أرجل


wings أجنحة


claws مخالب


feathers ريش

Language Use

Verb to have

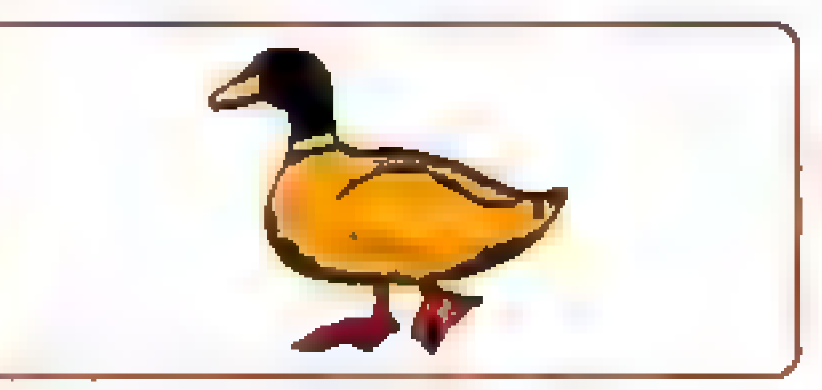
Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Question form
I	have	don't have	Do I have .... ?
You	have	don't have	Do you have .... ?
He	has	doesn't have	Does he have .... ?
She	has	doesn't have	Does she have .... ?
It	has	doesn't have	Does it have .... ?
We	have	don't have	Do we have .... ?
They	have	don't have	Do they have .... ?

Study the examples

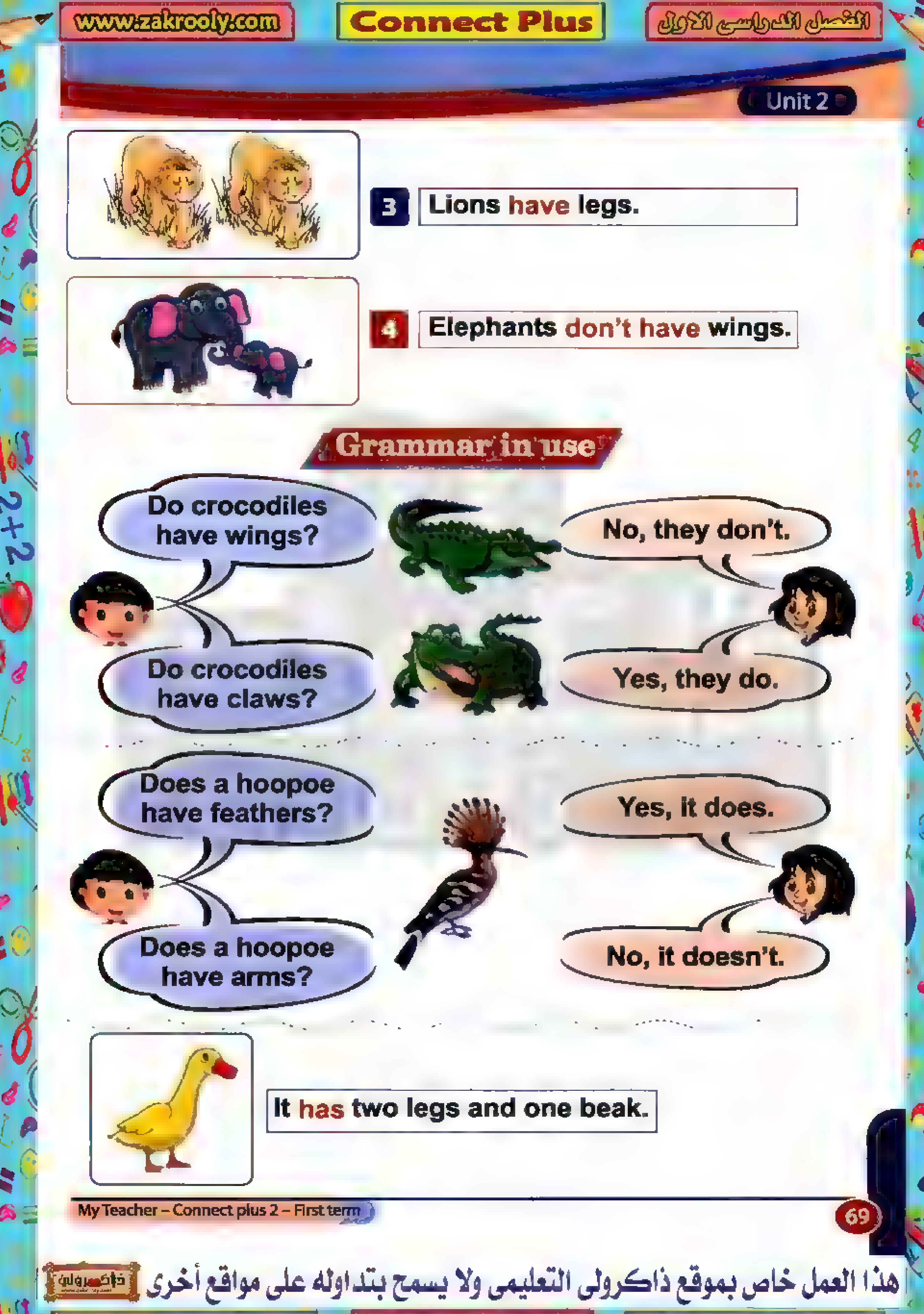




1 A crocodile has a head.



2 A duck doesn't have claws.



3 Lions have legs.

4 Elephants don't have wings.

Grammar in use

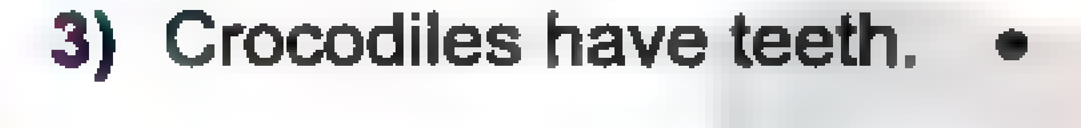
It has two legs and one beak.

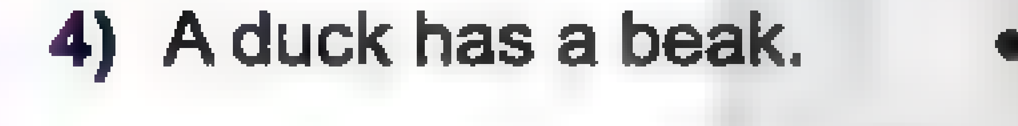
Activities

1 Look, read and match.

1) Elephants have ears. •

2) Lions have claws. •


3) Crocodiles have teeth. •


4) A duck has a beak. •


5) Hoopoes have feathers. •


6) A cat has four legs. •











2 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.


It has ....


It has one ....


It has black and white ....


It has four ....

3 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) A hoopoe is	a) claws.
2) A duck has	b) no legs.
3) Lions have	c) four legs.
4) A snake has	d) a small bird.
	e) one beak.

4 Look and complete.

have – has

1) A hoopoe .... feathers.



2) Crocodiles .... four legs.

3) Lions .... claws.

4) A duck .... two legs.



5) Cats don't ....arms.

5 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) Birds (have – has – having) feathers.
2) I (have – has – having) two arms.
3) Dalia (have – has – having) black hair.
4) Lions (have – has – having) claws.

5) Do crocodiles (**have – has – having**) wings?

6) We (**have – has – having**) one head.

7) Camels don't (**have – has – having**) talons.

8) Tortoises (**have – has – having**) legs.

9) Ducks (**have – has – having**) beaks.

10) Adel (**have – has – having**) green eyes.

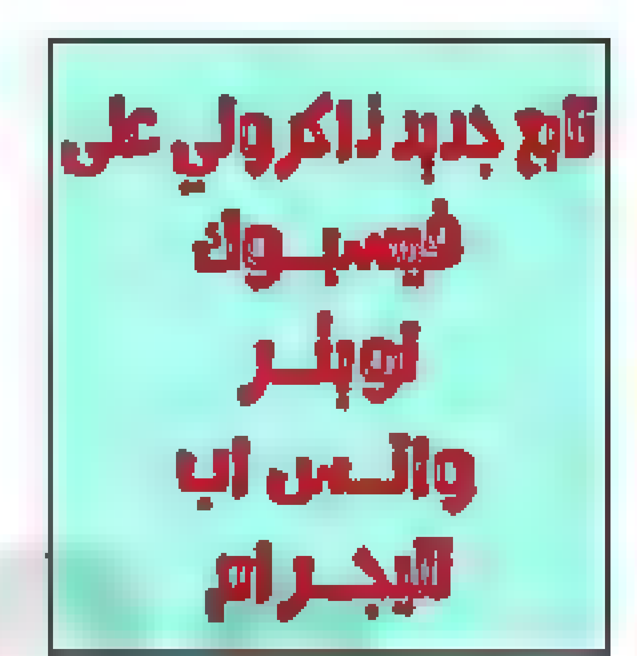
11) Dina (**doesn't – don't – isn't**) have a car.

12) (**Do – Does – Is**) a camel have feathers?

13) (**Does – Do – Are**) hoopoes have wings?

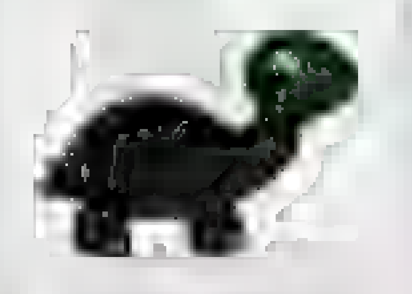
14) (**Do – Does – Are**) ducks have legs?

15) A duck (**have – has – having**) one beak.



6 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

1) Tortoises have legs.



2) Crocodiles have teeth.

3) Cats have arms.

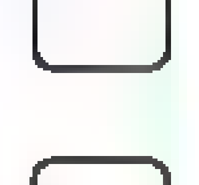


4) Ducks have beaks.

5) Lions have claws.

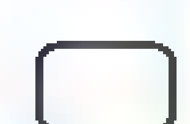


6) Snakes have wings.



7) Elephants have ears.





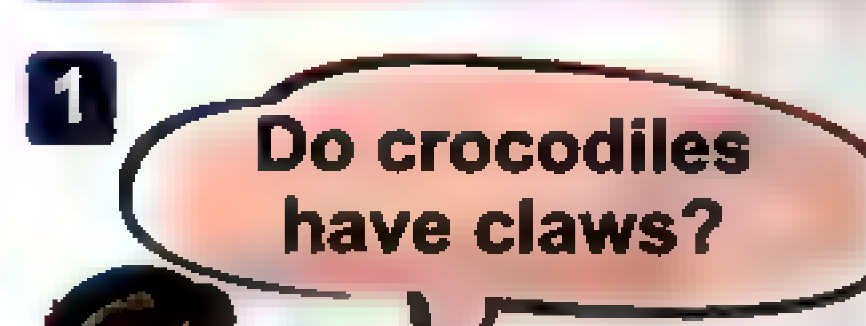
8) Camels have talons.

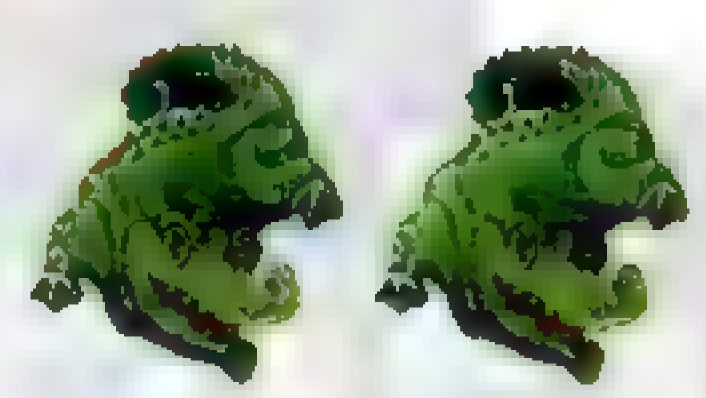
7 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

Hoopoes are small birds. They have orange, black and white feathers. They have long, thin beaks. Their beaks help them find insects and spiders to eat.

1) Hoopoes have feathers. ( )
2) Hoopoes are big animals. ( )
3) Hoopoes eat insects. ( )
4) Hoopoes don't have wings. ( )

8 Circle the right answer.

1




- Yes, they do.
- No, they don't.

2 Do lions have wings?



- Yes, they do.
- No, they don't.

3 Does a cat have four legs?



- Yes, it does.
- No, it doesn't.

4 Do you have wings?



- Yes, I do.
- No, I don't.



Lesson 3

Use words

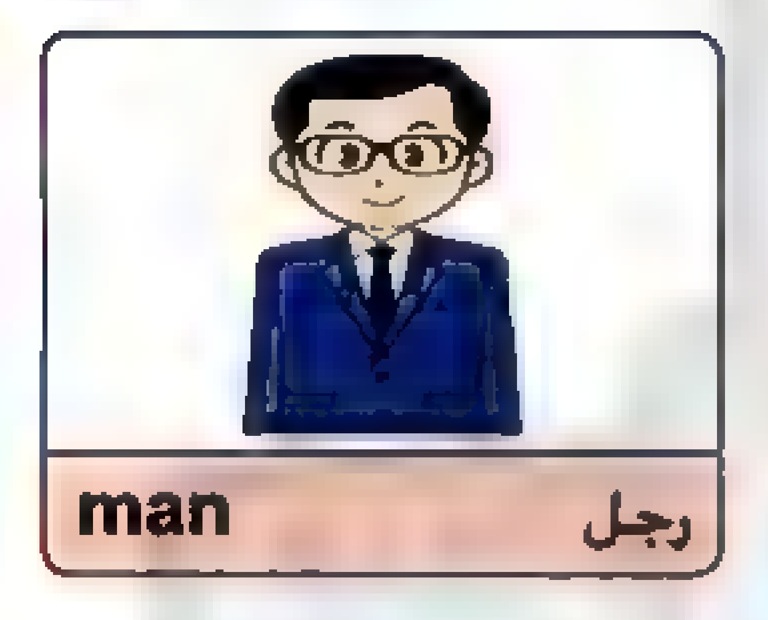
Objectives SB P. (19) / AB P. (19)

- To use adjectives to describe people and animals.

استخدام الصفات لوصف الإنسان والحيوان.

- To recognize the opposites of the adjectives.

Nouns



man رجل



woman إمرأة



baby طفل



car سيارة



bicycle دراجة



bike عجلة

Adjectives



tall طويل



short قصير



young طفل صغير



old رجل عجوز


fast سريع


slow بطيء


new جديد


old قديم

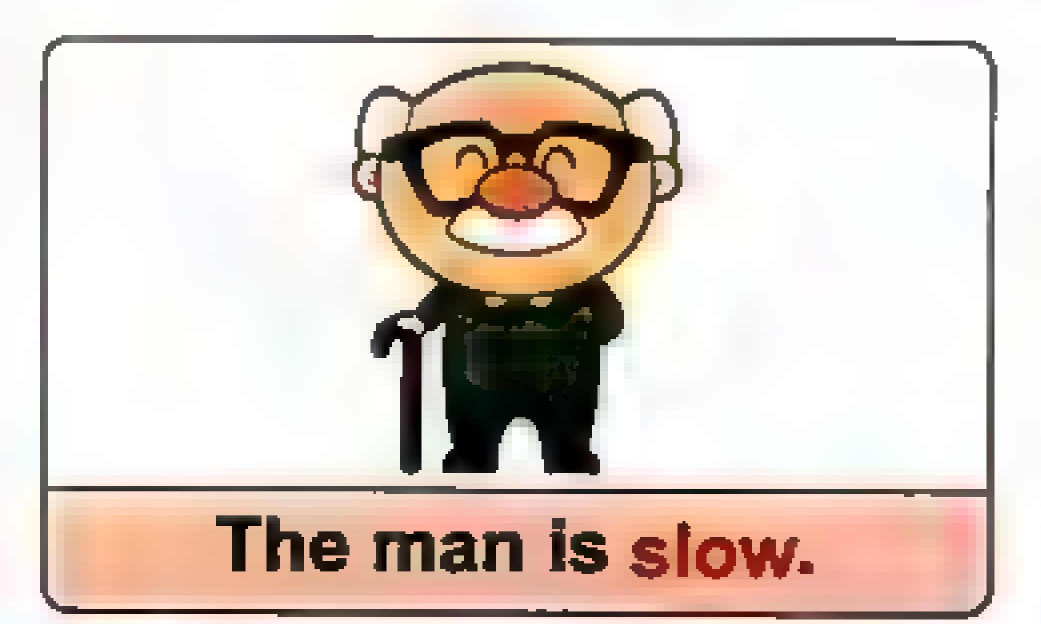
Language Use

- **Adjectives** – تستخدم الصفات لنصف بها إنسان أو حيوان أو جماد.


The boy is tall.
The girl is short.


The baby is young.
The woman is old.


The car is new.
The bike is old.

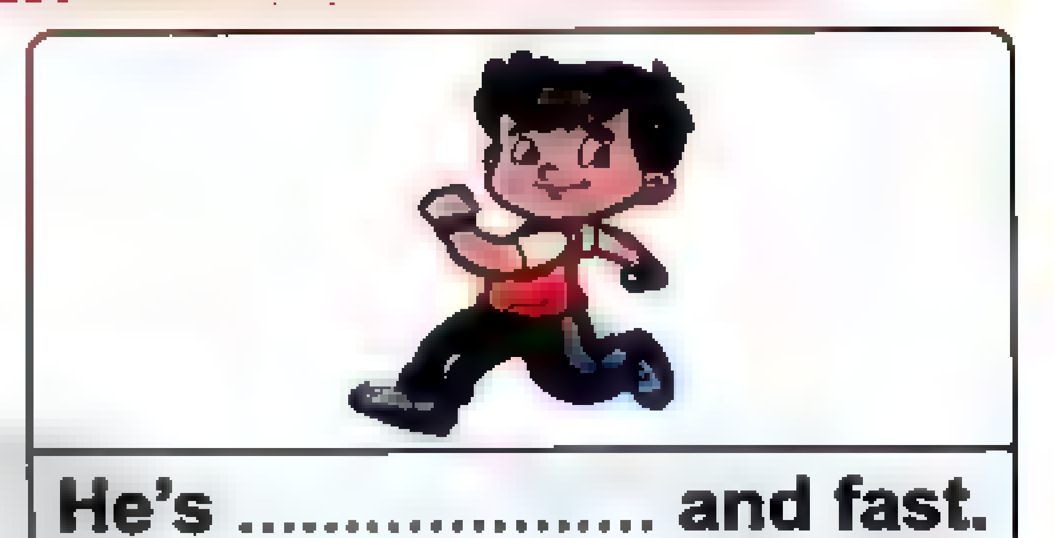

The man is slow.


The boy is fast.

Activities

1 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.


He's old and ....

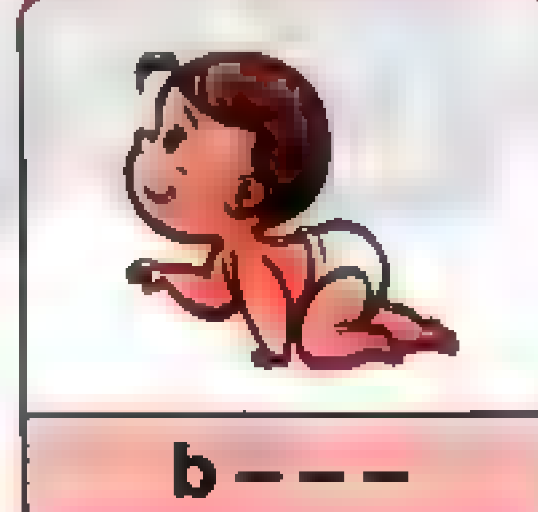

He's .... and fast.


The bike is ....


The tortoise is ....

2 Supply the missing letters.


w - - - - -


b - - -


b - - -


t - - -


s - - - - -


o - -


s - - -


f - - -

3 Look and circle.

1.


- He is tall.
- He is short.

2.


- She is tall.
- She is short.

3.


- She's old.
- She's young.

4.

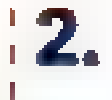

- The lion is fast.
- The lion is slow.

5.

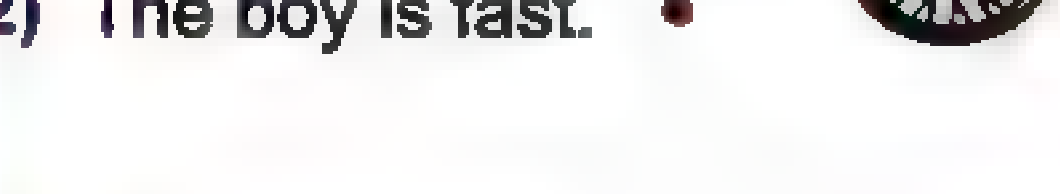

- The baby is old.
- The baby is young.

6.


- He's fast.
- He's slow.



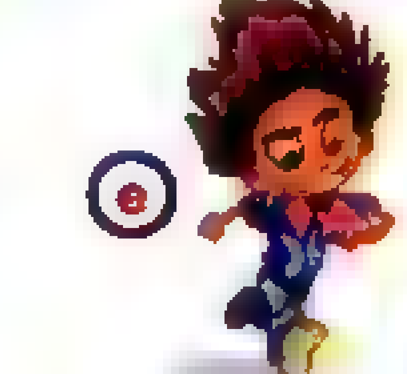
4 Read and match.



1) The girl is tall.
2) The boy is fast.
3) The bike is old.
4) The car is fast.
5) The boy is short.







a b c d e

Lesson 4 Language use & reading

Objectives SB P. (20 – 21) / AB P. (20 – 21)

- To identify and use adverbs of frequency.

للتعرف على واستخدام ظروف التكرار.

- To ask and answer questions with **how often**.

Words Bank

Adverbs of frequency	كلمات تدل على التكرار		
always	دائما	usually	عادة
often	غالبا	sometimes	أحيانا
never			أبدا

Nouns	أسماء		
school	مدرسة	bus	أتوبيس
homework	واجب مدرسى	breakfast	وجبة الافطار
park	حديقة	sea	بحر
swing			مرجيحة

Verbs	أفعال		
walk	يمشى	eat	يأكل
go	يذهب	swim	يسبح - يعوم
play	يلعب	do	يقوم بفعل شئ

Phrases	جمل
take the bus	يركب الأتوبيس
swim in the sea	يسبح فى البحر
walk to school	يمشى للمدرسة
eat breakfast	يتناول الأفطار
go to the park	يذهب إلى الحديقة
play on the swing	يلعب على المرجيحة

Language Use

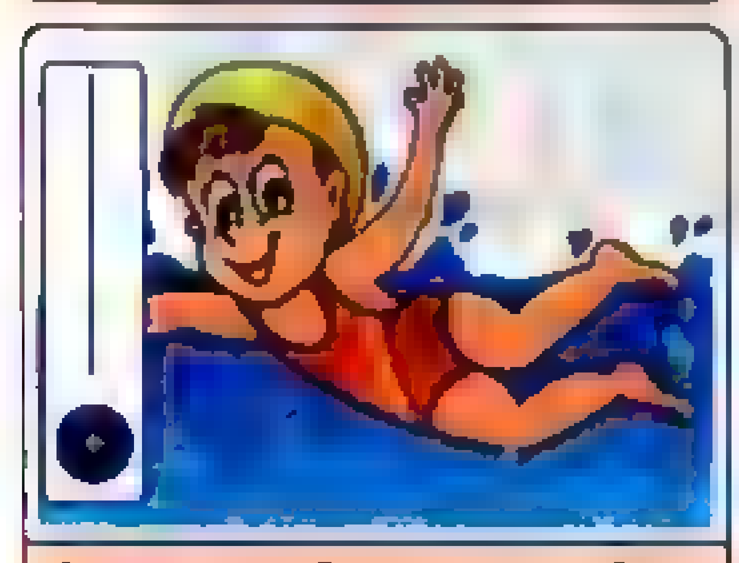
%100	%90	%70	%50	%0
always	usually	often	sometimes	never

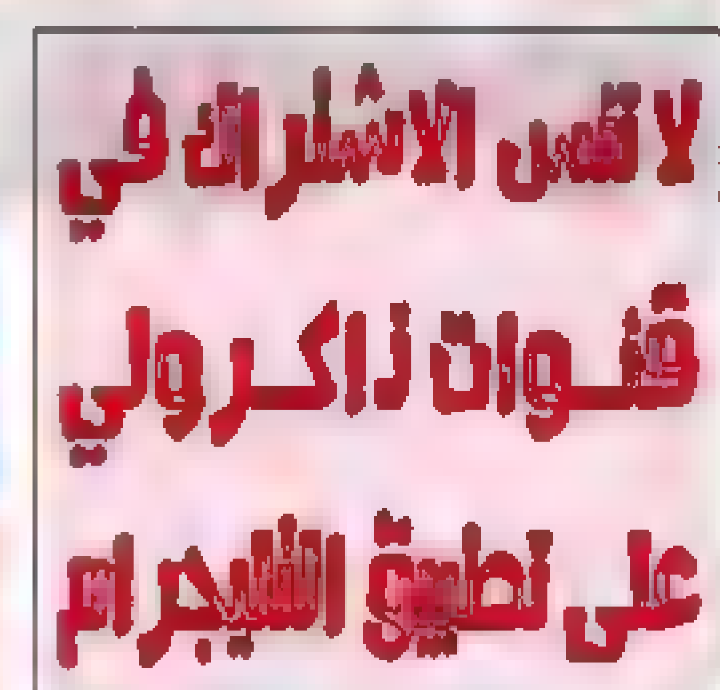
Study the examples

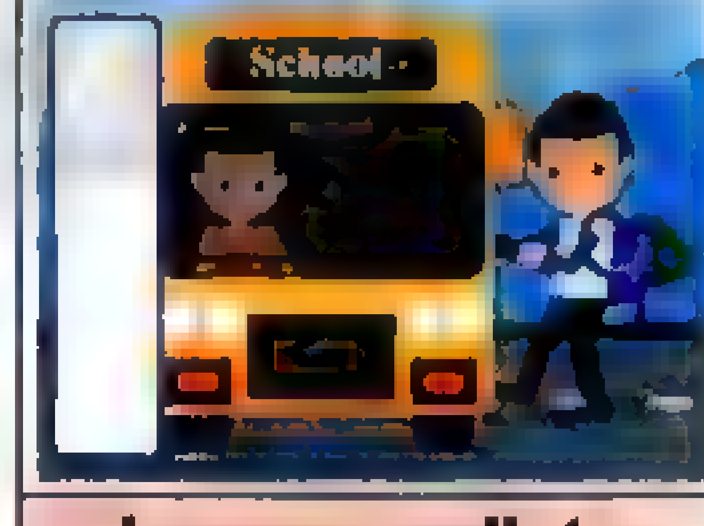

I always eat breakfast.


I usually do my homework.


I often go to the park.


I sometimes swim in the sea.



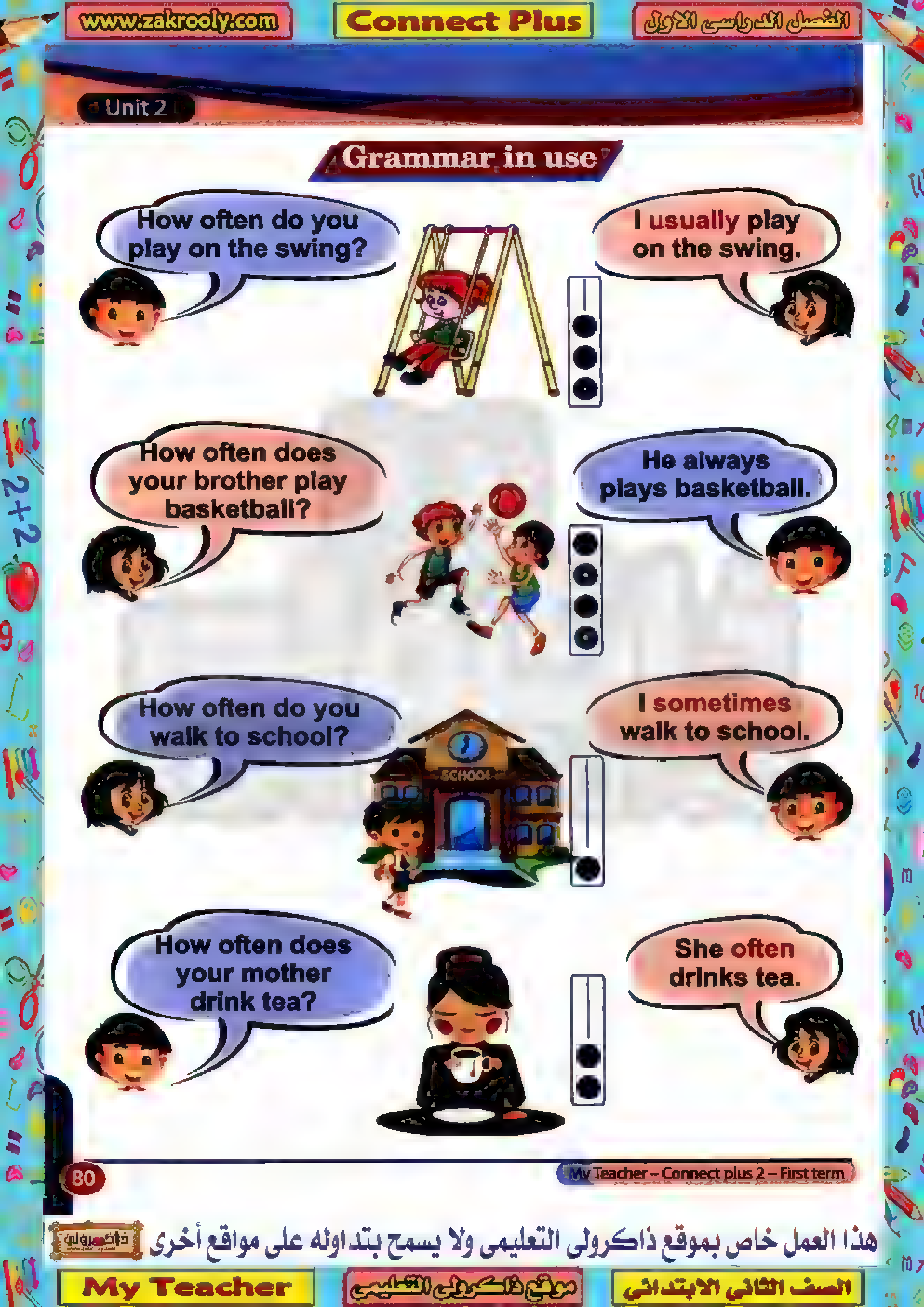


I never walk to school.

Note

- (always – usually – often – sometimes – never) come **before** the verb.

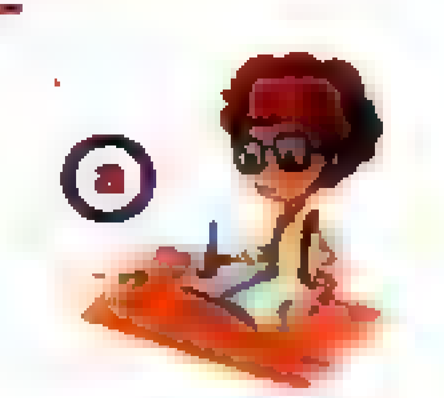
Grammar in use



Activities

1 Read and match.

1) walk to school •
2) take the bus •
3) do my homework •
4) go to the park •
5) swim in the sea •

(a) 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

(e) 

2 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.

1) She often plays ....



2) He sometimes swims ....

3) She never ....

4) I usually ....

5) She always goes ....



3 Write about you.



How often do you walk to school?

....





How often do you go to the park?

....





How often do you take the bus?

....



4 Rearrange to make sentences.

1) to – always – I – school – walk.

....

2) the – swing – She – plays – sometimes – on.

....

3) park – They – to – often – go – the.

....

4) tea – drinks – She – always.

....

5) usually – bus – the – take – They.

....

6) do – I – homework – often – my.

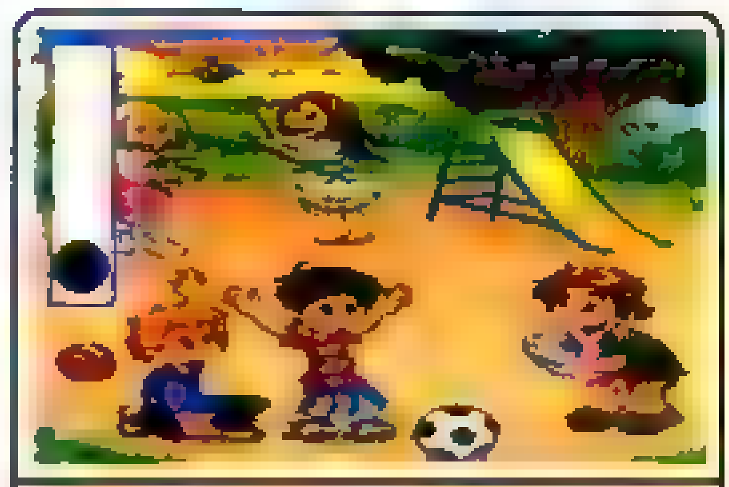
....

5 Look and complete.

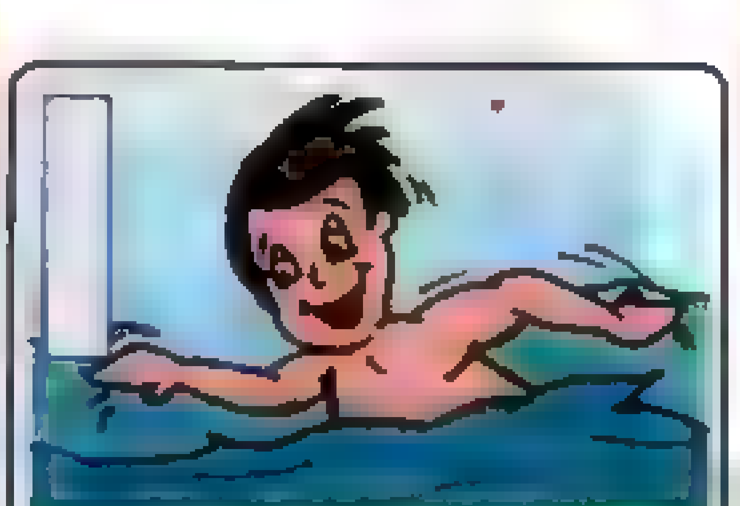
always – usually – often – sometimes – never



She .... walks to school.



They .... go to the park.



He .... swims in the sea.



She .... plays on the swing.



I .... do my homework.

6 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

My brother Adel is young and short. He is kind. He sometimes plays on the swing. He never plays basketball.

1) Adel is short. ( )
2) Adel likes basketball. ( )
3) Adel is kind. ( )
4) Adel never plays on the swing. ( )

Lesson 5

Who am I?

Objectives SB P. (22) / AB P. (22)

- To recognize more vocabulary of animals.
- To guess animals' vocabulary.

Words Bank

Animals حيوانات			
parrot	ببغاء	elephant	فيل
frog	ضفدع	fish	سمكة
butterfly	فراشة	giraffe	زرافة
snake			ثعبان

Nouns أسماء			
leg	رجل	face	وجه
wing	جناح	beak	منقار
plants	نباتات	grass	حشائش
desert	صحراء	arm	ذراع
leaves			أوراق شجر

Verbs أفعال			
jump	يقفز	swim	يعوم
fly	يطير	talk	يتحدث
walk	يمشى	run	يجرى
live	يسكن	know	يعرف
eat	يأكل	fly	يطير

Adjectives صفات			
funny	مرح	pretty	جميل
fast	سريع	long	طويل



Pictorial Words

Who am I?



elephant فيل

I'm big and slow. I usually walk. I sometimes run. I eat plants and grass.



parrot ببغاء

My wings are pretty. I often fly. I have a beak. I sometimes talk.



frog ضفدع

I often jump. I usually swim. I have four legs. My face is green and funny.



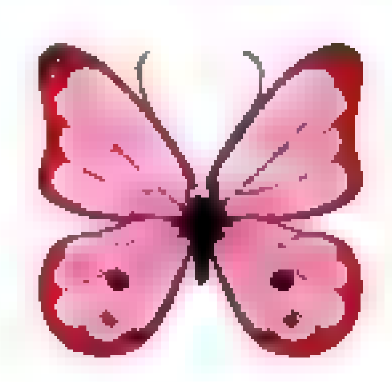
fish سمكة

I'm small and fast. I always swim. I never walk.



giraffe زرافة

I'm tall. I have four legs. I'm brown and I eat leaves. I often run.



butterfly فراشة

I'm small and my wings are pretty. I fly.

Activities

1 Read and match.

1)	I have four legs. I usually swim.	a	
2)	My wings are pretty. I sometimes talk.	b	
3)	I'm small and fast. I always swim.	c	
4)	I'm big and slow. I eat plants and grass.	d	
5)	I'm tall and brown. I eat leaves. I have four legs.	e	
6)	I'm long and brown. I have no legs. I live in the desert.	f	
7)	I'm small and pretty. I have four wings. I usually fly.	g	

2 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) Frog's face is (red – green – blue).
2) A butterfly has (wings – arms – legs).
3) A fish (always – often – never) walks.
4) An elephant is (big – small – short) and slow.
5) Giraffes eat (fish – cake – leaves).
6) A parrot (sometimes – never – doesn't) talks.
7) Snakes have (two legs – four legs – no legs).
8) (Fish – Elephants – Snakes) live in the desert.
9) A (parrot – frog – butterfly) sometimes talks.
10) (An elephant – A frog – A giraffe) often jumps.
11) A (snake – parrot – frog) has pretty wings.
12) Elephants eat (plants – fish – chocolate) and grass.
13) I'm a butterfly. I (swim – fly – talk).
14) A (fish – giraffe – frog) is tall.

3 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

An elephant is big and slow. It usually walks. It sometimes run. It eats plants and grass. A fish is small and fast. It always swims. It never walks.

1) An elephant never walks. ( )
2) A fish is small and fast. ( )
3) An elephant eats plants. ( )
4) A fish sometimes walks. ( )

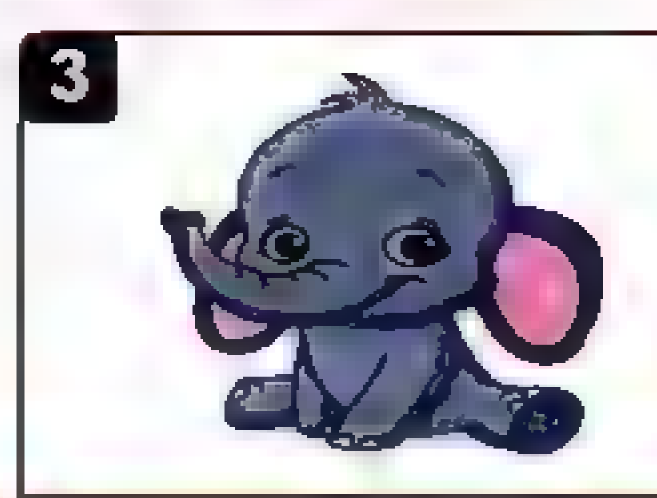
4 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.

1

My face is ....
I usually ....

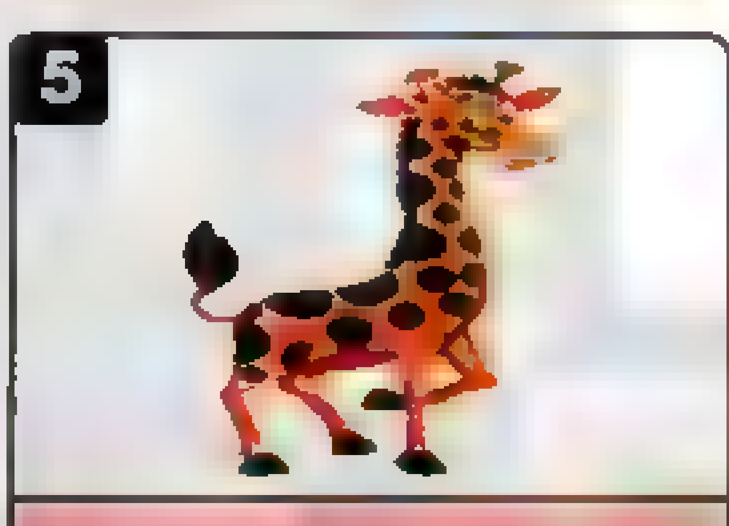
2

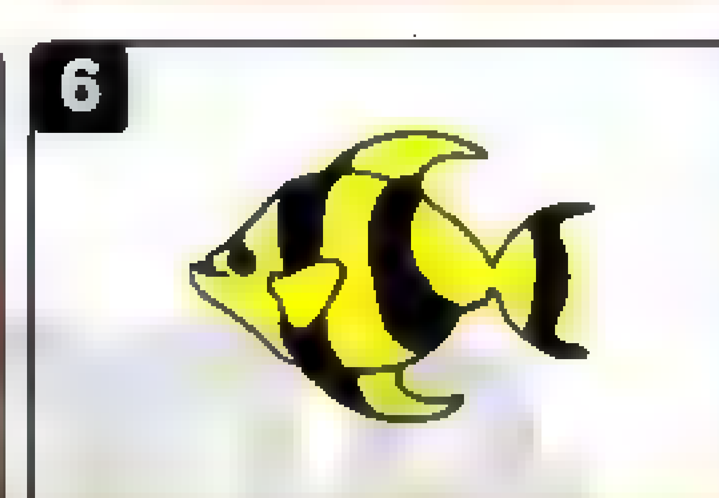
My wings ....
I sometimes ....

3

I'm ....
I eat ....

4

I'm ....
I live in ....

5

I'm tall and ....
I eat ....

6

I'm small and ....
I always ....

7
I'm .... and pretty.
I have .... wings.

5 Copy the following sentences in your best handwriting.

The woman is old and slow.

....

The man is tall and fast.

....

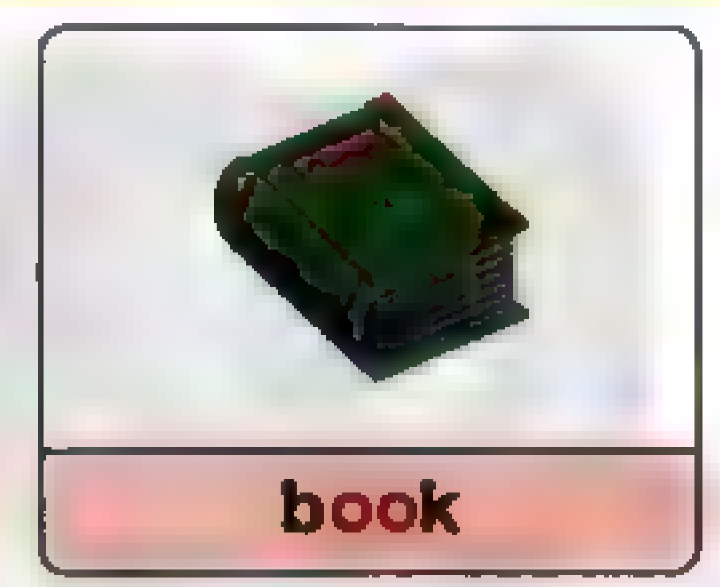
Lesson 6
Phonics

Objectives SB P. (23) / AB P. (23)

- To recognize and produce the phonics sounds /oo/, /all/ , /ee/.
- To find words with /oo/, /all/ , /ee/ sounds.

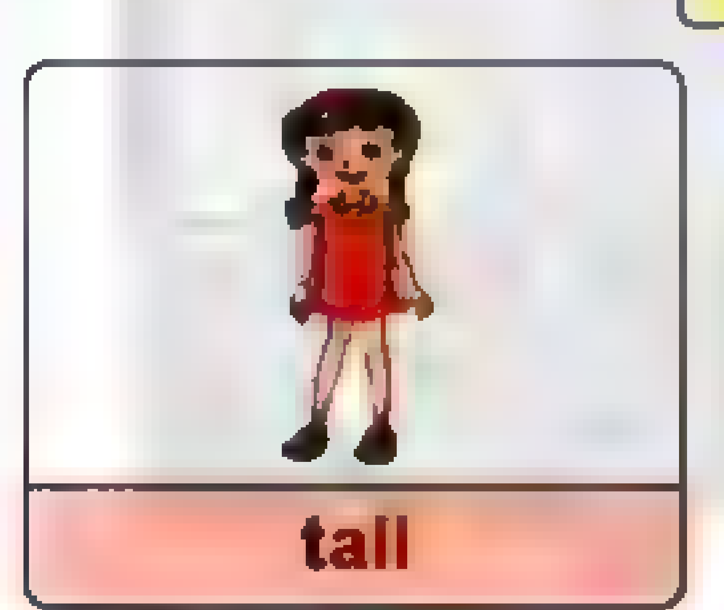
Words have / oo /

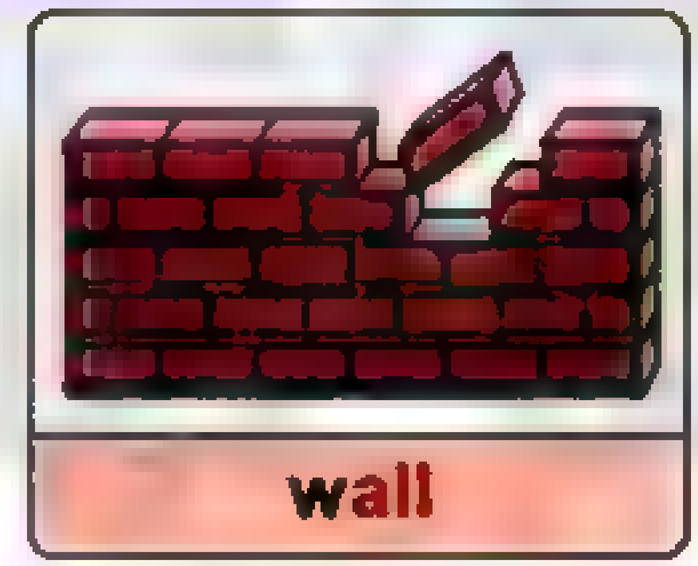

foot


book


wood

Words have / all /


tall


wall


ball

Words have / ee /


feet


tree

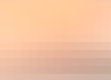

green

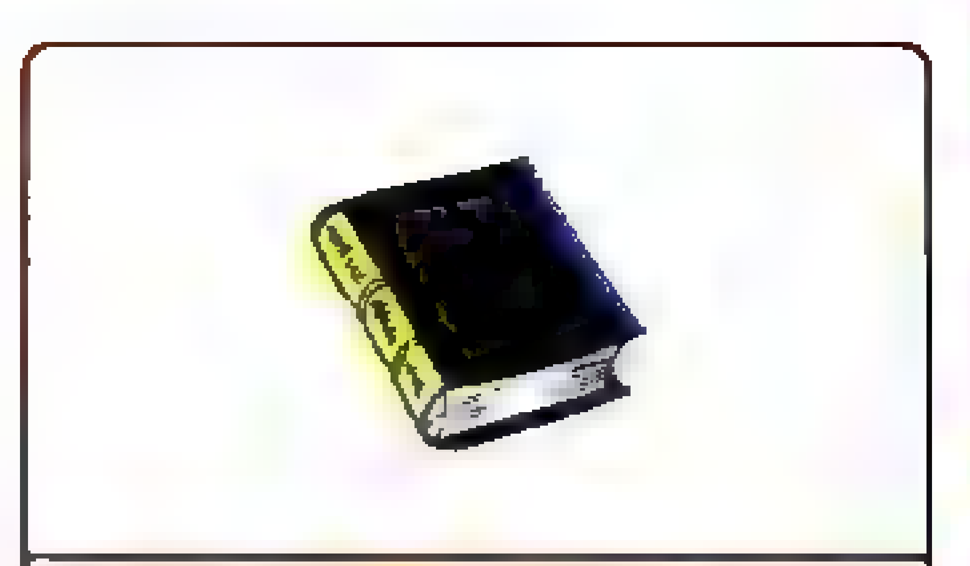


Study the examples



It's a tall tree.



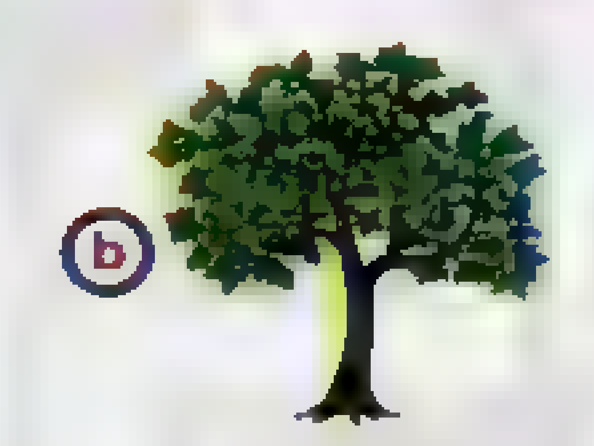


It's a small green book.

Activities

1 Connect.

1) wood •
2) foot •
3) book •
4) tall •
5) wall •
6) ball •
7) green •
8) tree •
9) feet •

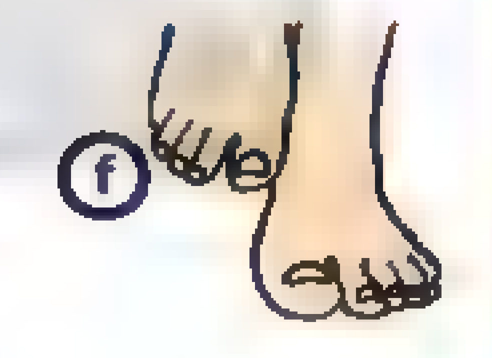
ⓐ 

ⓑ

ⓒ 

ⓓ 

ⓔ

ⓕ 

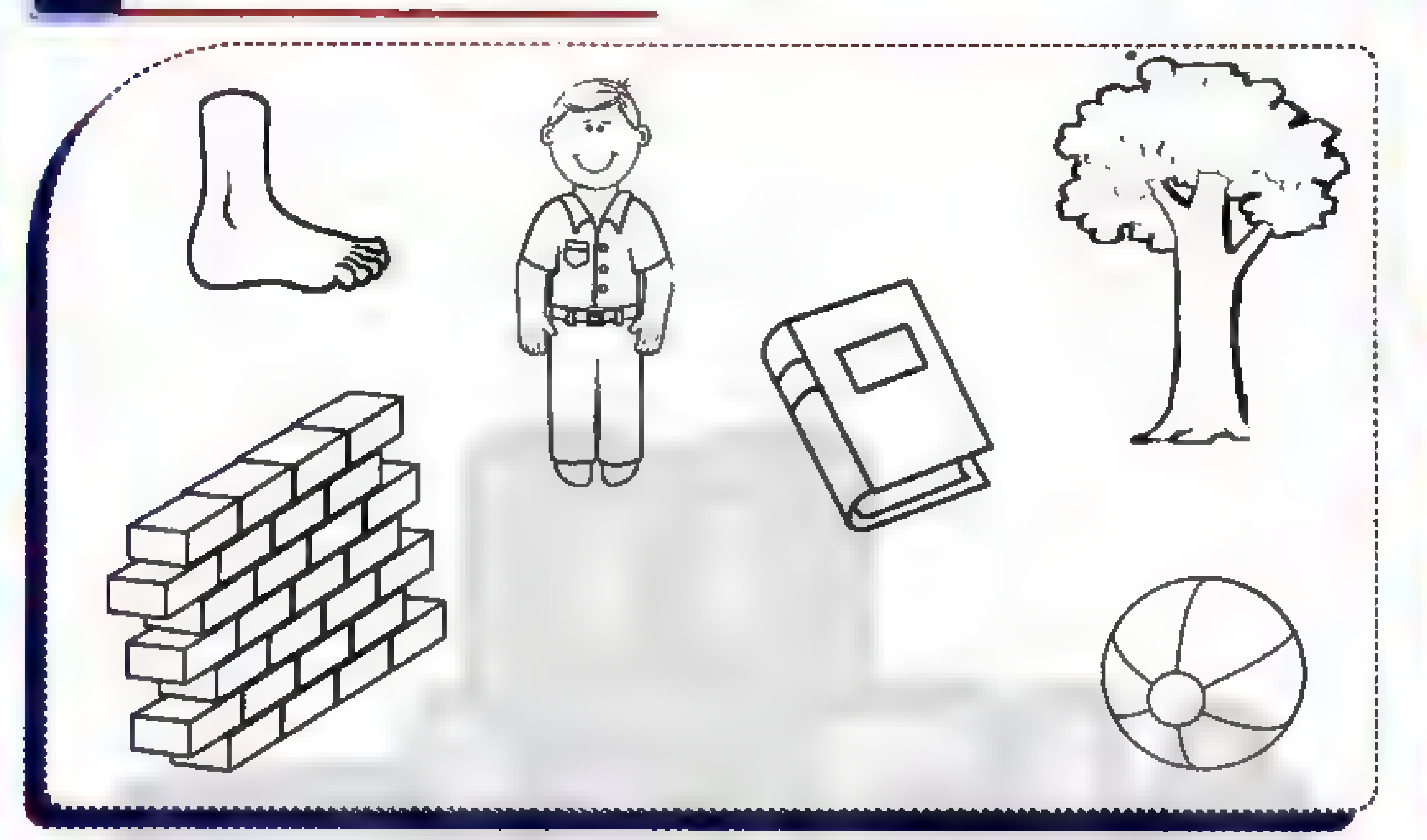
ⓖ 

ⓗ

ⓘ 

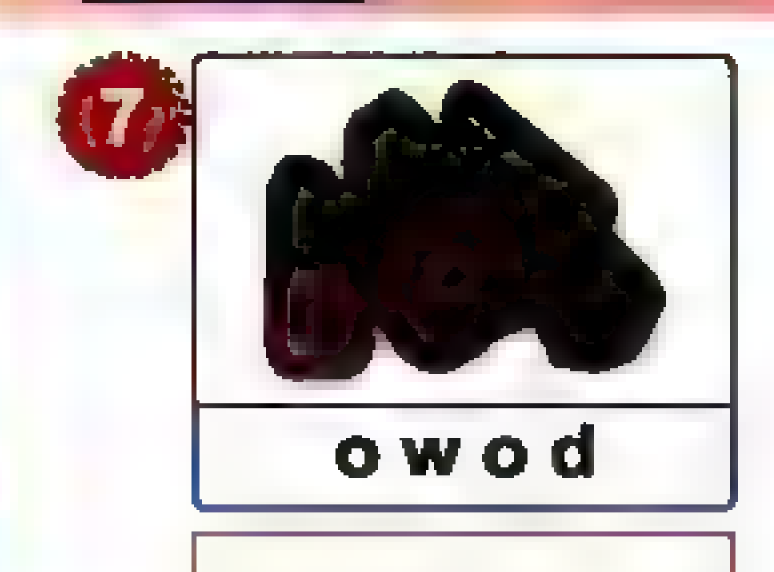


2 Color words have /all/.



3 Unscramble and write.



7

o w o d
....

8

l a w l
....

9

e f e t
....

4 Supply the missing letters.

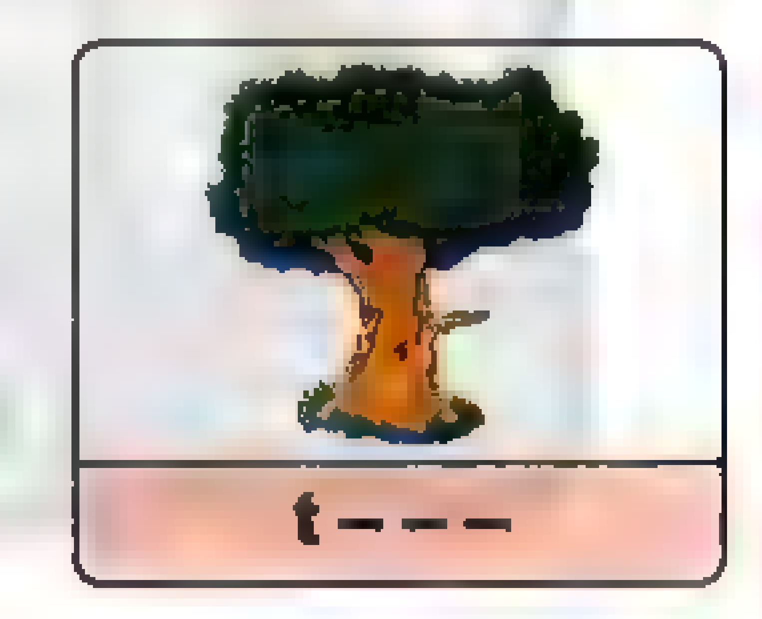

w - - -


g - - - -

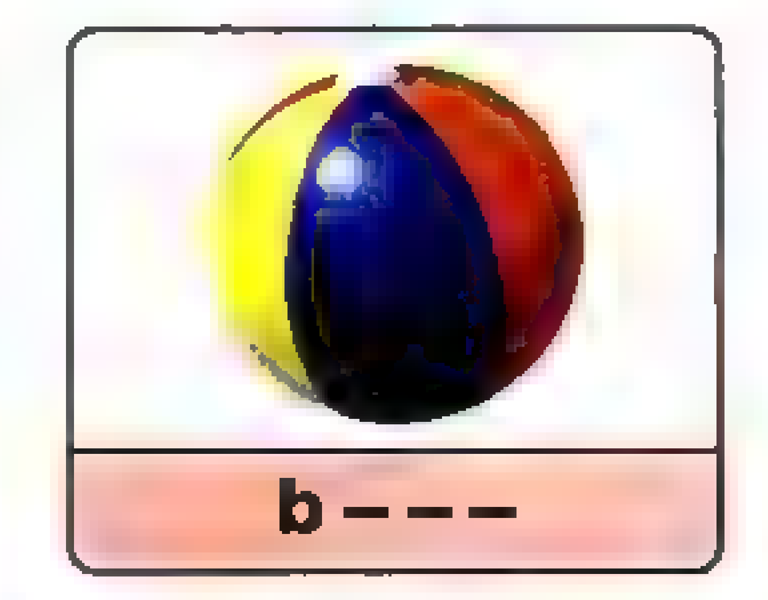

t - - -

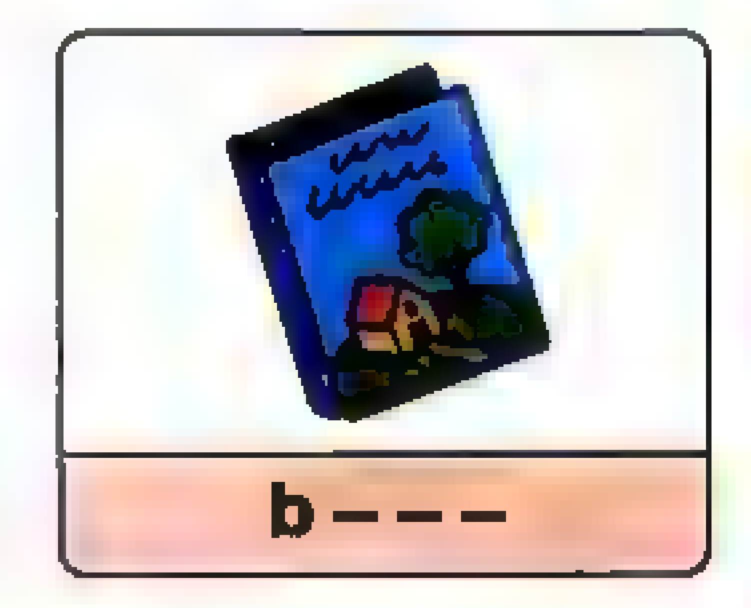

w - - -


f - - -


t - - -


f - - -


b - - -


b - - -

Lesson 7
Healthy or unhealthy?

Objectives SB P. (24 – 25) / AB P. (24 – 25)

- To recognize the importance of being healthy.
  للتعرف على أهمية أن تكون بصحة جيدة
- To differentiate between healthy and unhealthy.

Words Bank

Nouns أسماء			
sport	رياضة	exercise	تمرينات
night	ليل	friends	أصدقاء
water	ماء	gymnastics	تمرينات رياضية
athlete	رياضي	football	كرة قدم
drinks			مشروبات

Verbs أفعال			
eat	يأكل	play	يلعب
do exercise	يقوم بعمل تمرينات	sleep	ينام
watch	يشاهد	drink	يشرب

Adjectives صفات			
healthy	صحي	unhealthy	غير صحي
fit			سريع

Pictorial Words


healthy food
طعام صحى


unhealthy food
طعام غير صحى


vegetables
خضروات


fruit فواكه


cake كيك


sugar سكر

Phrases


do exercise
يقوم بعمل تمارين


watch TV
يشاهد تلفاز


play sports
يلعب رياضة


drink water
يشرب ماء


play basketball
يلعب كرة سلة


sleep for 10 hours every night.
ينام


eat cake
يأكل كعكة



Language Use

Are you healthy?



What do you do?

Do you usually eat healthy food?

How often do you do exercise?



Yes, I'm.



I do exercise.

Yes, I do.

I do exercise everyday.

Is he healthy?



What does he eat?

Does he do exercises?



No, he isn't.



He eats a lot of sugar and cake.

No, he doesn't.

- We usually drink water.
- We always eat vegetables and fruit.
- We do exercise.
- We never eat sugar.
- We usually sleep 10 hours every night.

We're healthy.



Activities

1 Read and match.

1) I usually drink water. •
2) I always eat fruit. •
3) I often do exercise. •
4) I never eat sugar. •
5) I usually sleep 10 hours. •
6) I usually eat healthy food. •







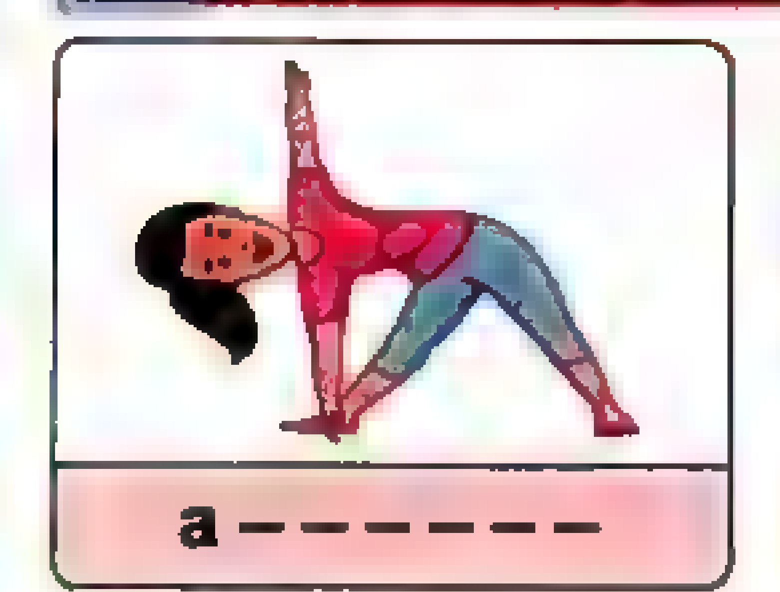



2 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

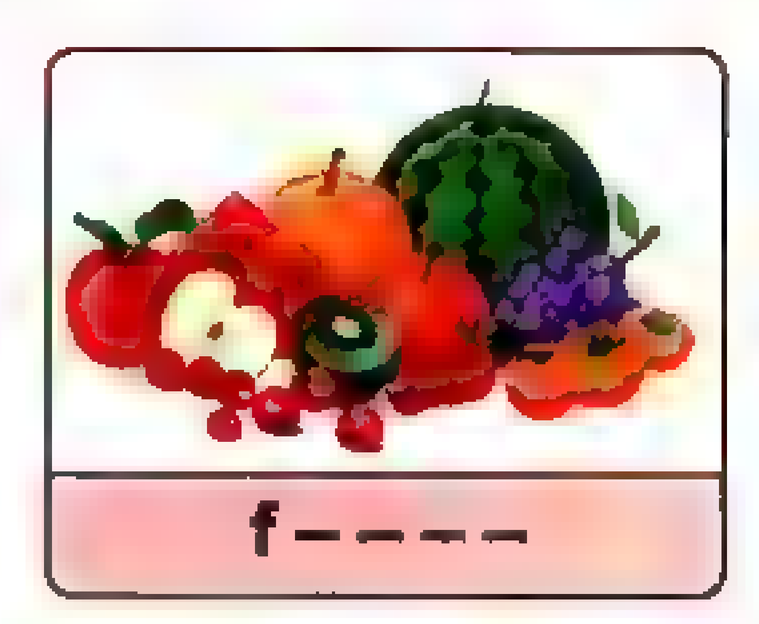
Dalia is an athlete. She does gymnastics. She does gymnastics everyday. Dalia is healthy. She always eats healthy food. She always has healthy drinks. She never eats sugar.

1) Dalia is unhealthy. ( )
2) Dalia eats vegetables and fruit. ( )
3) Dalia always drinks healthy drinks. ( )
4) Dalia doesn't do gymnastics. ( )

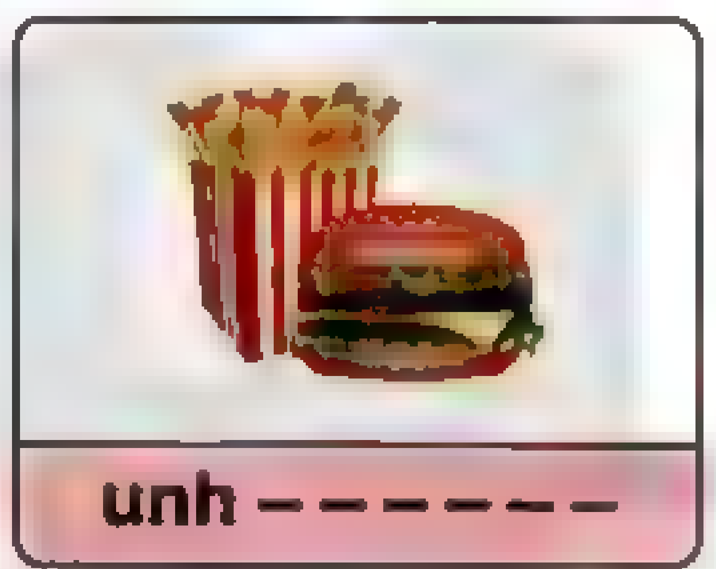
3 Supply the missing letters.


a - - - - - - -


v - - - - - - - - - -


f - - - -


h - - - - - - -


unh - - - - - - -


g - - - - - - - - - -

4 Tick (✓) or (×). If you are healthy.

1) I often eat a lot of cake. ( )
2) I usually sleep for 10 hours. ( )
3) I never eat sugar. ( )
4) I often eat unhealthy food. ( )
5) I sometimes play sports with my friends. ( )
6) I never eat fruit. ( )
7) I usually eat vegetables. ( )

5 Rearrange to make sentences.

1) fit – is – and – **Dalia** – healthy.

....

2) eat – you – food – **Do** – healthy?

....

3) exercise – of – does – She – lots.

....

4) never – I – vegetables – eat – fruit – and.

....

5) always – has – drinks – healthy – She.

....

6 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) I usually eat	a) TV.
2) I often drink	b) exercise.
3) I sometimes watch	c) sport.
4) I usually play	d) fruit.
	e) water.

Lesson 8
Being fit and healthy

Objectives SB P. (26 – 27) / AB P. (26 – 27)

- To recognize the importance of being fit and healthy.
  للتعرف على أهمية أن تكون بصحة جيدة.
- To talk about the healthy habits. التحدث عن العادات الصحية.

Words Bank

Nouns أسماء			
fresh air	الهواء النقي	hours	ساعات
sleep	نوم	food	طعام
hands	يدين	sunshine	شروق الشمس
teeth			أسنان

Verbs أفعال			
wash	يغسل	clean	ينظف
play	يلعب	eat	يأكل
drink	يشرب	sleep	ينام
do	يقوم بفعل شئ	need	يحتاج

Pictorial Words

To be fit and healthy


Wash your hands.
أغسل يديك


Do exercise.
قم بعمل تمارين


Clean your teeth.
نظف أسنانك

Unit 2



Drink water.
أشرب ماء



Play with friends.
ألعب مع أصدقائك



Eat healthy food.
تناول طعام صحى



Sleep 10 hours a day.
نم بعشر ساعات



Wash fruit and vegetables.
أغسل الفاكهة و الخضروات

Language Use







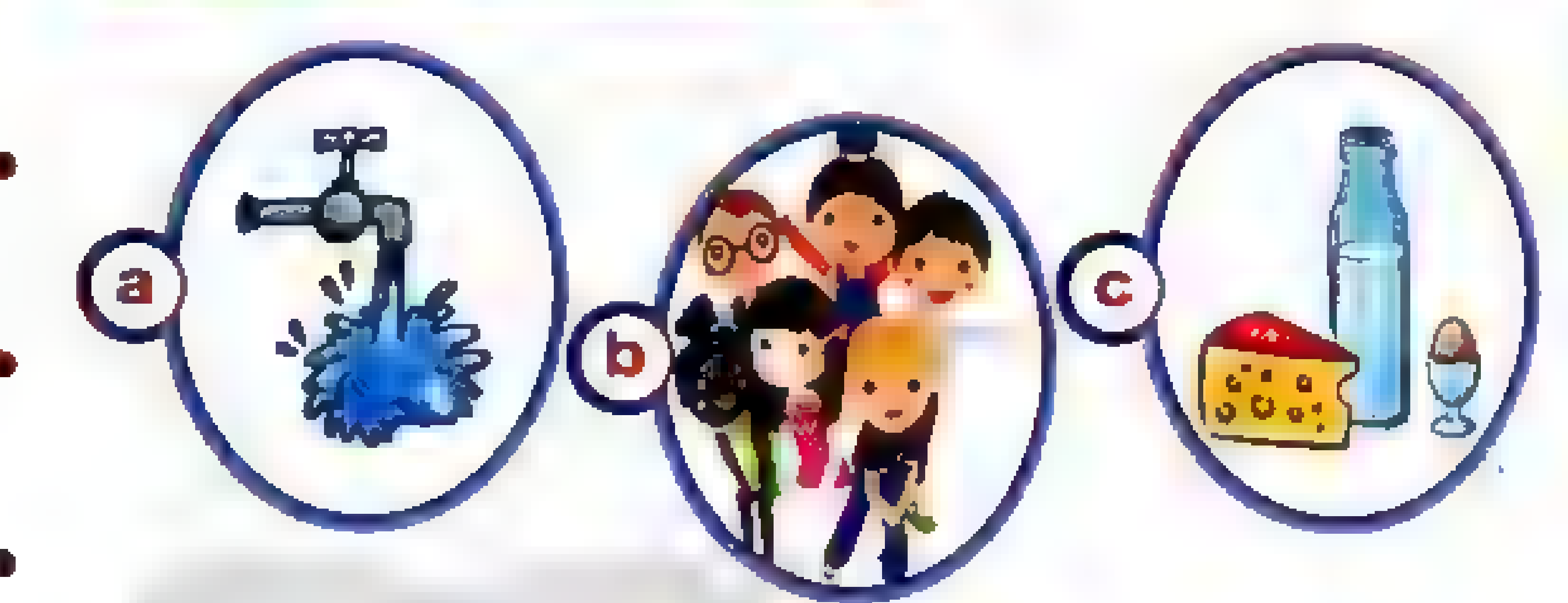


We need healthy food.

Activities

1 Connect.

1) sleep •
2) water •
3) sunshine •
4) friends •
5) healthy food •
6) exercise •





2 Answer about you.

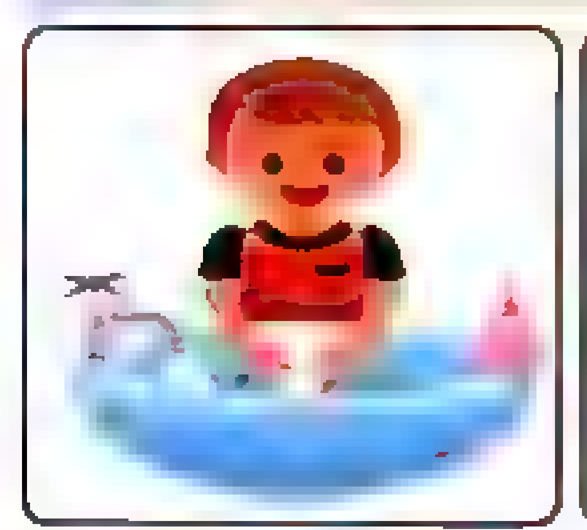
What do you need to be happy?

- I need ....
- I need ....
- I need ....

3 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) Wash your	a) your teeth.
2) Clean	b) 10 hours a day.
3) Play	c) hands.
4) Sleep for	d) healthy food.
	e) with friends.

4 Look and circle.






(Wash / Clean) your hands.	(Wash / Drink) vegetables.	(Do / Play) with friends.	(Wash / Eat) healthy food.






(Sleep / Do) for 10 hours a day.	(Eat / Drink) lots of water.	(Do / Play) exercise.

Model Test (2) – Based on Unit 2

A Vocabulary & Structure

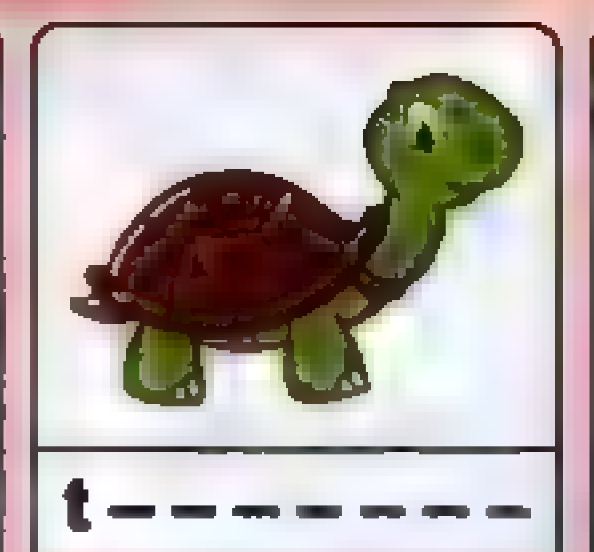
1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) Do crocodiles have wings?	a) birds.
2) Hoopoes are small	b) This is my mommy.
3) My grandmother is old	c) She has one tooth!
4) She is my baby.	d) and kind.
	e) No, they don't.

2 Supply the missing letters.


s - - - - -


t - - - - - -


t - - - - - - - - -


b - - - -

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) My cat is small and (funny – young – black).
2) My tortoise has (face – four – feet) short legs.
3) She usually (walks – plays – eats) to school with me.
4) Jana plays (healthy – sport – fit) with her friends.
5) He usually (drinks – watches – cakes) TV for 2 hours.
6) Ali sleeps for five hours every (days – night – week).
7) I (never – always – unhealthy) eat sugar.
8) (How – Does – What) often do you do exercise?

B Reading Comprehension

4 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

Sherif is unhealthy. He isn't fit. He often eats unhealthy food. He doesn't do lots of exercise. He usually watches TV. He sleeps for five hours every night.

1) Sherif is fit.
2) Sherif does lots of exercise.
3) Sherif sleeps for 10 hours every night.
4) Sherif often eats unhealthy food.

C Pictorial Composition

5 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.



I .... with my friends.



We need ...... to be happy.



We do ....



Elephant has four ....

D The Reader

6 Complete the following sentences.

1) Grandpa sees the gingerbread man running and ....
2) Grandpa runs into the garden to .... the gingerbread man.
3) Grandma and grandpa .... the gingerbread man.
4) The gingerbread man laughs and .... "Run, run, as fast as you can!"

E Handwriting

7 Copy the following sentence.

We have two feet.

....

3

A day in my life



◆ Scope of Unit 3

Vocabulary

- **Jobs:** chef, concierge, construction worker, farmer, fisher man, market seller, mechanic, web designer.
- **Places of work:** café, farm, hotel, restaurant, supermarket.
- **Technology:** cell phone, computer, keyboard, laptop.

Language

- Why does he go to the hotel?
- When does the school play finish?
- She plays with her friends after school.
- He plays computer games at the weekend.
- What does he / she do?
- What is (Dad) doing?
- What do you want to be?
- He's helping people.

Phonics

- Counting syllables.

Values

- Independence : Respect for different jobs.

Integrated cross-curriculum topics

- Geography : Places in the local community.
- ICT : Develop an understanding of digital technology.



Lesson 1

A day in my life

Objectives SB P. (30 – 31) / AB P. (30 – 31)

- To identify different kinds of jobs. للتعرف على أنواع المهن المختلفة.
- To talk about what people do in different jobs.
للتحدث والسؤال عن أنواع المهن المختلفة.
- To ask and answer questions about jobs.

Words Bank

Jobs	وظائف		
farmer	فلاح	fisherman	صياد
market seller	بائع	chef	طباخ
concierge	موظف استقبال فندق	receptionist	موظف استقبال
mechanic	ميكانيكي	web designer	مصمم شبكات
construction worker			عامل بناء

Nouns	اسماء		
day	يوم	life	حياة
hotel	فندق	people	ناس
phone	تليفون	computer	حاسب آلي
email	بريد اليكتروني	mom	ام

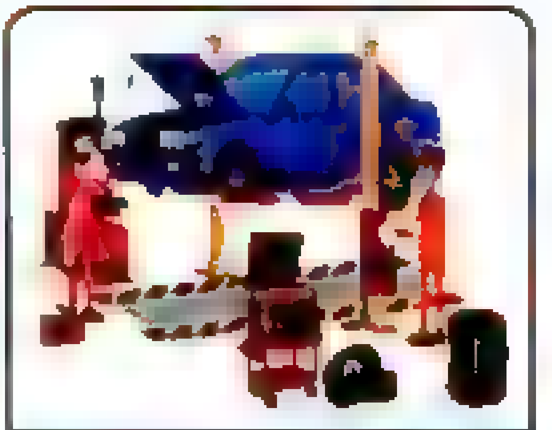
Verbs	افعال		
work	يعمل	help	يساعد
talk	يتحدث	use	يستخدم
send	يرسل	want	يريد

Pictorial Words

Jobs


farmer
مزارع - فلاح


fisherman
صياد


mechanic
ميكانيكى


chef طباخ


concierge
موظف استقبال


web designer
مصمم شبكات



market seller
بائع


construction worker
عامل بناء

Phrases


Works in a hotel.


Help people.


Talk on the phone.


Use the computer.


Send emails.

Language Use

1 • What does he / she do ? - يستخدم للسؤال عن وظيفه الأشخاص.

What does he do?





What does she do?

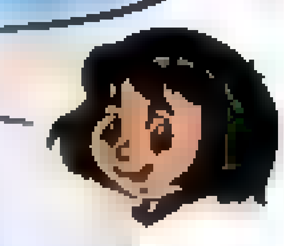




What does he do?



He's a fisherman.



What does she do?



She's a concierge.

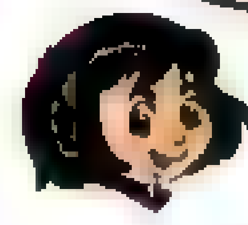


2 • What do you want to be? - للسؤال عن الوظيفه التى ترغبها.

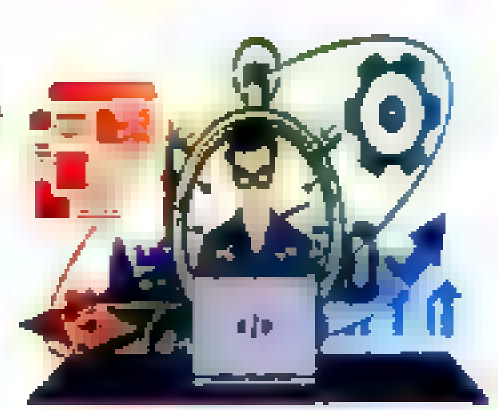
What do you want to be?



I want to be a farmer.



What do you want to be?



I want to be a web designer.

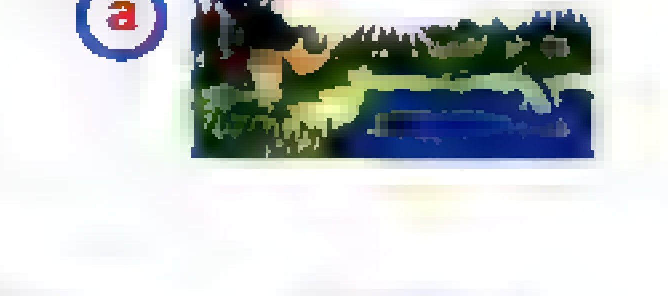




Activities

1 Connect.

1) mechanic
2) farmer
3) chef
4) construction worker
5) fisherman
6) web designer

(a) 

(b)

(c) 

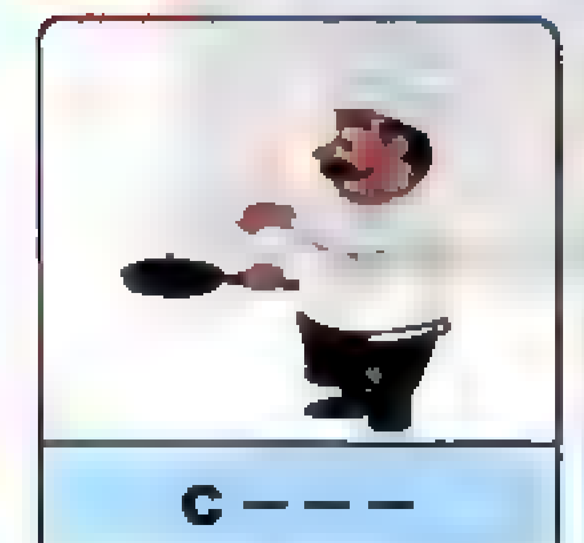
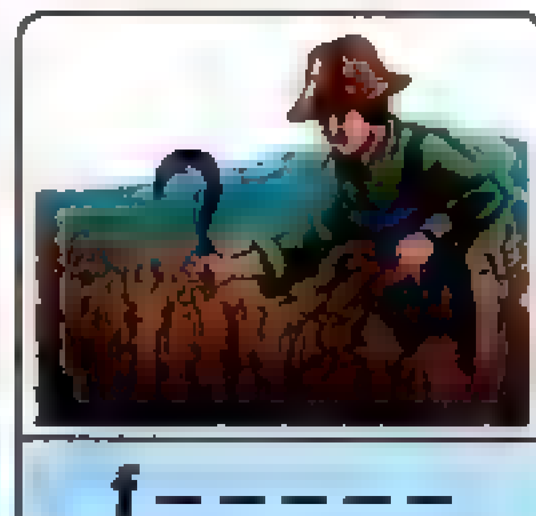


(d)

(e) 

(f) 

2 Supply the missing letters.

			
c - - -	c - - - - - - - - -	h - - - -	p - - - -
			
c - - - - - - -	f - - - - -	f - - - - - - - - -	m - - - - - - -

3 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) A concierge is	a) on the phone.
2) Dalia talks	b) computer.
3) Dina sends	c) busy all day.
4) Adel uses a	d) people.
	e) emails.

4 Look and circle.

1.


- He's a farmer.
- He's a fisherman.

2.


- She's a concierge.
- She's a mechanic.

3.


- He's a farmer.
- He's a chef.

4.


- He's a fisherman.
- He's a mechanic.

5.


- She's a market seller.
- She's a web designer.

6.


- He's a construction worker.
- He's a web designer.

7.


- He's a farmer.
- He's a construction worker.

5 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.



She talks ....



He uses a ....



She sends ....

He's a ....

6 Look at the pictures and circle the right answer.

What does he do?



- He's a chef.
- He's a fisherman.

What does she do?



- She's a concierge.
- She's a web designer.

What does he do?



- He's a farmer.
- He's a market seller.

7 Answer about you ....

What do you want to be?

I want to be a ....

Lesson 2 Language Use

Objectives SB P. (32) / AB P. (32)

- To ask and answer using **wh / questions.**

Nouns أسماء			
email	بريد اليكترونى	today	اليوم
children	اطفال	restaurant	مطعم
hat	قبعة	kitchen	مطبخ
suit	بذله	hospital	مستشفى
animals	حيوانات	fruit	فاكهه

Verbs أفعال			
work	يعمل	wear	يرتدى
teach	يدرس	start	يبدأ
finish	ينهى	sell	يبيع
help	يساعد	send	يرسل



Jobs


architect مهندس معمارى


teacher مدرس


waiter جرسون


chef طباخ

Language Use

Question words	
What	used to ask about **jobs**.



- **What is he doing?**
- He's sending an email.

	When	used to ask about the time.



- When does she finish work?
- At five o'clock.

	Who	used to ask about people.



- Who is she helping?
- She is helping a baby.

	Where	used to ask about places.



- Where does he work?
- In a restaurant.

	Why	used to ask about reasons.



- Why does he have animals?
- Because he's a farmer.

Note: We use because to answer why.

	What	used to ask about things.



- What does he sell?
- He sells fruit.



Activities

1 Read and match.

1) He works in a restaurant.
2) She works in a hospital.
3) He sells fruit.



4) He has animals.



5) She's sending an email.
6) She teaches children.

a b c d



e f



2 Add question word.

1) .... is he doing? - He is playing sport.
2) .... does he eat? - He eats fruit.
3) .... does he finish work? - At 7 : 00 pm.
4) .... is he helping? - He is helping an old man.
5) .... does she work? - In a restaurant.
6) .... is his job? - He's a farmer.
7) .... does he eat vegetables?
   - Because he wants to be fit.
8) .... is she doing? - She is sending emails.
9) .... does he have animals? - Because he's a farmer.
10) .... does she teach? - She teaches children.

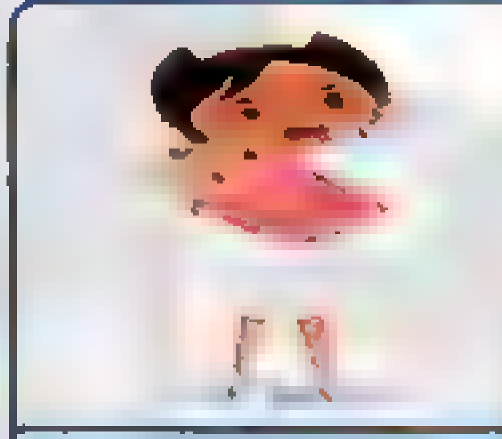
3 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) Where does he work?	a) She's an architect.
2) When does he start work?	b) A suit.
3) What's her job?	c) At the hospital.
4) Why does the chef wear a hat?	d) At 7.00 am.
	e) Because he needs to be clean in the kitchen.

4 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.


She teaches ....


He sells ....


She's ....


He's an ....

5 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) Dalia sends (computer – emails – fruit).
2) A concierge (uses – helps – sells) people.
3) A market seller (helps – sends – sells) fruit.
4) A farmer has (computers – emails – animals).
5) (Why – When – What) does he have animals?
6) (When – Where – What) does he work? - At a hospital.
7) (When – What – Where) does he finish? - At 4 : 00 pm.
8) (What – Who – Where) is she helping? - A baby.
9) (When – What – Where) is her job?
10) (When – Where – What) does he sell? - fruit.

Lesson 3

Phonics

Objectives SB P. (33) / AB P. (33)

- To learn to count syllables in words.
- To differentiate between two syllables words and three syllables words.

Two syllables



far / mer

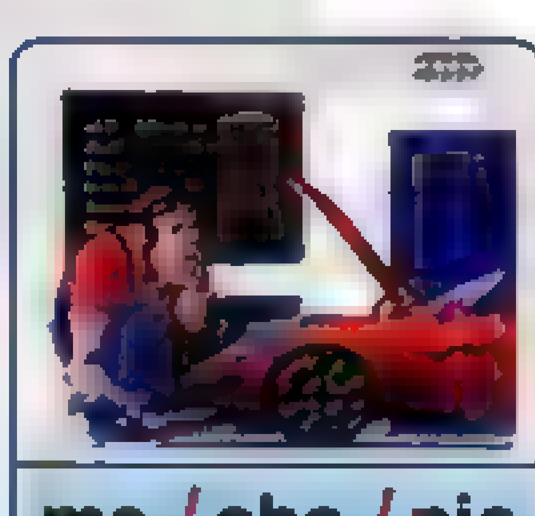


doc / tor

Note

Syllable
a part of a word which contains one vowel sound.

Three syllables



me / cha / nic



ar / chi / tect



car / pen / ter

jour / na / list



fish / er / man



Activities

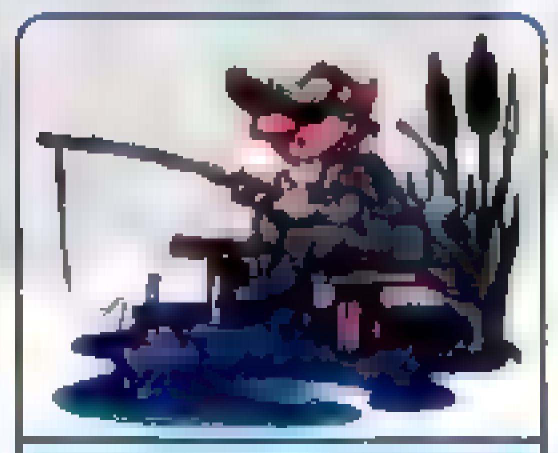
1 Connect.

1) farmer •
2) doctor •
3) architect •
4) mechanic •
5) engineer •
6) carpenter •

a 
b 
c 
d
e
f 

2 Supply the missing letters.


journa - - - - -


fish - - man


ar - - - - - ect


en - - - - eer

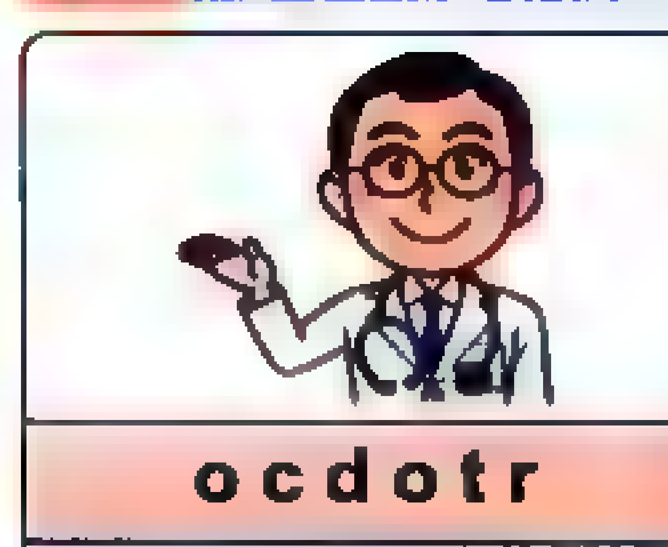

carpen - - -

far - - -


doc - - -


me - - - - nic

3 Make a word.



ocdotr

....



teharcitc

....



eercapntr

....



siaujornit

....



narhifsem

....



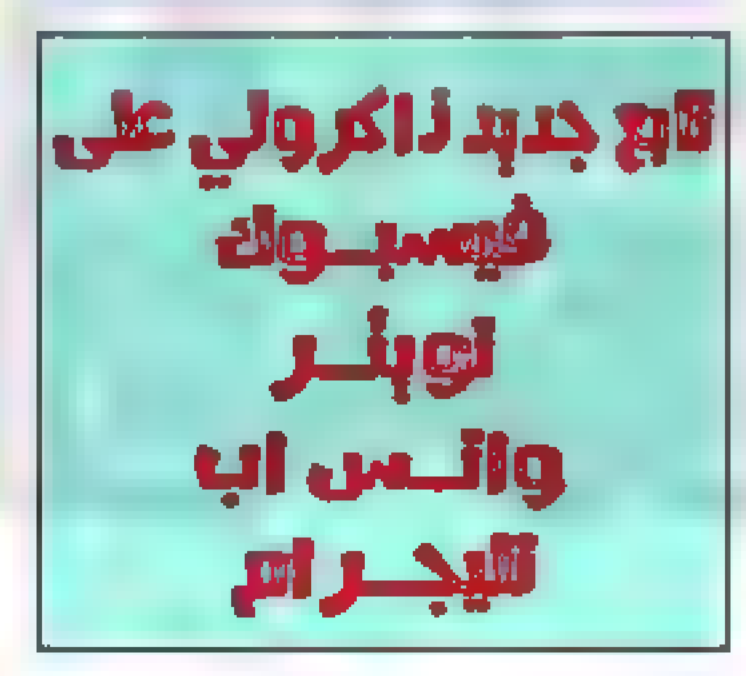
rmafre

....



cacmehni

....

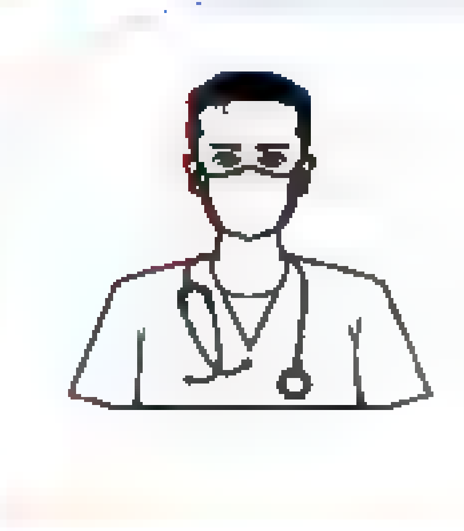




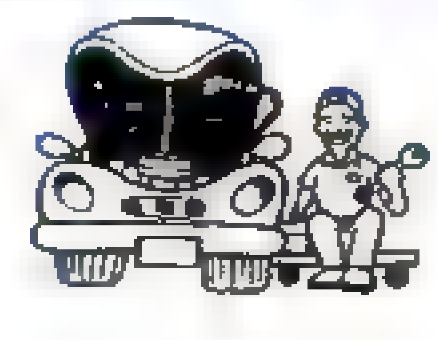
ernegine

....

4 Color words with three syllables.

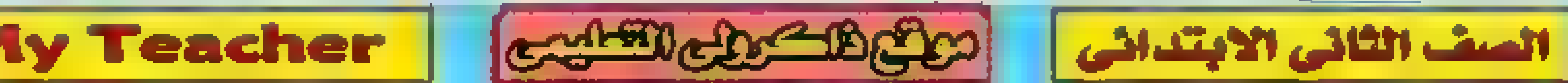












Lesson 4

Reading

Objectives SB P. (34 – 35) / AB P. (34 – 35)

- To talk about daily routine of different jobs.

للتحدث عن الأعمال اليومية للوظائف المختلفة.

- To use **present simple / present continuous.**
- To differentiate between the use of **present simple** and **present continuous.**

Words Bank

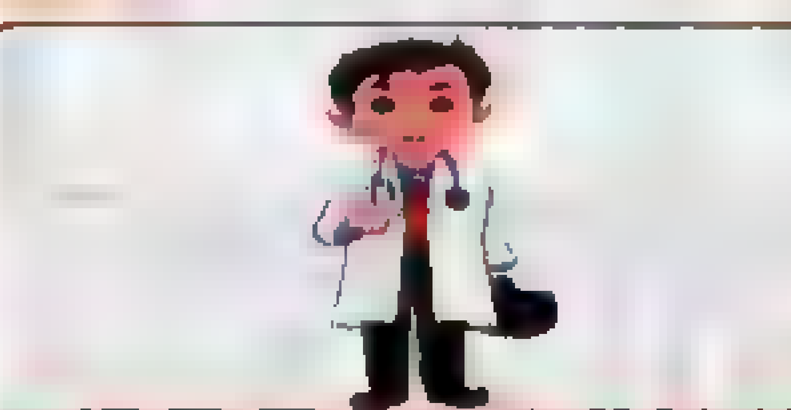
Nouns اسماء			
breakfast	الأفطار	dad	أب
jacket	جاكت	shoes	حذاء
bag	حقيبه	doctor	طبيب
hospital	مستشفى	work	العمل
morning	صباح	people	الناس
kitchen	مطبخ	tea	شاى
dinner	الغداء	television	التليفزيون

Verbs افعال			
have breakfast	يتناول الفطار	put on	يلبس
pick up	يأخذ	go out	يخرج
work	يعمل	watch	يشاهد
help	يساعد	get up	يستيقظ
wear	يرتدى	talk	يتحدث

Phrases جمل			
have dinner	يتناول الغداء	have tea	يشرب شاى
go to bed	يذهب للنوم	in the morning	فى الصباح
in the evening			فى المساء

Language Use

Present simple / Present continuous

Present simple	Present continuous
Form	**Form**
I play You play He plays She plays It plays We play They play	I am You are He is She is It is We are They are verb + ing (playing.)
Use	**Use**
is used to talk about **repeated actions.**	is used to talk about **actions happening now.**
 My dad is a doctor. He **wears** a white coat.	 My dad is a doctor. He **is putting on** his jacket.
 My dad is a doctor. He **works** at the hospital.	 My dad is a doctor. He **is helping** people.
Words always – usually – often – sometimes – never	**Words** Now – in the morning – in the evening

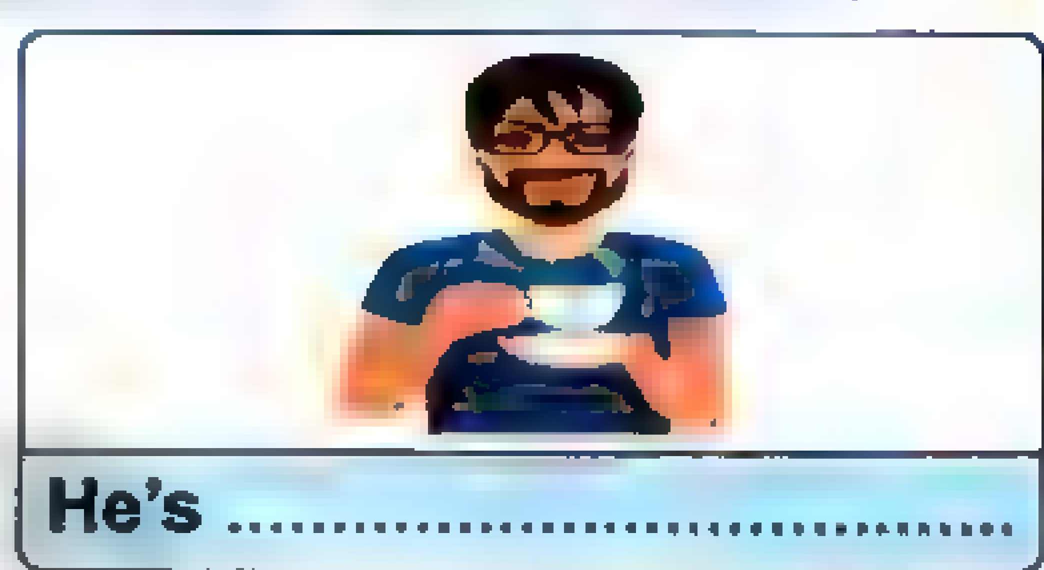
Grammar use


When does she start work?
She starts work at 10 o'clock.
What is she wearing?
She is wearing a jacket.
When does she start work?
She starts work at 8 o'clock.
What is she doing?
She is helping people.
What are you doing?
I am playing football.
What is he doing?
He is having breakfast.
What is she doing?
She is watching TV.

Activities

1 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.


We're ....


He's ....

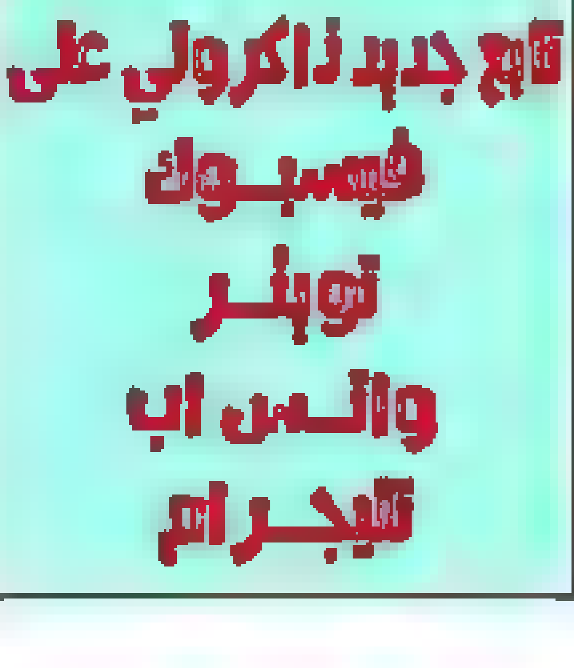

I'm ....


We're ....

2 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) We are (have – has – having) our breakfast.
2) My dad (am – is – are) putting on his jacket.
3) What is he (wear – wearing – wears)?
4) My dad (working – works – work) at the hospital.
5) My brother (starts – start – starting) work at eight o'clock in the morning.
6) It's 9 pm. I (am – is – are) going to bed.
7) My sister is in the kitchen. She's (has – having – have) her tea.
8) He is (wears – wear – wearing) a white coat.
9) I (get – gets – getting) up at 6 am everyday.
10) Why is dad (goes – go – going) out?
11) When (do – does – is) she start work?
12) Mom is (talks – talking – talk) on the phone now.

13) What are the children (do – does – doing) now?
14) We're (have – having – has) fun now.
15) My dad is (have – has – having) his tea.
16) He's (pick – picks – picking) his bag.



3 Correct the verb.

1) We .... (have) our tea.
2) She's .... (put) her jacket now.
3) I .... (get) up at 6 am.
4) What are the children .... (do) now?
5) The children are .... (watch) television.
6) My dad .... (work) at the hospital.
7) He .... (start) work at eight o'clock.
8) Why .... (he) .... (go) out?
9) She's .... (wear) a white suit.
10) She is .... (talk) on the phone.

4 Read and match.

1) He works at the hospital. •
2) I'm going to bed. •
3) He's putting on his jacket. •
4) She's talking on the phone. •

a 
b 
c
d 

5 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

My mom is a doctor. She works in the school. My mom is putting on her hat and she's picking up her bag. She starts work at 8 o'clock in the morning. We're watching TV. She's going out.

1) My mom is a doctor. ( )
2) My mom starts work at eight o'clock. ( )
3) My mom works at a restaurant. ( )
4) We're watching television. ( )

6 Rearrange the following sentences.

1) having – our – We're – breakfast.

....

2) dad – at – My – works – hospital – the.

....

3) up – bag – He's – his – picking.

....

4) starts – eight – He – o'clock – work – at.

....

5) now – TV – watching – We're.

....

6) his – tea – having – Dad – is.

....

7 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) What's his job?	a) At eight o'clock.
2) Where does he work?	b) He's wearing a white coat.
3) When does he start work?	c) He's a doctor.
4) What is he wearing?	d) At the hospital.
	e) He is helping people.

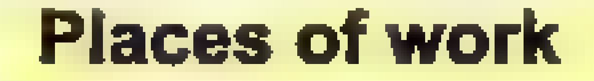


Lesson 5

Where do you work?

Objectives SB P. (36) / AB P. (36)

- To identify the places of work. — للتعرف على أماكن العمل.
- To talk about jobs and places. — للتحدث عن المهن و أماكنها.

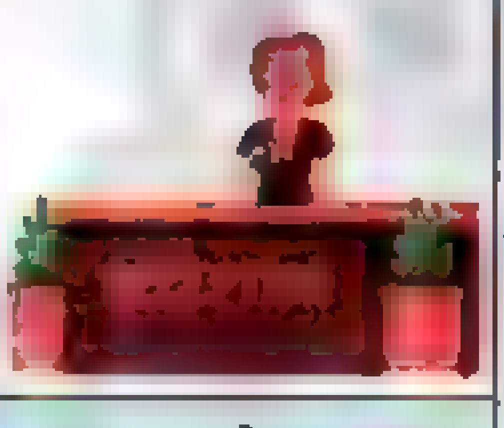



Jobs	Places of work
doctor	hospital
concierge	hotel
web designer	office
firefighter	fire station
waiter	café
market seller	supermarket


doctor

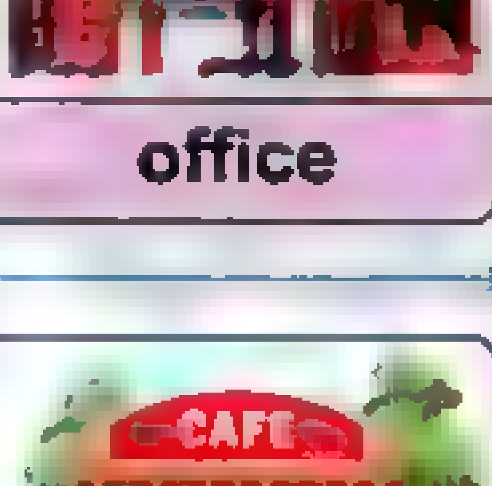


hospital

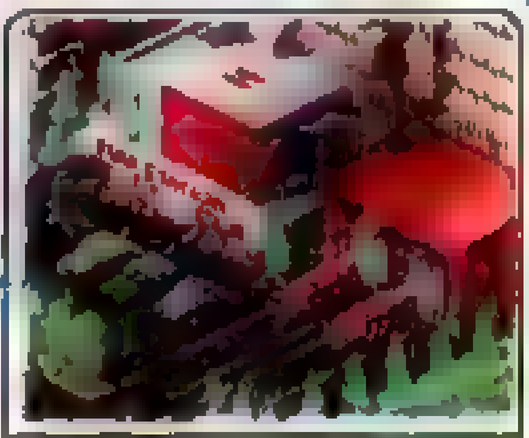

concierge


hotel


web designer


office


firefighter


fire station


waiter



café


market seller


supermarket




farmer


chef


farm

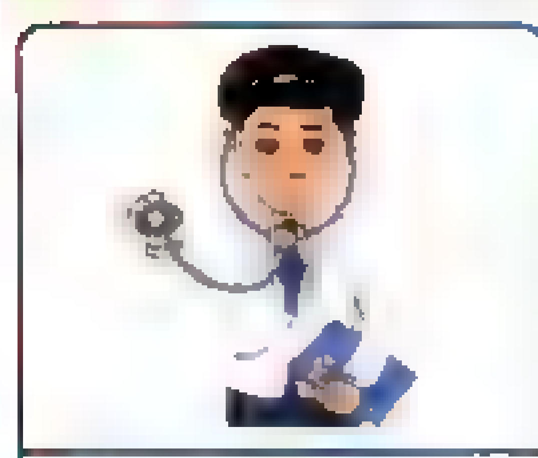
restaurant

Activities

1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

(A)	(B)
1) He is a doctor.	a) I work in a restaurant.
2) She is a web designer.	b) They work on a farm.
3) I am a chef.	c) He works at the hospital.
4) They are farmers.	d) She works in a café.
	e) She works in an office.

2 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.


He works at ....


She works in ....


He works on ....


He works in ....



3 Supply the missing parts.

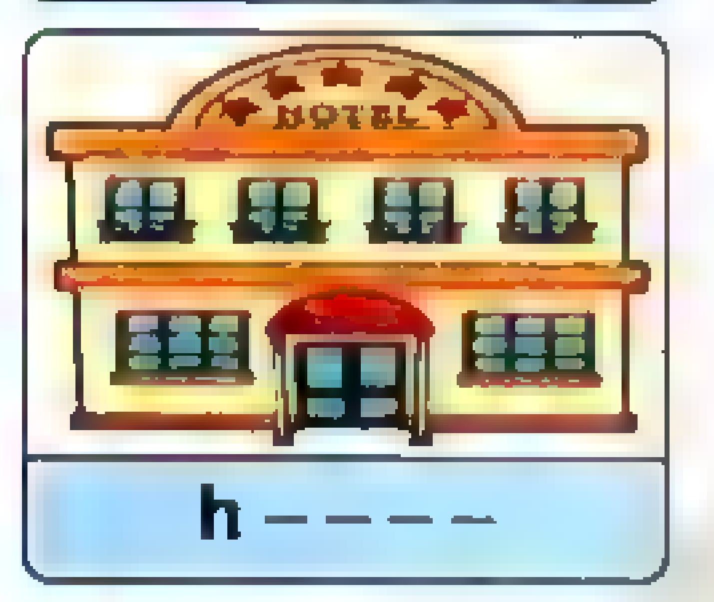


r - - - - - - - - - -



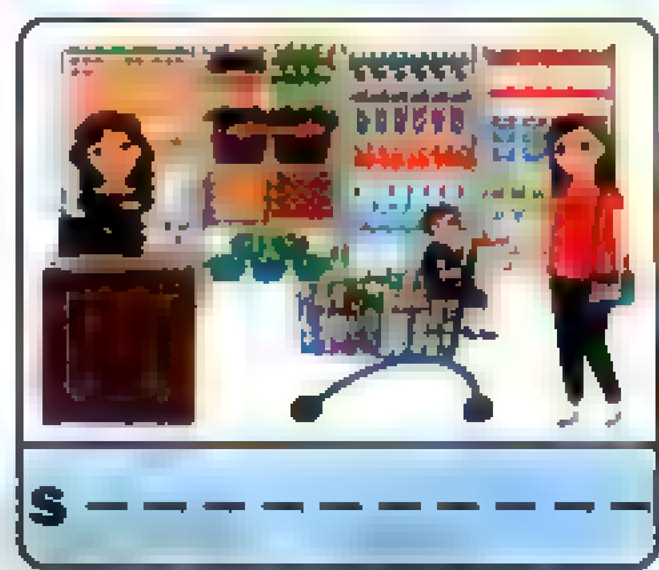
h - - - - - - - -


f - - - - - - - - - - -



h - - - - -


f - - -


s - - - - - - - - - - -

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) A doctor works at the (hotel – hospital – farm).
2) We see a concierge in the (fire station – farm – hotel).
3) Firefighters work in a (supermarket – fire station – restaurant).
4) Teachers work in (hotels – schools – hospitals).
5) A chef works in a (farm – school – restaurant).
6) I can see a market seller in the (supermarket – office – fire station).
7) Framers work on the (hospital – farm – hotel).
8) A web designer works in (a farm – an office – a cafe).
9) I can see a waiter in the (fire station – café – school).
10) My father is a doctor. He works at the (school – restaurant – hospital).
11) There are many (farmers – doctors – teachers) on the farm.
12) A (chef – firefighter – web designer) works in a restaurant.
13) A (concierge – firefighter – journalist) works in a fire station.

Lesson 6

CLIL : Geography
Places in our community

Objectives SB P. (37) / AB P. (37)

- To identify places in the community. للتعرف على الأماكن فى المجتمع.
- To recognize the importance of places in the community.

Places in our community	أماكن فى مجتمعنا		
town	مدينة	school	مدرسة
hospital	مستشفى	park	حديقة
farm	مزرعة	supermarket	سوبر ماركت

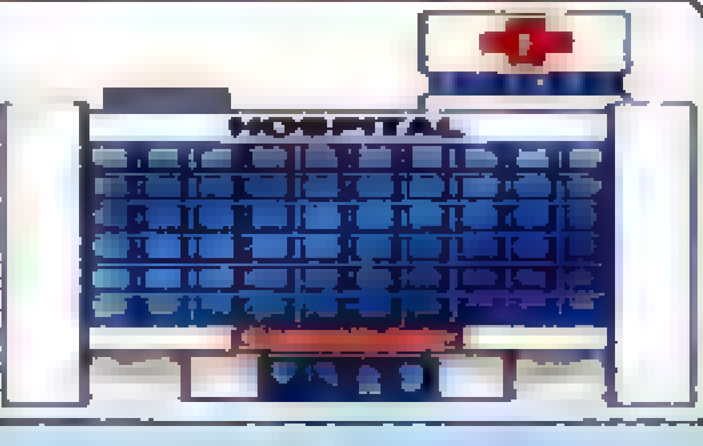
Nouns أسماء				
	place	مكان	friends	أصدقاء
	teachers	مدرسين	doctors	أطباء
	sick people	مرضى	food	طعام
	animals	حيوانات	games	ألعاب
	vegetables	خضروات	playground	ملعب

Verbs أفعال				
	like	يحب	learn	يتعلم
	see	يرى	help	يساعد
	play	يلعب	have fun	يمرح
	buy	يشترى	look after	يعتنى بـ
	grow			يزرع

Language Use



We play games and run in the park.



Doctors help sick people in a hospital.



We can buy vegetables at the market.





- I learn a lot at school.
- I see my friends at school.



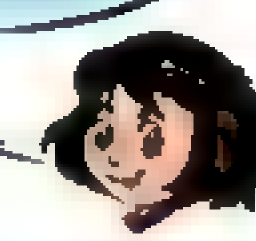
- They grow food on a farm.
- The farmer looks after animals.

Speaking

Why is the school important?



Because we learn a lot at school.



Why is the hospital important?



Because doctors help sick people in a hospital.



Why is the park important?

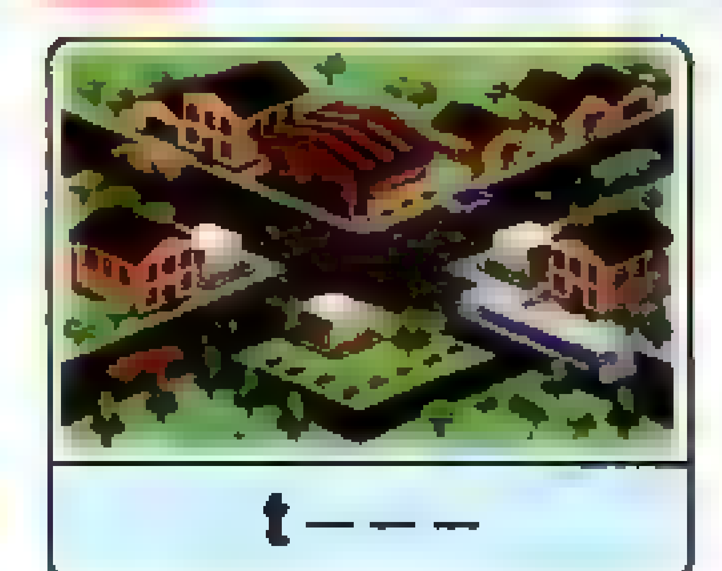


Because we play games and run in the park.



Activities

1 Supply the missing parts.



t _ _ _

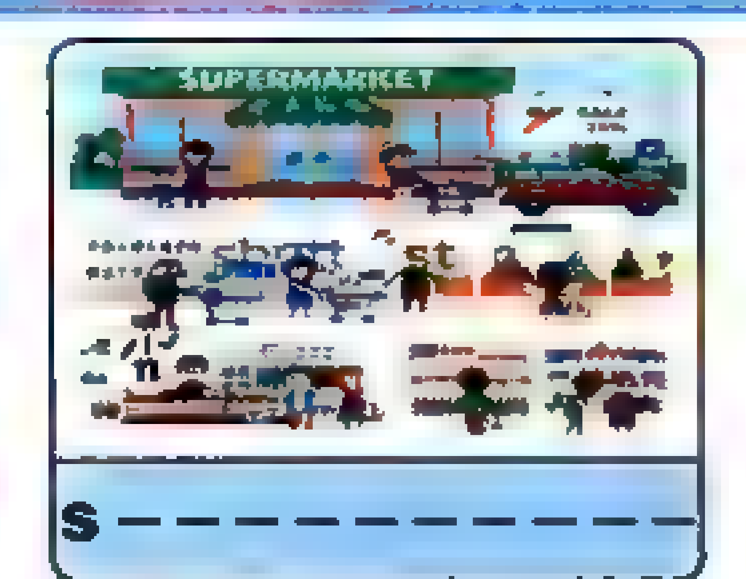


s _ _ _ _ _



h _ _ _ _ _ _ _





s - - - - - - - - - - -



p - - -



f - - -

2 Read and match.

1) I learn a lot. I see my friends. •
2) We can play and have fun here. •
3) Doctors help sick people here. •
4) We can buy food here. •
5) The farmer looks after animals here. •

a (school) b (park) c (farm) d (supermarket) e (hospital)



3 Answer about you.

1) Who can you see at school?
I see ....
2) What can you do in the park?
I can ....
3) What can you buy at the market?
I can buy ....
4) What important places do you have in your town?
Our town has ....

4 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) I like my school.	a) we can buy food.
2) This is the hospital.	b) we can play and have fun.
3) This is the supermarket.	c) I learn a lot here.
4) This is the park.	d) The farmer grows food.
	e) Doctors help sick people.

5 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) Our town has lots of (big – important – fast) places.
2) I can see my (father – boys – teachers) in the school.
3) Doctors help (sick – bad – good) people in the hospital.
4) We can play and have fun in the (fire station – hospital – park).
5) We can buy fruit at the (school – market – park).
6) I learn a lot at (school – farm – supermarket).
7) The (doctor – farmer – teacher) looks after animals on a farm.
8) (Teachers – Farmers – Doctors) help sick people.
9) I play in the (kitchen – class – playground) of my school.
10) Farmers grow (animals – food – sick people) on a farm.
11) We can buy (vegetables – places – animals) at the market.
12) This is the (school – farm – park). We can play and have fun here.
13) This is the (hospital – supermarket – park). Doctors help sick people.
14) The farmer (grows – looks after – plays) animals.
15) I (learn – buy – play) a lot at my school.

Lesson 7

Language Use

Objectives SB P. (38) / AB P. (38)

- To identify the prepositions of time.
- To talk about your habits and activities. للتحدث عن عاداتك والأنشطة.

Words Bank

Nouns اسماء			
friends	أصدقاء	hands	يدين
dinner	غداء	computer games	ألعاب كمبيوتر
weekend	عطله نهايه الأسبوع	shopping	تسوق
swimming	السباحه	homework	واجب منزلى
gymnastics	ألعاب رياضيه	helmet	خوذه
bike	دراجه	grandparents	الأجداد
sports club			نادى رياضى

Phrases جمل			
go shopping	يتسوق	do my homework	يعمل الواجب
do gymnastics	يمارس تمارين	ride my bike	يركب دراجه
put on my helmet			يرتدى خوذه

Days of the week أيام الأسبوع			
Saturday	السبت	Sunday	الأحد
Monday	الأثنين	Tuesday	الثلاثاء
Wednesday	الأربعاء	Thursday	الخميس
Friday			الجمعه

Language Use

1 ◆ When ...... متى ? — للإجابة عن السؤال بوقت يستخدم الآتى.

At تستخدم مع الساعه



I get up at six o'clock.

On تستخدم مع الأيام



I play computer games on the weekend.



I see my grandparents on Fridays.

Before بمعنى قبل



I wash my hands before dinner.

After بمعنى بعد



I do my homework after school.

Grammar in use



Activities

1 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) I usually play games with my friends (before – after – on) school.
2) (At – On – In) Wednesdays, I go swimming.
3) I do my homework (on – before – at) I watch TV.

4) I wash my hands (after – before – at) I finish eating.
5) I see my grandparents (on – in – at) the weekend.
6) I do my homework (after – before – at) school.
7) I go shopping (in – on – at) 5 o'clock.
8) I do gymnastics (on – at – in) the weekend.
9) I put on my shoes (before – after – on) I go out.
10) I go to sports club (after – before – on) school.
11) Adel puts on his helmet (before – after – on) he rides his bike.
12) Dalia visits her grandparents (in – at – on) Fridays.
13) They wash their hands (in – on – before) dinner.
14) I have my breakfast (before – after – on) school.
15) (On – In – At) 9:00 pm I go to bed.

2 Answer about yourself.

1) What do you do before school?
I ....
2) What do you do after school?
I ....
3) What do you do on the weekend?
I ....

3 Rearrange to make sentences.

1) dinner – wash – their – They – before – hands.
....
2) computer – weekend – the – He – games – plays – on.
....

3) Tuesdays – go – I – swimming – on.

....

4) plays – friends – She – with – school – after – her.

....

5) shopping – weekend – on – the – go – I.

....

6) my – helmet – bike – ride – I – put on – my – before – I.

....

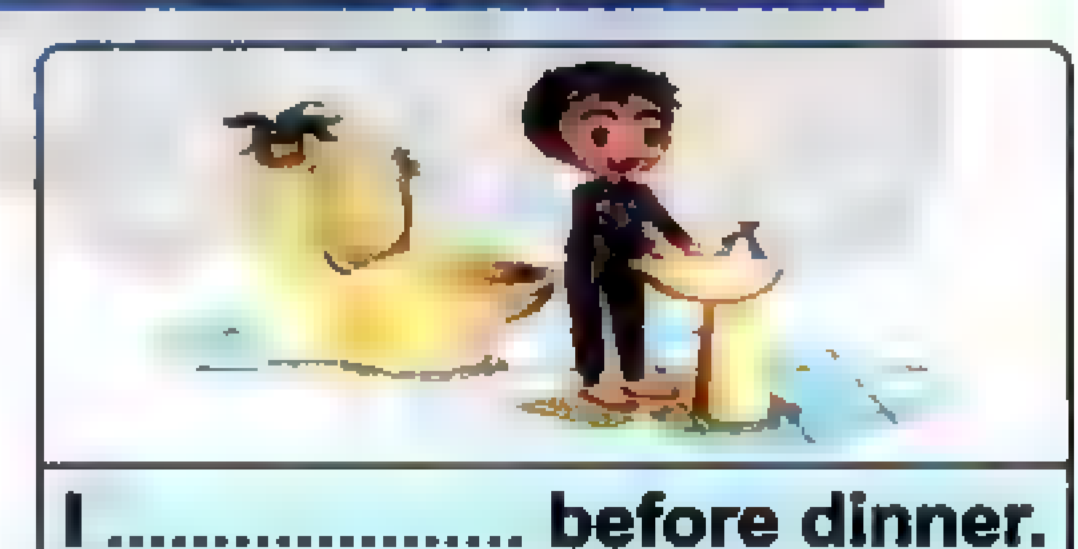
4 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) I go shopping on	a) the weekend.
2) I do my homework	b) before I ride my bike.
3) I do gymnastics	c) before school.
4) I put on my helmet	d) on Wednesdays.
	e) after school, at 5 o'clock.

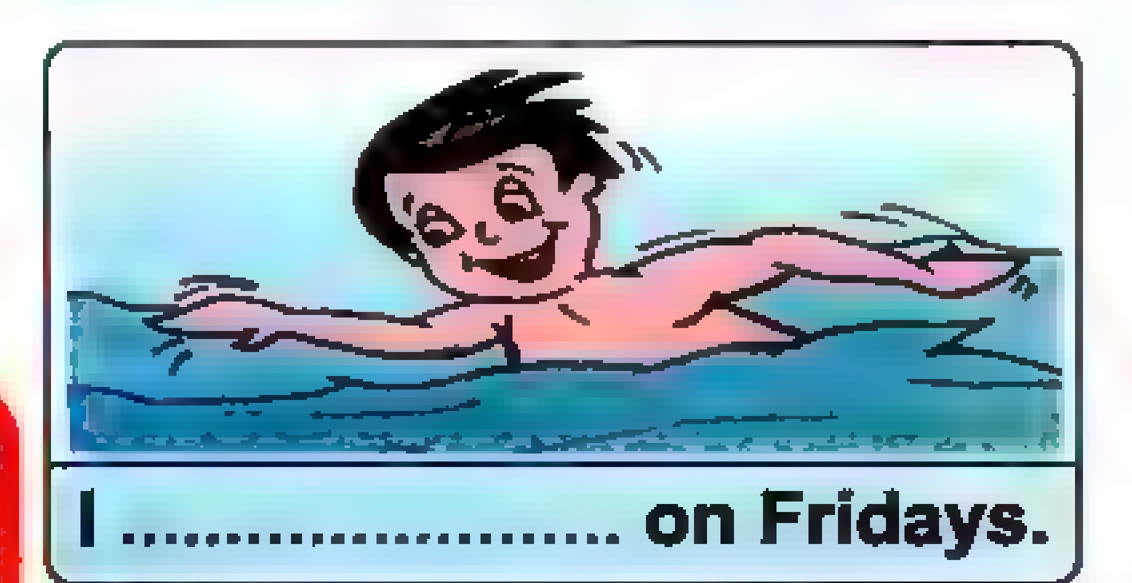
5 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.



I .... after school.



I .... before dinner.



I .... on Fridays.



I .... on the weekend.

Lesson 8

Values: Understanding different jobs

Objectives SB P. (39) / AB P. (39)

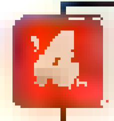
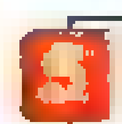
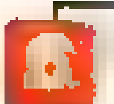
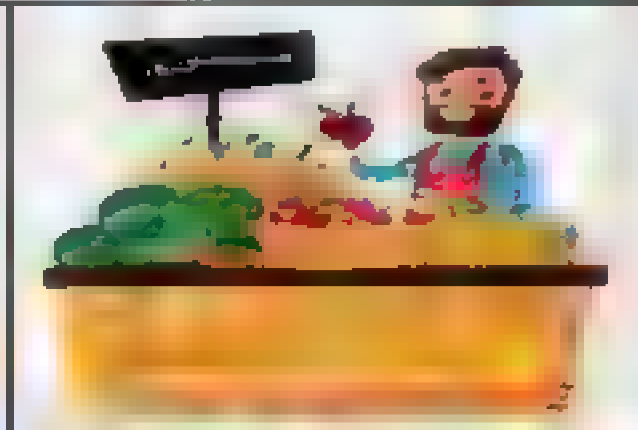
- To talk about different jobs. للتحدث عن المهن المختلفة.
- To show respect for different jobs. إظهار الإحترام للمهن المختلفة.
- To guess vocabulary of jobs.

Places of work اماكن عمل			
the sea	فى البحر	at home	بالمنزل
kitchen	مطبخ	office	مكتب
market	محل خضروات	farm	مزرعه
fire station	مطافى	garage	ورشة / جراج
hospital	مستشفى	hotel	فندق

What / Who am I?

In my job	I'm a / an ....
1 - I work in a kitchen. - It's hot. - I sometimes work at night. - I make food for people.	chef طباخ
2 - I look after animals. - I grow food for people to eat.	 farmer مزارع
3 - I help people who are sick. - I can work for a long time. - My job is very important. - My job is difficult.	 doctor طبيب



 - I mend cars and lorries. - I help people if their car doesn't work.		**mechanic** ميكانيكى
 - I make houses, offices and other buildings. - I wear a hard hat to protect my head.		**construction worker** عامل بناء
 - I help people in hotels. - I help them to enjoy their holiday.		**concierge** موظف استقبال
 - I sell food on the market. - I sell fruit and vegetables.		**market seller** بائع
 - I catch fish. - I work on the sea or on the river. - I sell fish for people.		**fisherman** صياد
 - I work in an office. - I use computer. - I design websites for people.		**web designer** مصمم شبكات

Activities

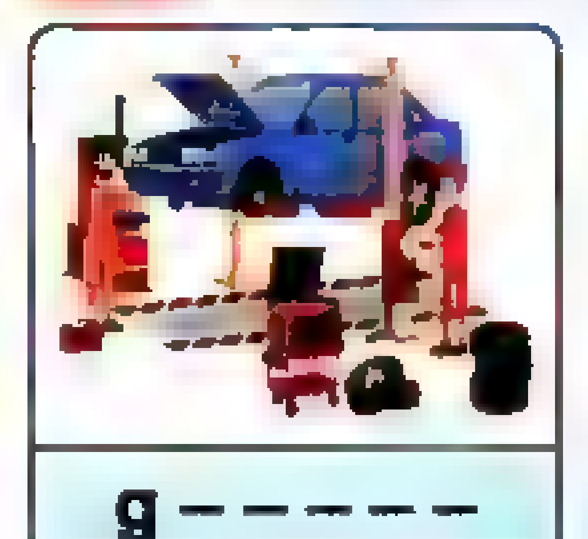
1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) I'm a fisherman.	a) I work in an office.
2) I'm a mechanic.	b) I welcome people.
3) I'm a web designer.	c) I work on the sea.
4) I'm a concierge.	d) I help sick people.
	e) I work in a garage.

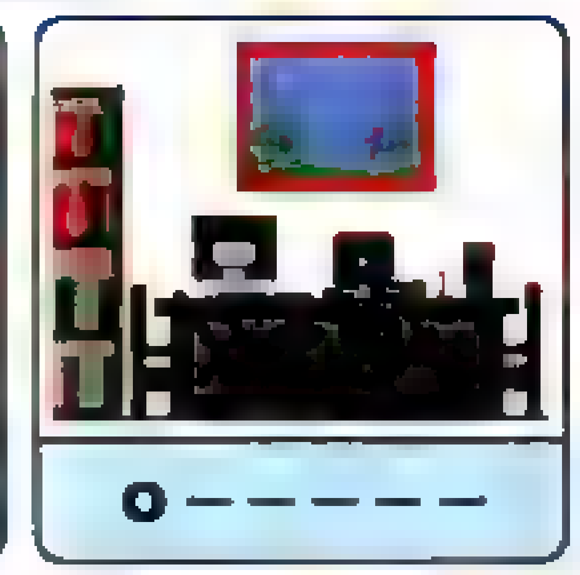
2 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) I'm a (fisherman – farmer – teacher) I work on the sea.
2) I'm a market seller. I work in a (farm – school – supermarket).
3) I'm a (doctor – web designer – chef). I work in an office.
4) I work in a (hospital – fire station – garage). I'm a mechanic.
5) I'm a farmer. I look after (people – animals – food).
6) I work in a (hospital – garage – kitchen). I'm a chef.
7) I sell (vegetables – fish – cake). I'm a fisherman.
8) I (eat – buy – sell) fruit. I'm a market seller.
9) I'm a chef I (sell – cook – buy) food for people.
10) I look after (animals – cars – sick people). I'm a mechanic.
11) I make houses, offices and other buildings. I'm a (mechanic – construction worker – firefighter).
12) I help people in hotels. I'm a (teacher – doctor – concierge).
13) A fisherman (catches – eats – buys) fish. He works on the sea.
14) I'm a mechanic. I (grow – mend – sell) cars and lorries.

3 Supply the missing letters.

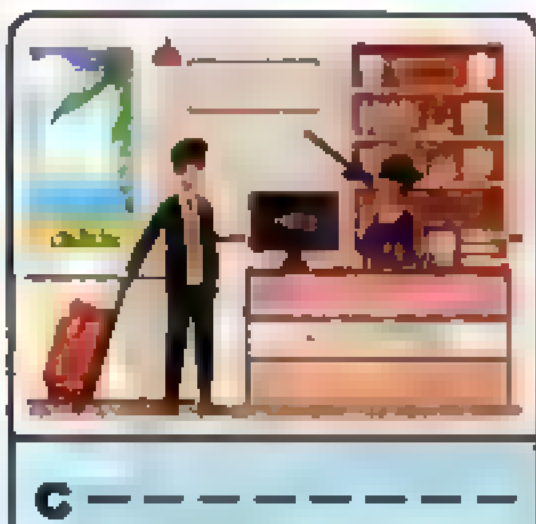

g - - - - - -

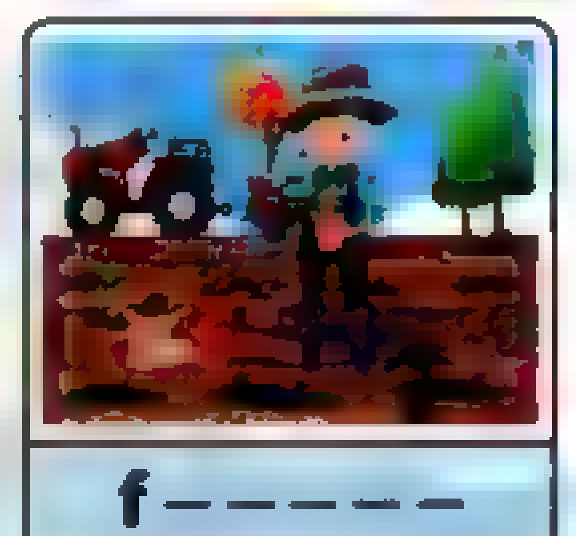

f - - - - - - - - - - -


o - - - - - -


f - - -


k - - - - - - -


c - - - - - - - - -


f - - - - - -


s - -

4 Read and mark (✓) or (x).

Dalia is a web designer. She works in an office. She uses a computer and she talks on the phone. She designs websites for people. She likes her work. She helps a lot of people.

1) Dalia works at the hospital. ( )
2) Dalia likes and uses computers. ( )
3) Dalia never talks on the phone. ( )
4) Dalia likes her job. ( )

5 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.



A concierge
....


A mechanic
....


A market seller
....


A chef
....



Lesson 9

Let's learn words

Objectives SB P. (40) / AB P. (40)

- To identify vocabulary of technology. تعلم كلمات خاصة بالتكنولوجيا.
- To recognize the importance of technology.

Technology


laptop


cell phone


computer


keyboard


printer


tablet

The importance of technology



I use a **laptop** to work in different places.

I use a **cell phone** to call and text my friends.



I use a **computer** to send emails.





I use a **keyboard** to write.

I use a **printer** to print my work.

I use a **tablet** to watch movies.

Language Use

What technology do you use sometimes?
I sometimes use a printer.

What technology do you use every day?
I use a cell phone every day.

What technology do you have at home?
I use a laptop at home.

What technology do you have at school?
I use a computer at school.

Activities

1 Supply the missing parts.



l - - - - - -


c - - - - - - - -


k - - - - - - - -


c - - - - - - - - - -


p - - - - - - -


t - - - - - -

2 Read and match.

1) This is my laptop. •

2) I use a cell phone every day. •

3) It's a printer. •

4) We use computers at school. •

5) I can use a tablet to send emails. •







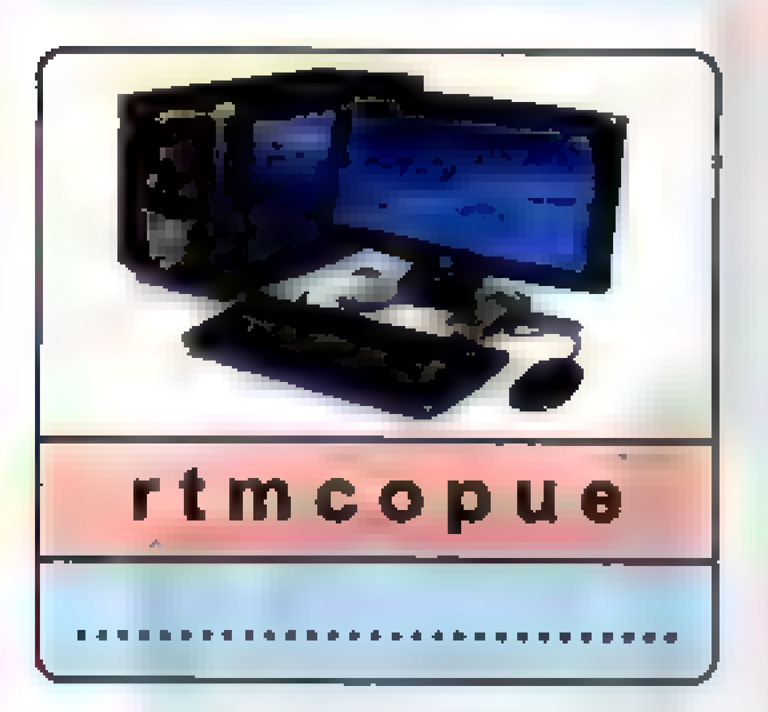


3 Unscramble to make a word.


o p l a t p
....


e r i p r n t
....


e c l l p h n o e
....


r t m c o p u e
....


t l a t b e
....


y e k b r d o a
....

4 Choose.

1) I use (laptop – tablet – cell phone) to call people.
2) You use (keyboard – mouse – printer) to print things.
3) I use a (cell phone – computer – keyboard) at home to do my homework.
4) I use (keyboard – tablet – printer) to write my homework on the computer.
5) You can watch movies on a (printer – tablet – keyboard).
6) You can work in different places when you use (laptop – keyboard – printer).

Lesson 10
Technology at work

Objectives SB P. (41) / AB P. (41)

- To talk about technology at work. للتحدث عن التكنولوجيا فى العمل.
- To recognize the importance of technology at work.

Nouns اسماء			
technology	تكنولوجيا	work	عمل
World	العالم	games	ألعاب
job	وظيفة	information	معلومات
things	أشياء	recipes	وصفات
website	موقع على الأنترنت	photos	صور

Verbs افعال			
use	يستخدم	find out	يجد / يكتشف
buy	يشترى	sell	يبيع
design	يصمم	look for	يبحث عن

Language Use

What do you use computer for?



I look at websites on my computer.



What do you use tablet for?



I take photos with my tablet.



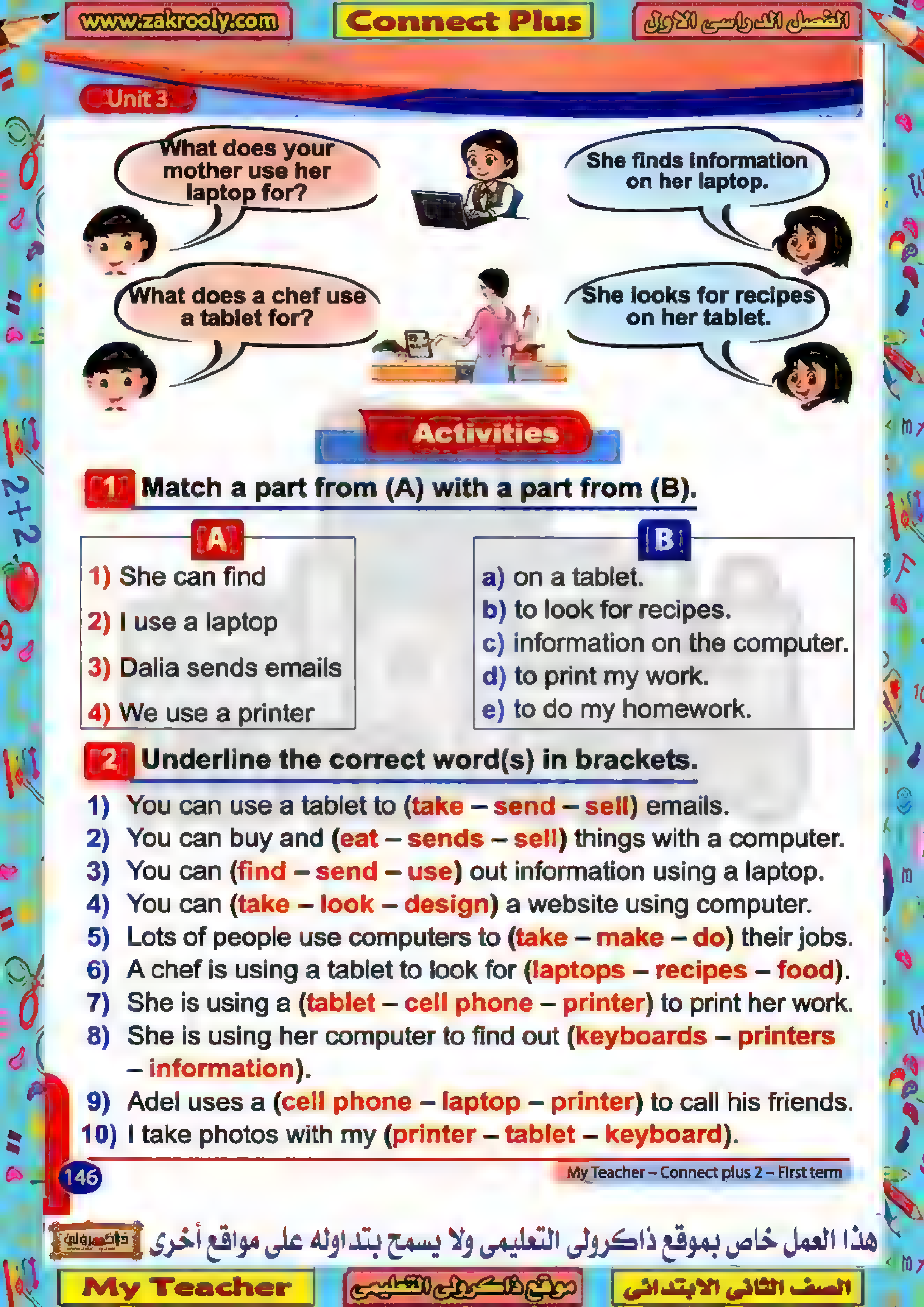
What does your dad use his computer for?



He buys things on his computer.







Activities

1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) She can find	a) on a tablet.
2) I use a laptop	b) to look for recipes.
3) Dalia sends emails	c) information on the computer.
4) We use a printer	d) to print my work.
	e) to do my homework.

2 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) You can use a tablet to (take – send – sell) emails.
2) You can buy and (eat – sends – sell) things with a computer.
3) You can (find – send – use) out information using a laptop.
4) You can (take – look – design) a website using computer.
5) Lots of people use computers to (take – make – do) their jobs.
6) A chef is using a tablet to look for (laptops – recipes – food).
7) She is using a (tablet – cell phone – printer) to print her work.
8) She is using her computer to find out (keyboards – printers – information).
9) Adel uses a (cell phone – laptop – printer) to call his friends.
10) I take photos with my (printer – tablet – keyboard).

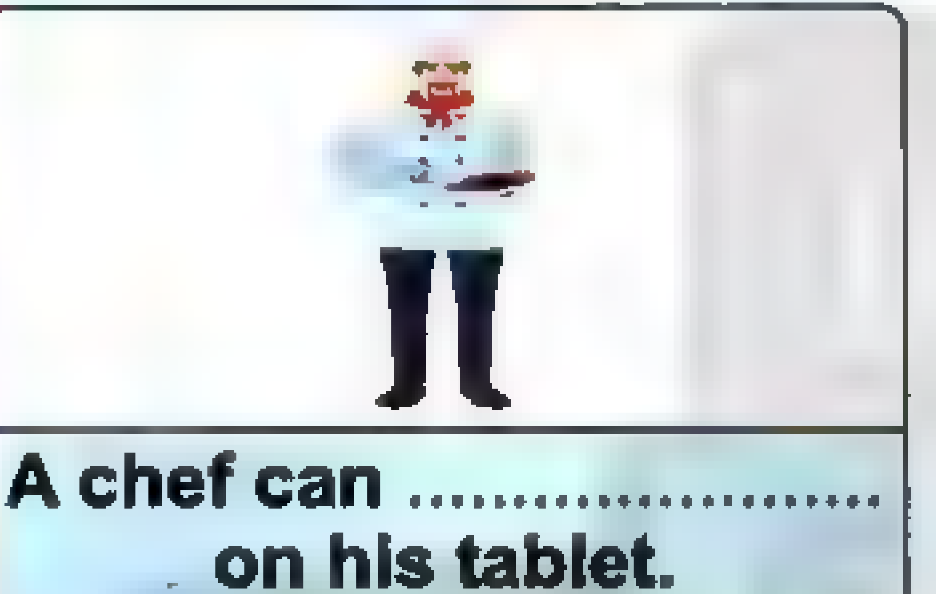
3 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.



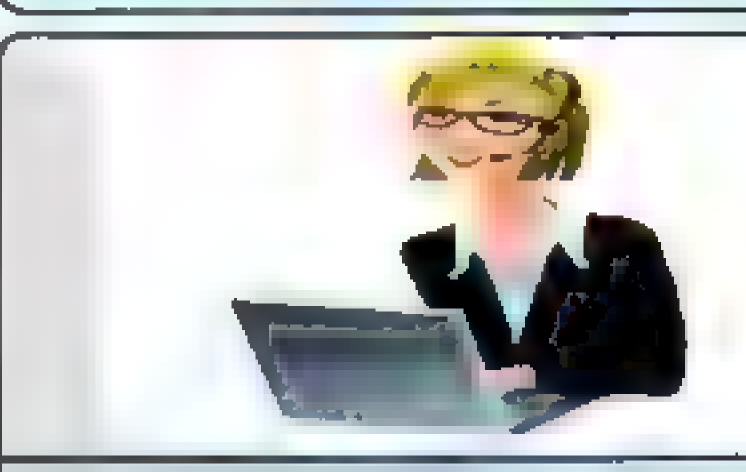
You can .... on your computer.



You can .... on your laptop.



A chef can .... on his tablet.



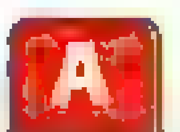
She can find .... on computer.

4 Answer about you.

1) What do you use a computer for? ....
2) What do you use a cell phone for? ....

Model Test (3) – Based on Unit 3

A Vocabulary & Structure

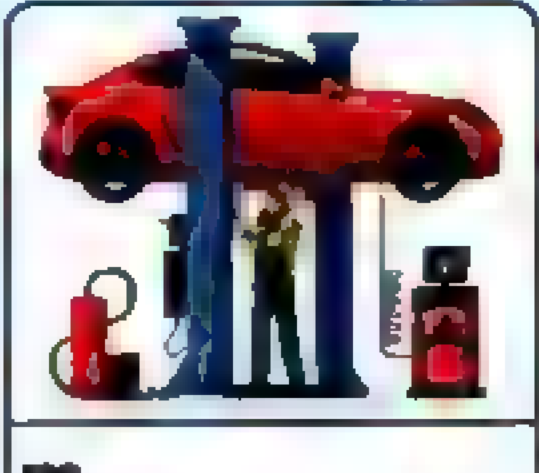


1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) My mom works	a) a white coat.
2) What does he do?	b) in a hotel.
3) He's wearing	c) looks after animals.
4) Our town has lots of	d) important places.
	e) He's a construction worker.

2 Supply the missing letters.


w - - -


m - - - - - - - -


c - - - - - - - -


w - - -

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) A mechanic wears blue (coats – overalls – hat).
2) He's (putting – picking – going) up his bag.
3) It's 9 pm. I'm going to (school – work – bed), good night.
4) (Where – Who – When) does he start work?
5) My dad talks on the (laptop – phone – printer).
6) I want to be a (fisherman – concierge – chef) to make food for people to enjoy.
7) Dalia's using a (cell phone – keyboard – tablet) to send e-mails.
8) We can play on the (hospital – supermarket – park).

B Reading Comprehension

4 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

It's six o'clock in the morning. I'm getting up. My dad is in the kitchen. He is having his tea. He works at the hospital. He starts work at seven o'clock in the morning. He is helping people.

	Yes	No
1) I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning.		
2) My dad is having tea in the garden.		
3) My dad is a doctor.		
4) My dad starts work at 8 o'clock.		

C Pictorial Composition

5 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.



I learn a lot at ....



I use a .... at home.



She looks for recipes on her ....



I play .... on the weekend.

D The Reader

6 Complete the following sentences.

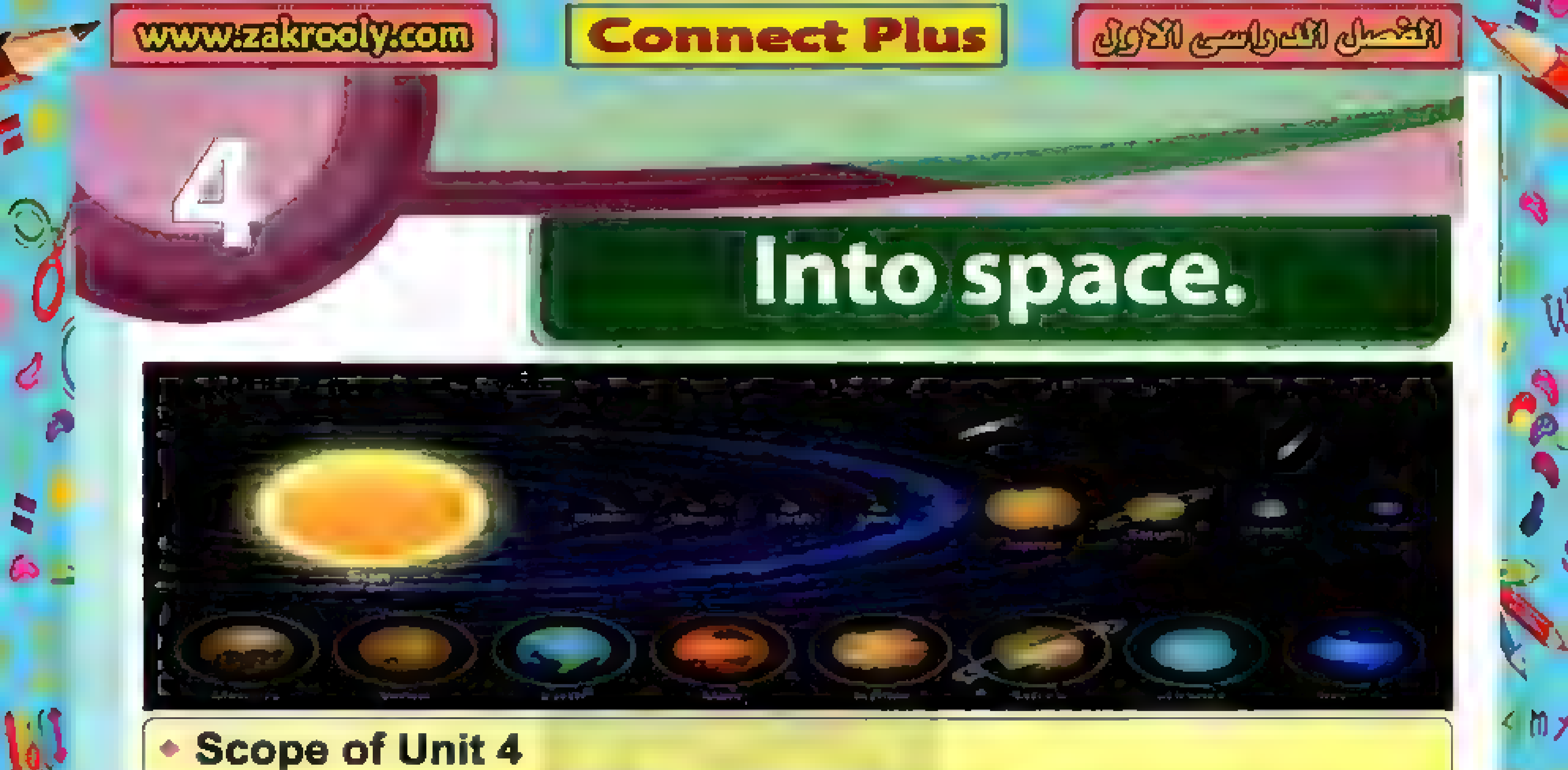
1) Grandma, Grandpa and the cat are .... the gingerbread man.
2) The gingerbread man says "Run, as .... as you can! You can't catch me.
3) The gingerbread man .... a duckling, the duckling says "Yummy".
4) The duckling say "Can I eat you? You look .... to eat".

E Handwriting

7 Copy the following sentence.

Lots of people use computers to do their jobs.

....



4 Into space.

Scope of Unit 4

Vocabulary

- Space : sky , cloud , sun , moon , planet , constellation , galaxy , shadow , Mercury , Venus , Earth , Mars , Jupiter , Saturn , Uranus , Neptune
- Colors : gray , brown , red , green , blue

Language

- Earth is bigger than Mercury.
- Venus is the hottest planet.

Phonics

- / nn / : thinner
- / tt / : hotter - fitter
- / gg / : bigger

Values

- Curiosity

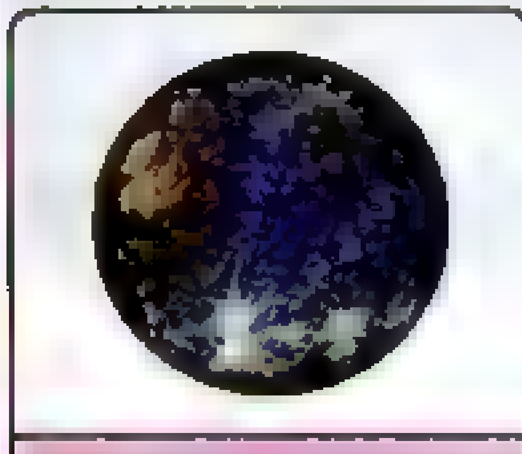
Integrated cross-curriculum topics

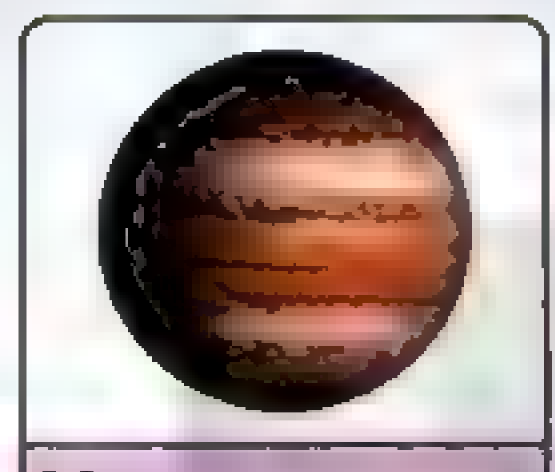
- Science : - night and day.
  - shadows.
  - The planets in the solar system.
  - solids and gasses.
- Math : shapes.

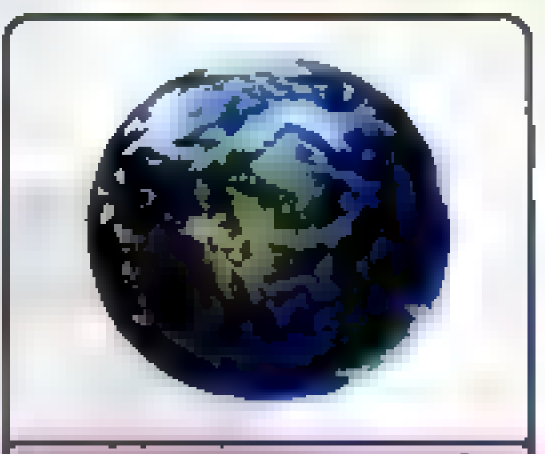
Lesson 1
What is the Solar system?

Objectives SB P. (52 – 53) / AB P. (50 – 51)

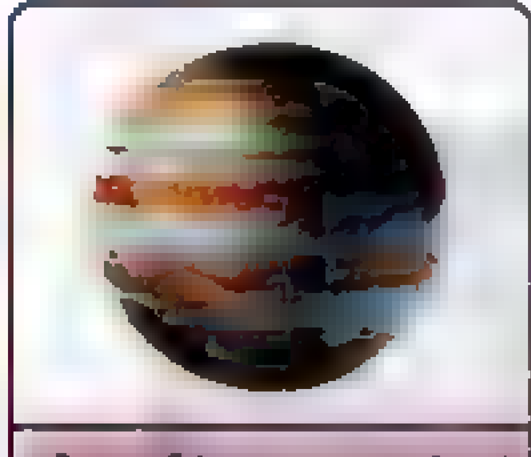
- To identify and talk about the planets of the solar system.
التعرف على كواكب المجموعة الشمسية.
- To identify the ordinal numbers. معرفة الأرقام الترتيبية.


Mercury عطارد


Venus الزهرة


Earth الأرض


Mars المريخ


Jupiter المشترى


Saturn زحل


Uranus أورانوس

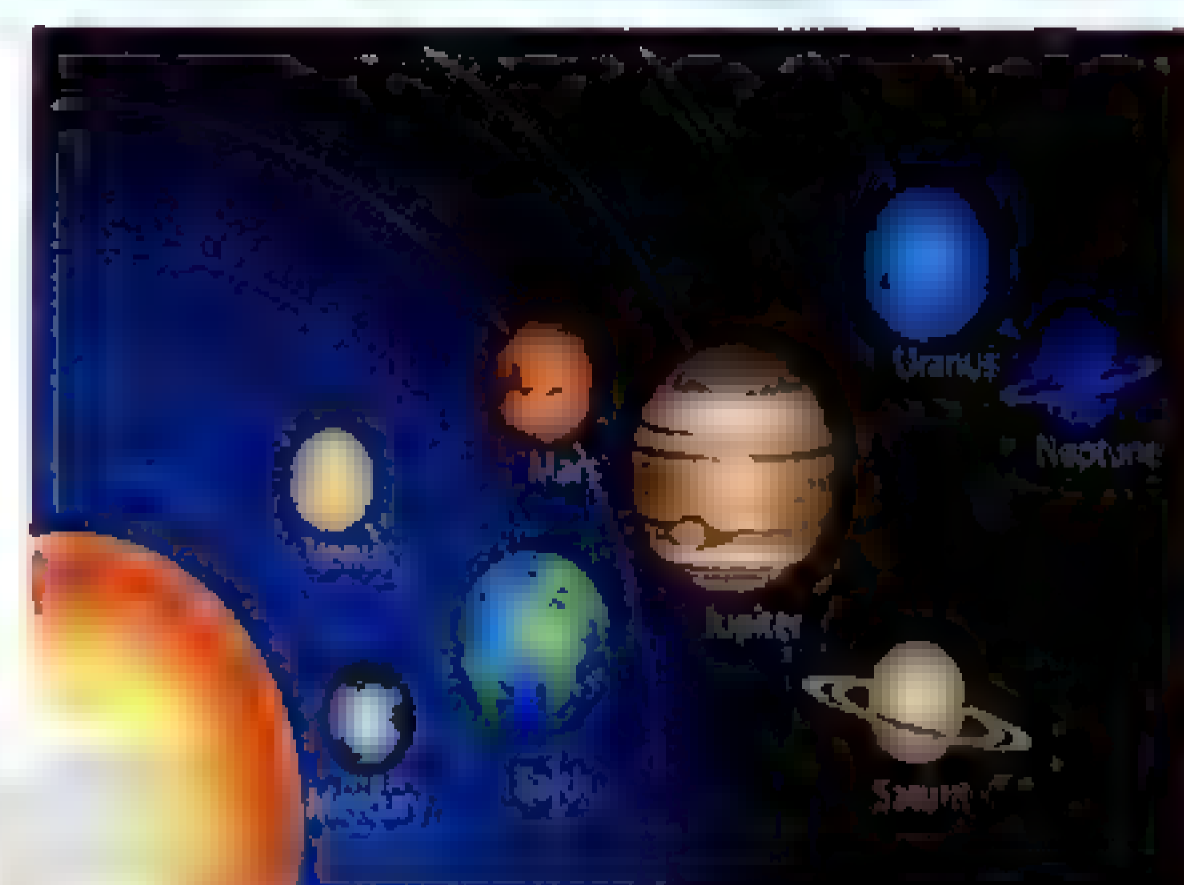

Neptune نبتون

The ordinal numbers	الأعداد الترتيبية		
first	الأول	second	الثانى
third	الثالث	fourth	الرابع
fifth	الخامس	sixth	السادس
seventh	السابع	eighth	الثامن
ninth	التاسع	tenth	العاشر

Nouns	space	الفضاء	planet	كوكب

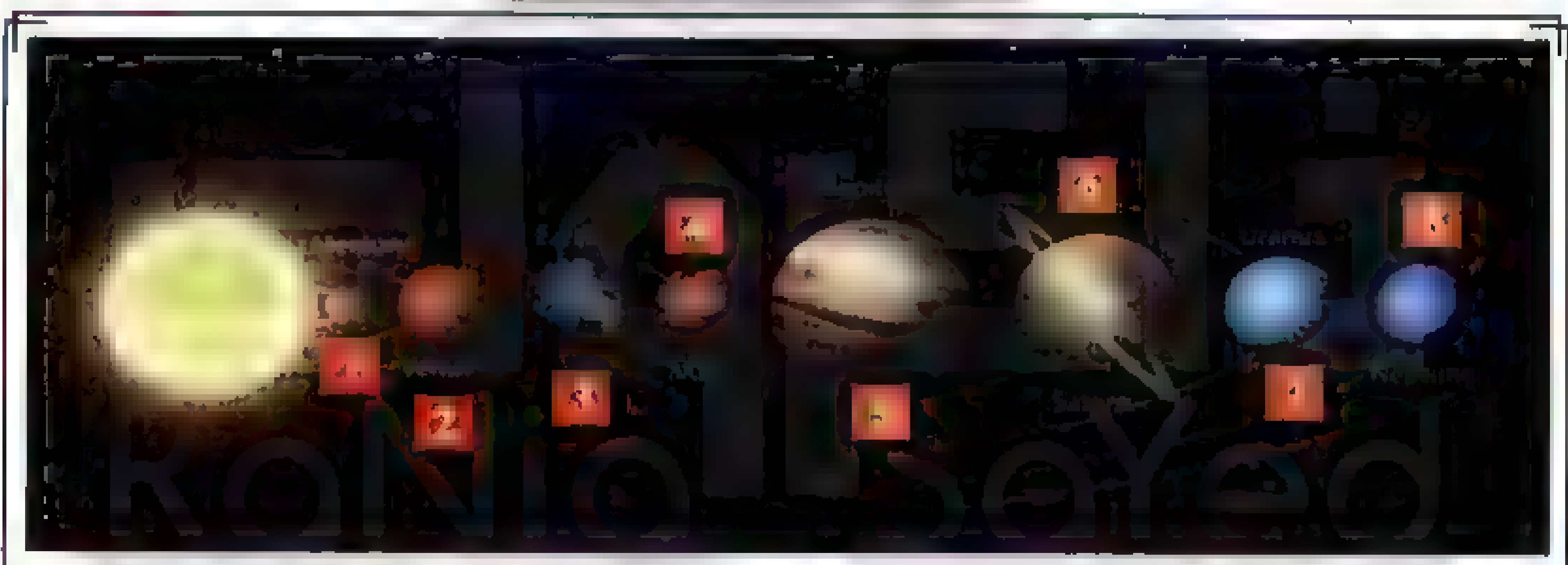
Colors	ألوان		
blue	أزرق	green	أخضر
brown	بنى	red	أحمر
gray	رمادى	purple	بنفسجى

Solar System



- Mercury is near.
- Neptune is far.
- Earth is **blue** and **green**.
- Mars is **red**.
- Venus is the smallest planet.
- Jupiter is the biggest planet.
- Jupiter is **brown** and gray.
- The Sun is bigger than all planets.

Language Use



1) **Mercury** is the **first** (1st) planet from the sun.
2) **Venus** is the **second** (2nd) planet from the sun.
3) **Earth** is the **third** (3rd) planet from the sun.
4) **Mars** is the **fourth** (4th) planet from the sun.
5) **Jupiter** is the **fifth** (5th) planet from the sun.
6) **Saturn** is the **sixth** (6th) planet from the sun.
7) **Uranus** is the **seventh** (7th) planet from the sun.
8) **Neptune** is the **eighth** (8th) planet from the sun.

Activities

1 Match.

1) first •
2) second •
3) third •
4) fourth •
5) fifth •
6) sixth •

6th
ⓐ 

4th
ⓑ 

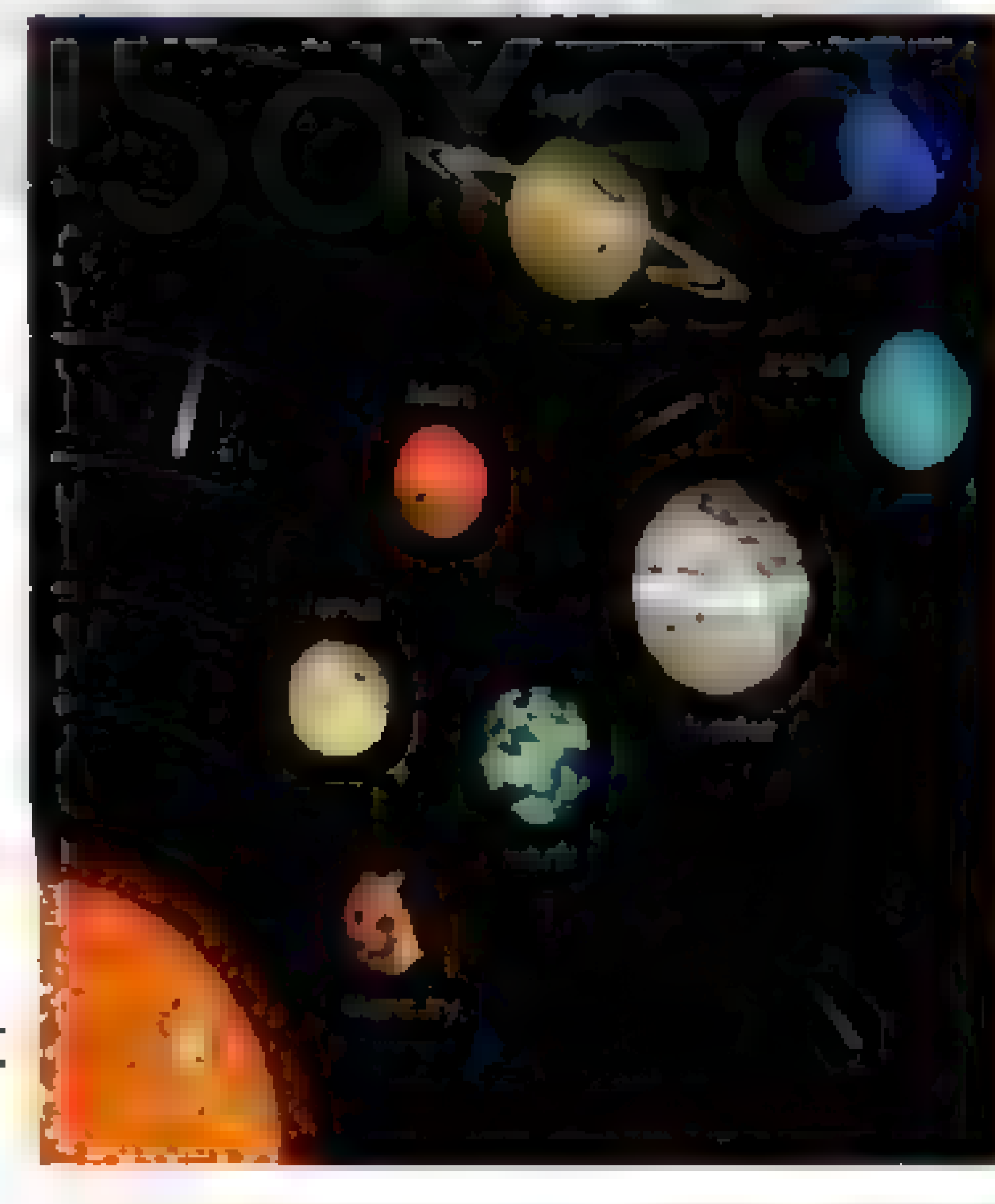
2nd
ⓒ 

3rd
ⓓ

5th
ⓔ

1st
ⓕ

2 Look, read and complete.



1) Saturn is the .... planet from the sun.
2) Earth is the .... planet from the sun.
3) Mars is the .... planet from the sun.
4) Venus is the .... planet from the sun.
5) Neptune is the .... planet from the sun.
6) Jupiter is the .... planet from the sun.

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) The planets are very (small – big – near).
2) The (Earth – Sun – Moon) is bigger than all the planets.
3) (Venus – Earth – Mars) is blue and green.
4) Mars is (red – purple – brown).
5) (The Earth – Neptune – Jupiter) is brown and gray.
6) (Mars – Venus – Jupiter) is the fourth planet from the sun.
7) (Jupiter – Saturn – Mars) is the fifth planet from the sun.
8) (Neptune – Uranus – Saturn) is the eighth planet from the sun.
9) The Earth is (the first – the second – the third) planet from the sun.
10) Uranus is the (sixth – seventh – eighth) planet from the sun.

4 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) The sun	a) blue and green.
2) Neptune is	b) the seventh planet from the sun.
3) The Earth is	c) brown and gray.
4) Jupiter is	d) the eighth planet from the sun.
	e) is bigger than all the planets.

5 Rearrange to make sentences.

1) than – planets – is – The – bigger – the – all – sun.

....

2) blue – green – and – Earth – is – The.

....

3) is – the – from – sun – Neptune – eighth – planet – the.

....

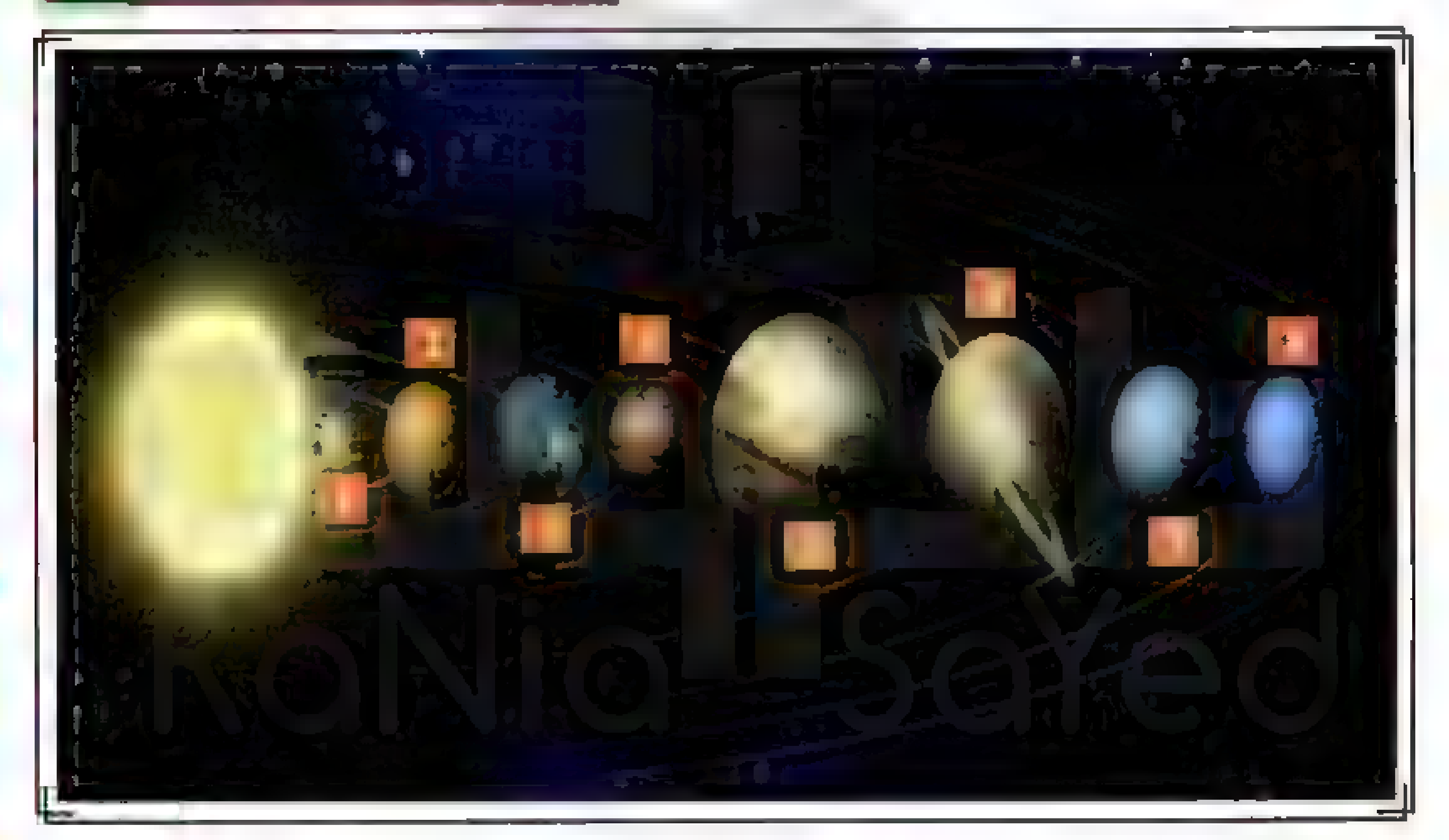
4) is – the – from – fourth – sun – planet – Mars – the.

....

5) planets – very – The – big – are.

....

6 Look and complete.





1	2	3	4
M – – c – – y	V – n – s	E – – th	M – – s

5	6	7	8
Ju – i – – r	S – t – – n	U – – n – s	N – pt – – e

Lesson 2

Language Use

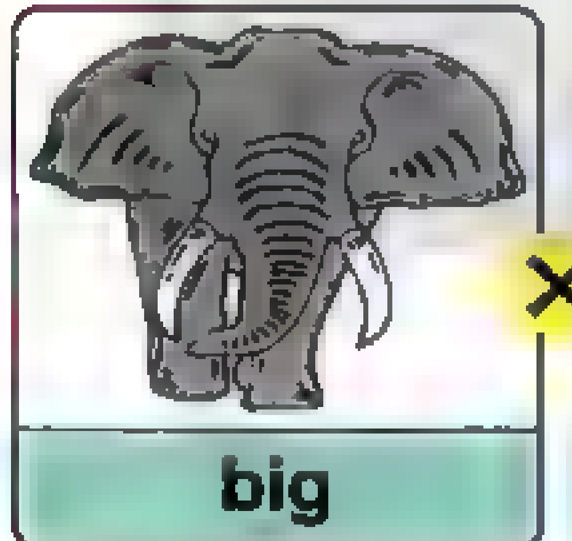
Objectives SB P. (54 – 55) / AB P. (52 – 53)

- To identify and use comparative and superlative adjectives.
- To compare the planets of the solar system.

Words Bank

Adjectives صفات			
big	كبير الحجم	small	صغير الحجم
cold	بارد	hot	حار
close	قريب	far	بعيد
colder	أكثر برد	really cold	بارد جدا
extremely cold	شديدة البرودة	average temperature	متوسط الحرارة
hot	حار	extremely hot	شديد الحرارة

Pictorial Words


big

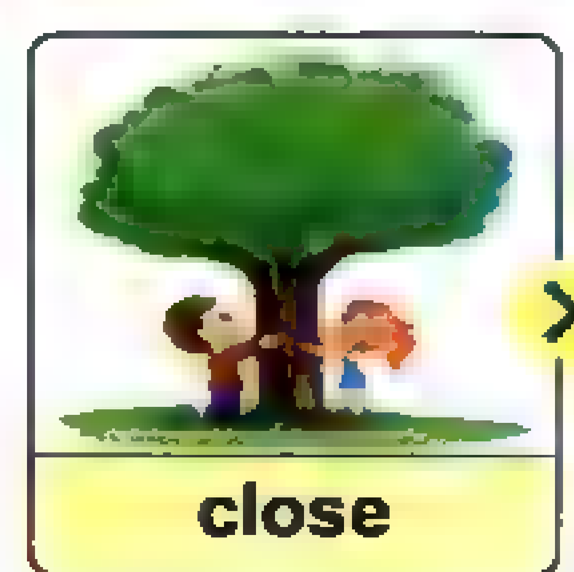
×


small


hot

×


cold


close

×


far

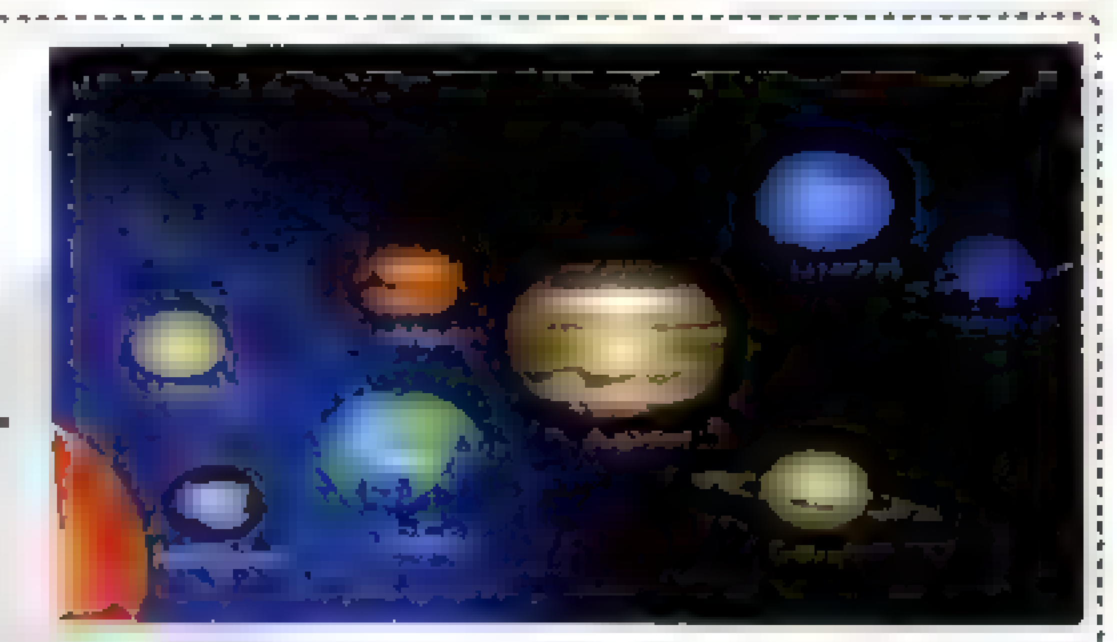
Language Use

Comparative & Superlative

1- Comparative adjectives

Form

adjective + er + than



- Earth is smaller than Jupiter.
- Mercury is smaller than Earth.
- Mercury is closer to the sun than Venus.

Use



- **Comparative adjectives** are used to compare between **two** things / people.

The boy is taller than the girl.

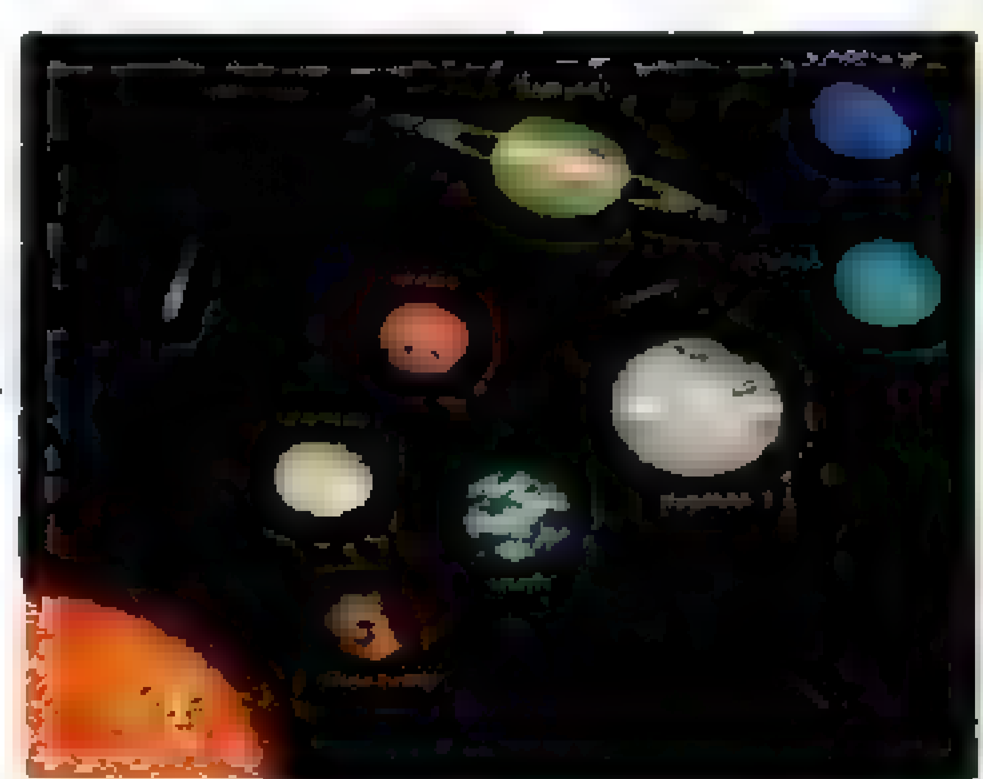
The girl is shorter than the boy.



2- Superlative adjectives

Form

the + adjective + est



- Venus is the hottest planet.
- Mercury is the closest to the sun.
- Neptune is the coldest planet.
- Jupiter is the biggest planet.

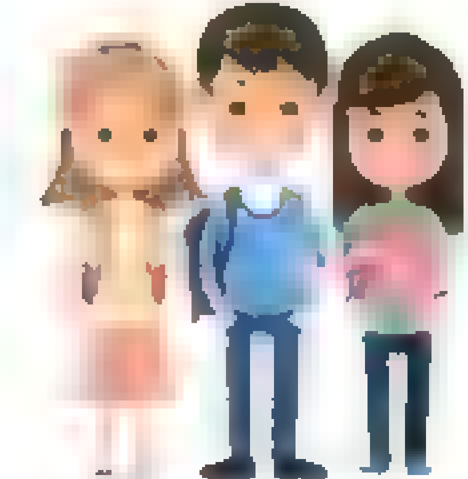
Unit 4

Use

- **Superlative adjectives** are used to compare between **one** thing and a **group**.



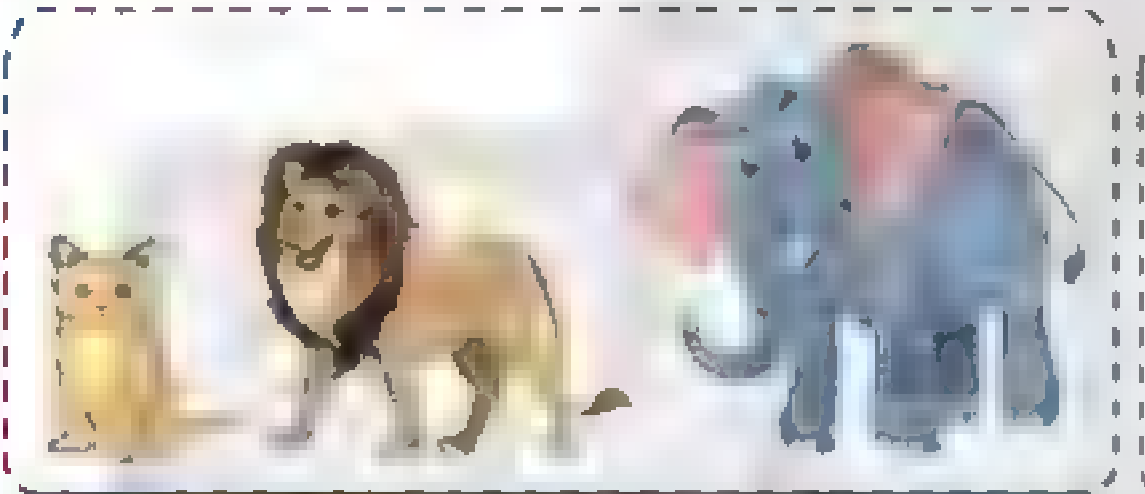
My grandpa is **the** old**est** one.



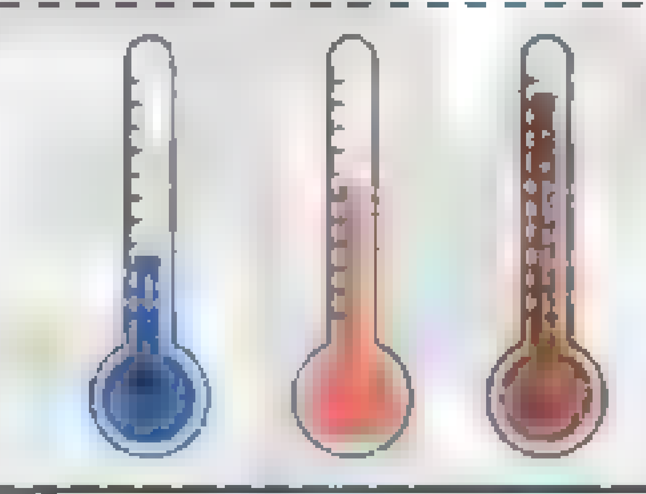
The boy is **the** tall**est** one.

Note 1

- Adjectives end with t / g / n after a vowel, **we double the last letter.**



big → bigger → the biggest



hot → hotter → the hottest

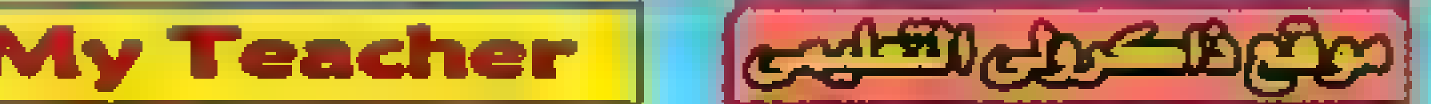
Note 2

- far is an irregular adjective.



- Earth is far from the sun.
- Jupiter is farther from the sun than Earth.
- Neptune is the farthest planet from the sun.

far → farther → the farthest



Activities

1 Read and match.

1) It's the fourth planet from the sun. It's colder than Earth. •

2) It's the biggest planet in the solar system. •

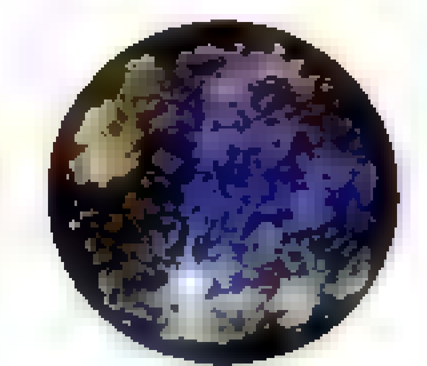
3) It's the first planet from the sun. It's the hottest planet. •

4) It's the smallest planet in the solar system. •

• ⓐ Jupiter



• ⓑ Mercury



• ⓒ Mars



• ⓓ Venus



2 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) Earth is (big – bigger – biggest) than Mars.
2) Earth is (small – smaller – smallest) than Jupiter.
3) Mercury is (close – closer – closest) to the sun than Venus.
4) Neptune is (far – farther – farthest) from the sun.
5) Venus is the (hot – hottest – hotter) planet.
6) Mars is (cold – colder – coldest) than Earth.
7) Jupiter is the (big – bigger – biggest) planet in the solar system.
8) Mercury is the (small – smaller – smallest) planet in the solar system.

9) Neptune is the **(cold – colder – coldest)** planet.
10) Neptune is the **(far – farther – farthest)** planet from the sun.
11) Mercury is **(small – smaller – smallest)** than Jupiter.
12) Earth is **(big – bigger – biggest)** than Mercury.
13) Earth is **(cold – colder – coldest)** than Venus.
14) The sun is **(big – bigger – biggest)** than all the planets.

3 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

Venus is the hottest planet. It is 45°. Mercury is closer to the sun than Venus, but Venus is hotter. Neptune is the farthest planet from the sun. It is also the coldest.

1) Neptune is the hottest planet. ( )
2) Mercury is closer to the sun than Venus. ( )
3) Venus is the coldest planet. ( )
4) Neptune is the farthest planet from the sun. ( )

4 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.



Venus .... than ....



Earth is .... than ....



Neptune is the .... from the sun.



Venus is the ....



Lesson 3
Phonics

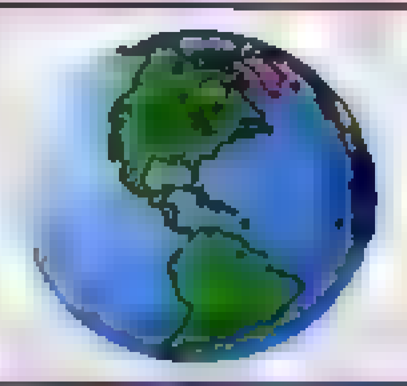
Objectives SB P. (56 / AB P. (54)

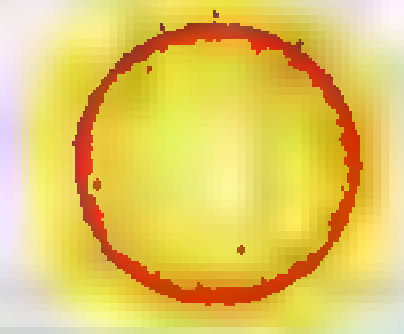
- To recognize the spelling in some comparative adjective.
- To use **big** / **hot** / **fit** / **thin** in comparative form.

Note
- Adjectives ending with (**a vowel + a consonant**) we double the last consonant before adding (**er**). *(t.g.n)*


The Earth is big.


The sun is bigger.


The Earth is hot.


The sun is hotter.


Ahmed is fit.


Adel is fitter.


My cat is thin.

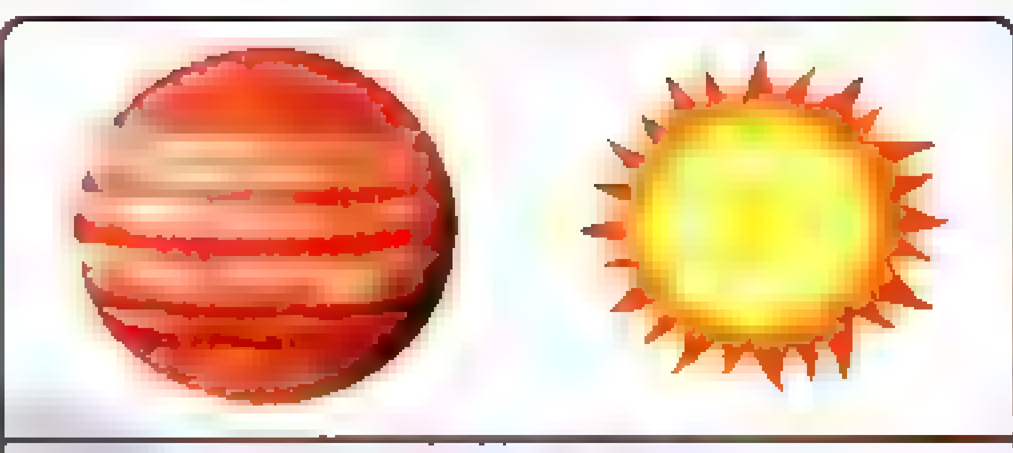

Your cat is thinner.

Activities

1 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.



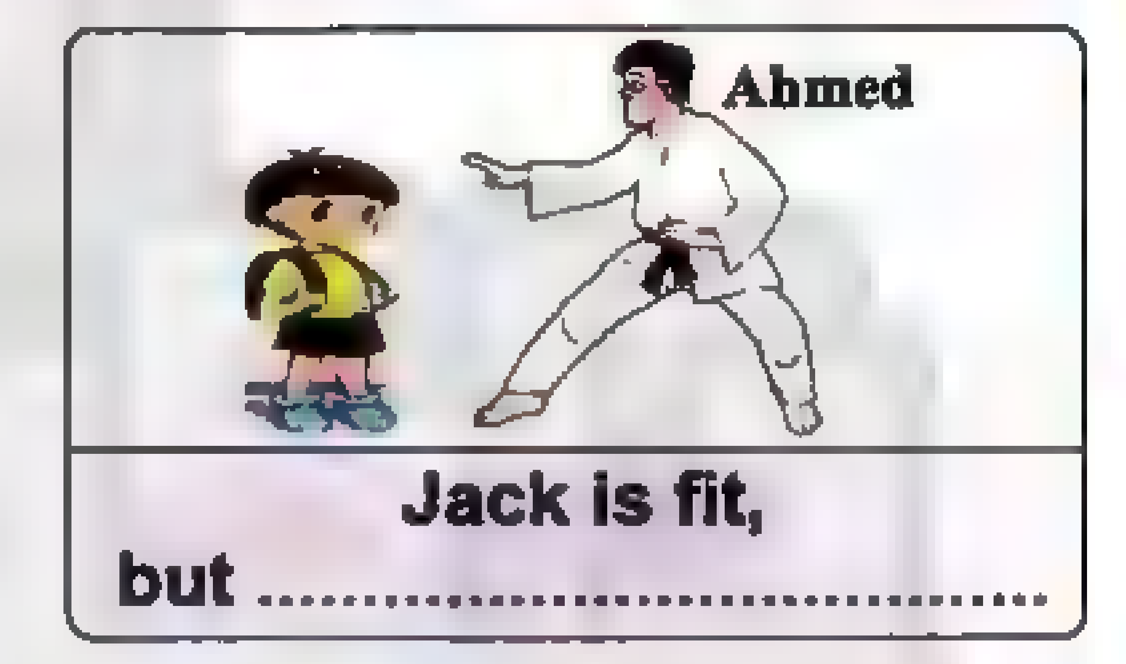
The red bag is big,
but ....



Venus is hot,
but ....



The girl is thin,
but ....



Jack is fit,
but ....

2 Color the bigger ones.





3 Look and circle.





The cat is (big / bigger).	Aswan is (hot / hotter).	The boy is (thin / thinner).

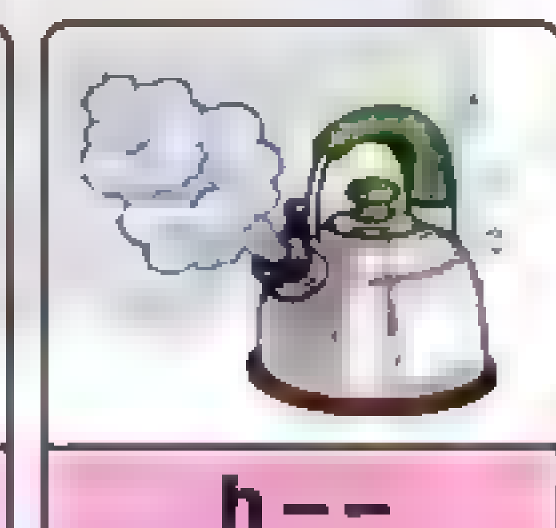





The boy is (fit / fitter).	The book is (big / bigger).	The magazine is (thin / thinner).

4 Supply the missing letters.



b – –	f – –	t – – –	h – –

5 Match.

fit thin big hot





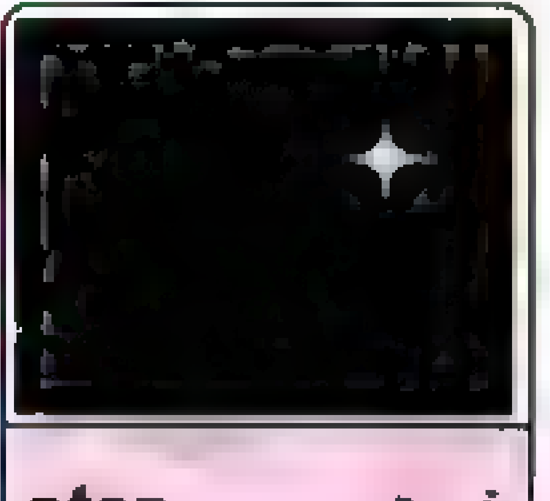

Lesson 4

Connect with Science

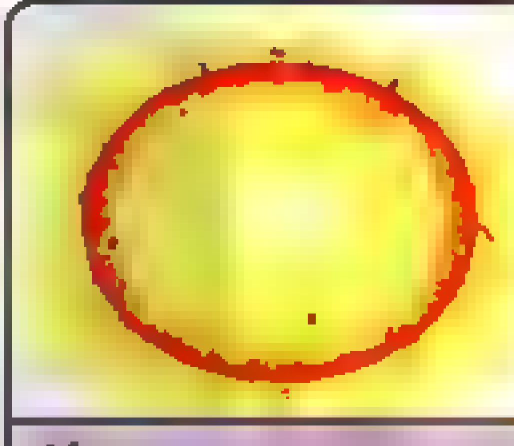
Objectives SB P. (57) / AB P. (55)

- To identify vocabulary about space. التعرف على مصطلحات الفضاء.
- To guess vocabulary related to the space.

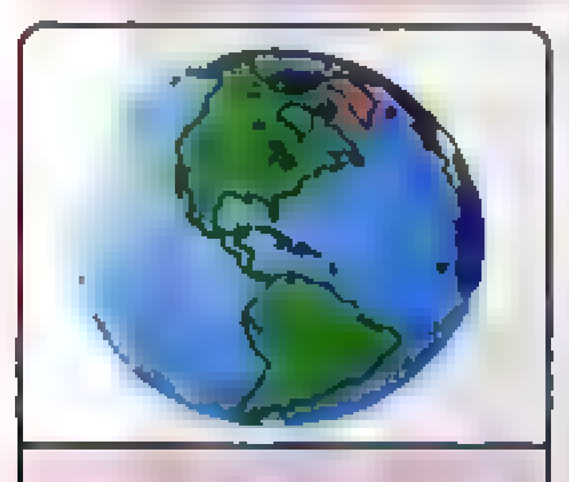
Pictorial Words

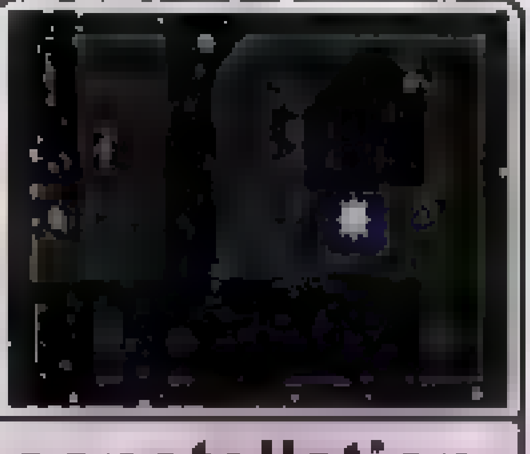

star نجمة


sky السماء


the sun الشمس


the moon القمر


planet كوكب

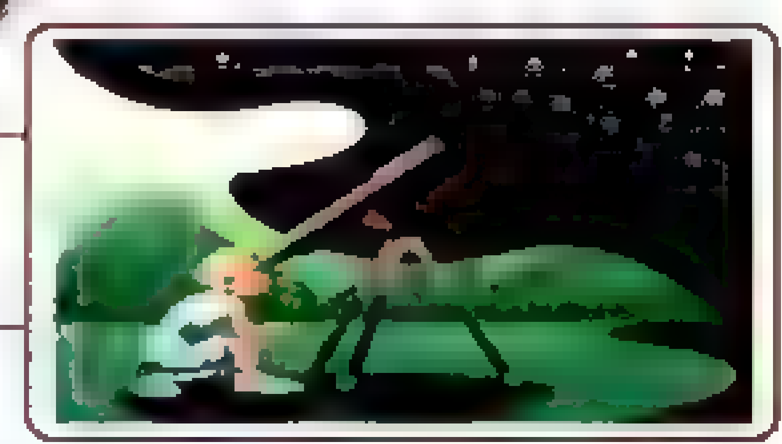

constellation مجموعة نجوم

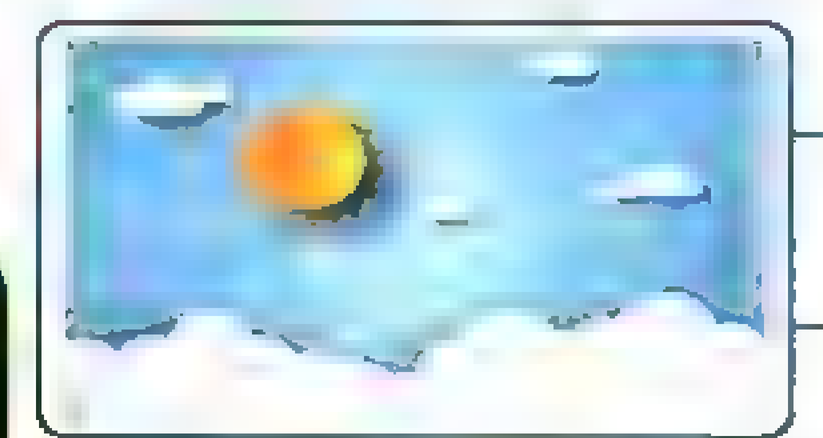

galaxy مجرة


shadow ظل

Language Use

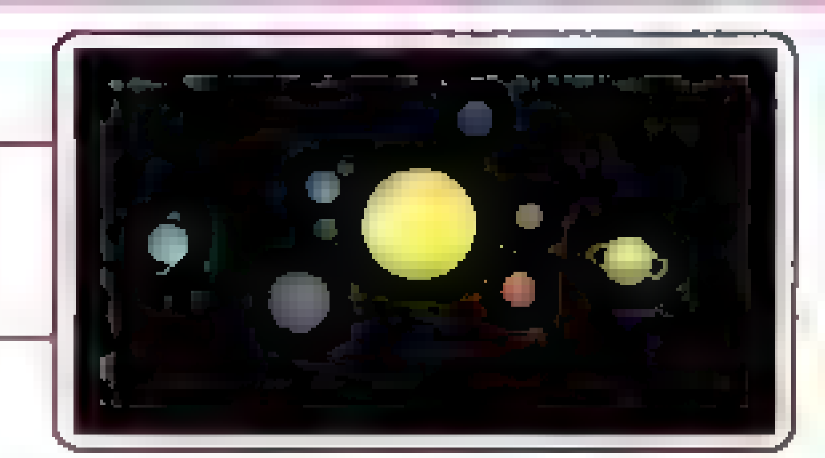
1 You can see lots of **stars** in the sky at night.



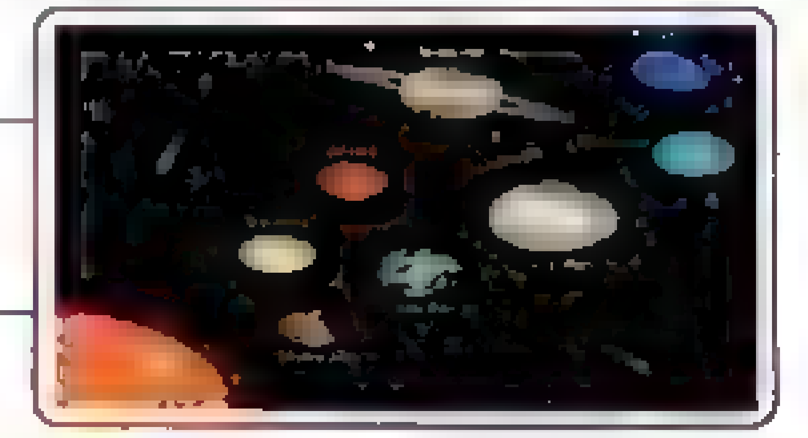


2 You can look at the **sky** to see the sun and clouds.





3 Everything in the solar system moves around the sun.



4 You can see the moon in the sky at night.



5 There are eight planets in the solar system.



6 A constellation is a number of stars that move as a group.



7 A galaxy is lots of stars and planets.

8 A shadow is dark. You have one and it moves with you.

Activities

1 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) A (constellation – galaxy – planet) is a group of stars. They make a shape.
2) A (constellation – galaxy – planet) is lots of stars and planets.
3) You can see (stars – a galaxy – a shadow) in the sky at night.
4) You can look at the (sun – moon – sky) to see the stars and clouds.

5) There are eight **(stars – shapes – planets)** in the solar system.
6) A **(planet – galaxy – shadow)** is dark. You have one and it moves with you.
7) Everything in the solar system moves around the **(sun – moon – sky)**.
8) Jupiter is one of the **(stars – planets – shapes)** in the solar system.
9) You can see the moon in the sky **(at noon – at night – at midnight)**.

2 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) A planet.	a) It is dark. It moves with you.
2) A constellation is	b) It's big. You see it in the sky at night.
3) The moon.	c) lots and lots of stars and planets.
4) A galaxy is	d) Jupiter is one of these.
	e) a group of stars. They make a shape in the sky.

3 Supply the missing letters.


s – – – – – –


g – – – – – –


the m – – –


the s – –


p – – – – – –


s – –


s – – –


c – – – – – – – – – – – –




Lesson 5
What's the weather like?

Objectives SB P. (58) / AB P. (56)

- To identify vocabulary related to weather.
التعرف على الكلمات الخاصة بحالة الجو.
- To talk about the weather.

Pictorial Words

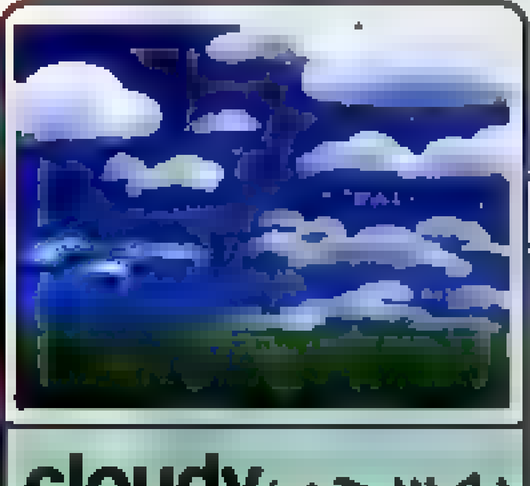
The weather


hot حار


sunny مشمس


cold بارد


rainy مطر



cloudy به سحب


windy عاصف


snowy ثلجى


foggy ضباب



Rain


the sun الشمس


vapor بخار


steam بخار


clouds سحب


wind رياح


rain مطر


snow ثلج

Language Use

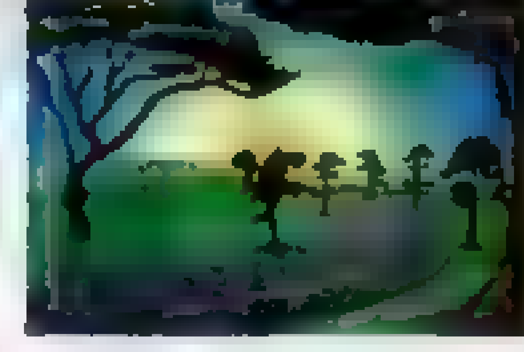
1 • What's the weather like? - ما هى حالة الطقس؟



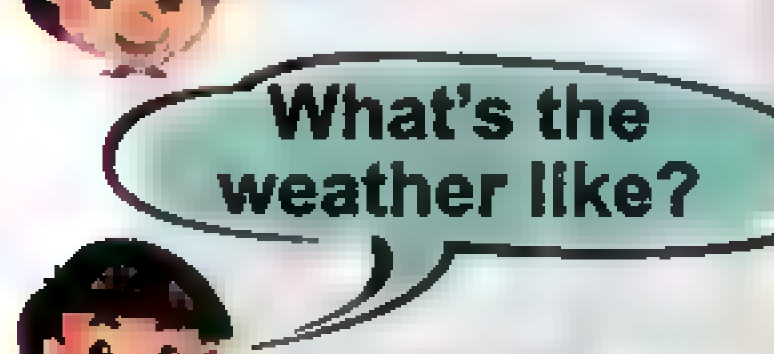


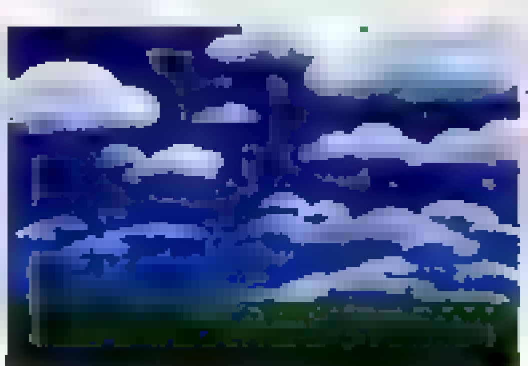








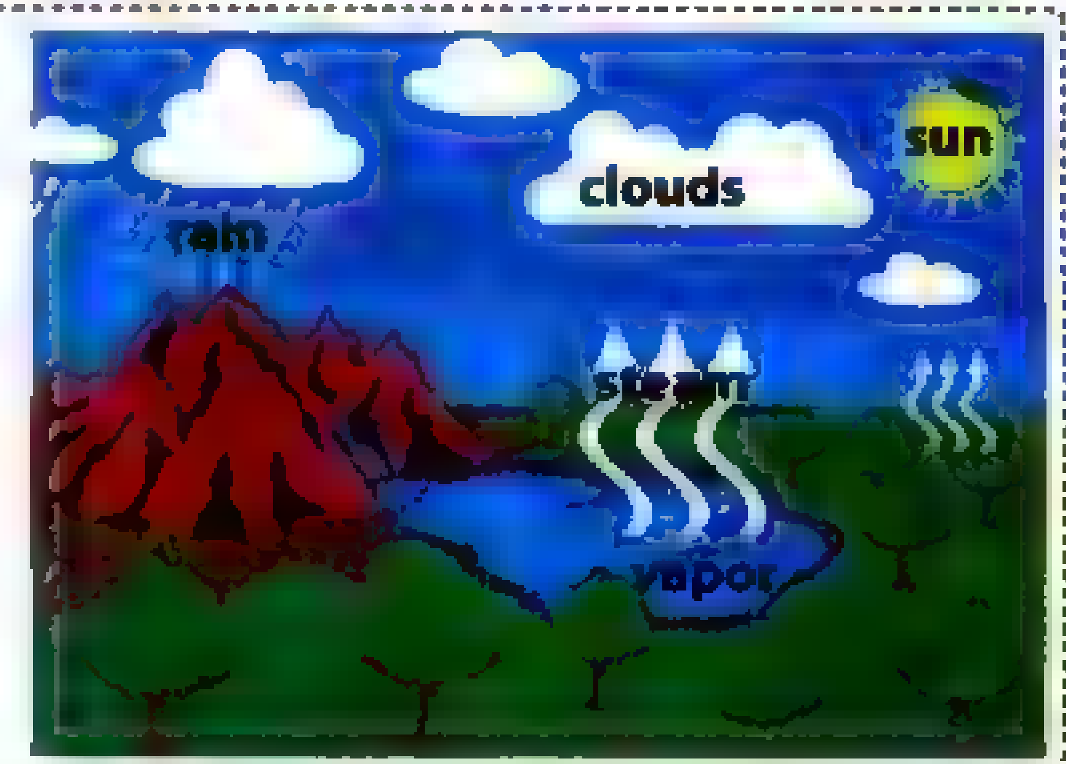






Why does it rain?

1) The sun makes water hot.
   Hot water turns to steam.
2) Steam rises to make clouds.
3) Wind makes clouds move.
4) The clouds get colder.
   Water falls from the sky as rain or snow.



Activities

1 Match.

1) It's hot. •

2) It's cloudy. •

3) It's windy. •

4) It's foggy. •

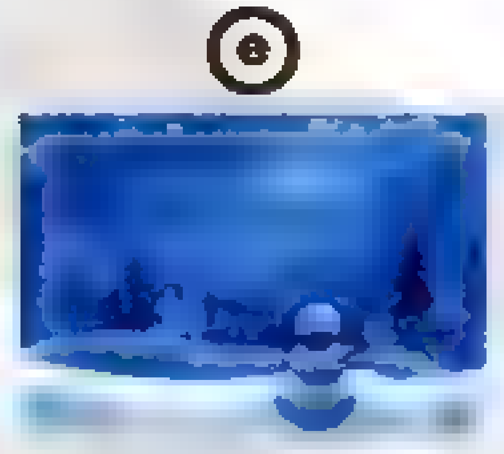
5) It's rainy. •

6) It's snowy. •

ⓐ ⓑ ⓒ

ⓓ ⓔ ⓕ







2 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) The sun makes **(rain – water – cloud)** hot.
2) Hot water turns to **(cloud – water – vapor)**.
3) **(Rain – Water – Steam)** rises to make clouds.
4) **(Water – Wind – Rain)** makes the clouds move.
5) Water falls from **(the sun – the sky – the moon)** as rain or snow.
6) The **(sun – sky – moon)** makes water hot.
7) **(Hot – Cold – Fresh)** water turns to steam.
8) Steam rises to make **(vapor – water – clouds)**.
9) Wind makes the clouds **(fly – move – run)**.
10) Water falls from the sky as **(rain – vapor – air)**.

3 Supply the missing letters.

			
h - -	r - - - - -	c - - - - - -	w - - - - -
			
s - - - - -	f - - - - -	c - - -	s - - - - -

4 Look and circle.

			
windy	foggy	sunny	cold
cloudy	snowy	rainy	hot

5 Copy the following sentences in your best handwriting.

What's the weather like?

....

Water falls from the sky as rain.

....

Lesson 6
CLIL : Math and Science

Objectives SB P. (59) / AB P. (57)

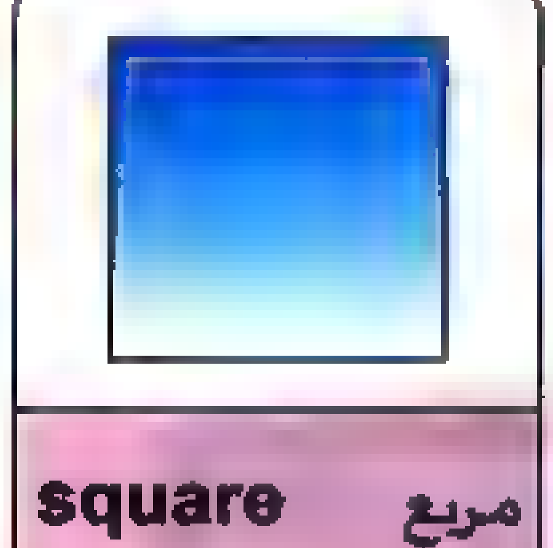
- To identify different types of shapes.

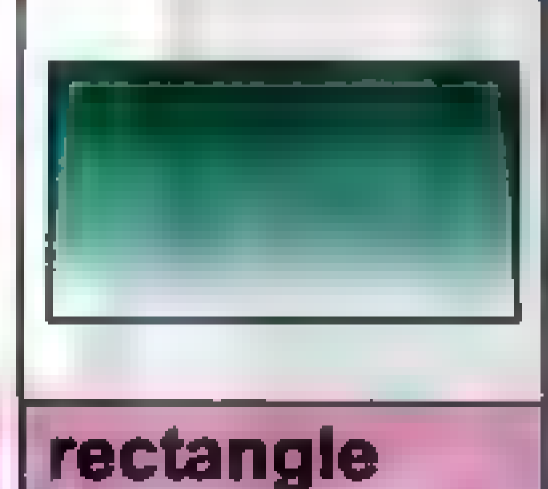
التعرف على الأشكال الهندسية المختلفة.

- To differentiate between solid objects and gas.

للتفرقة بين الأشياء الصلبة والغاز.

Shapes

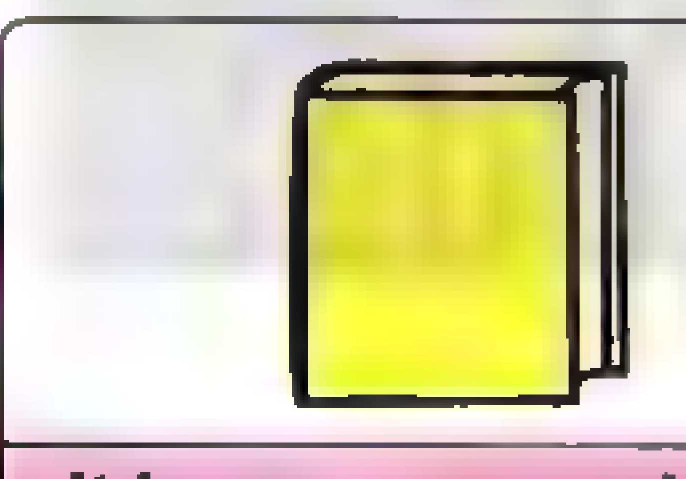

square مربع


rectangle مستطيل


triangle مثلث


circle دائرة

Examples


It has a square shape.


It has a rectangle shape.


It has a triangle shape.


It has a circle shape.

Note



Solid objects have a shape.



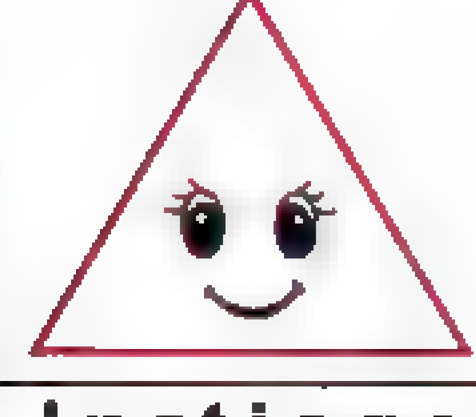
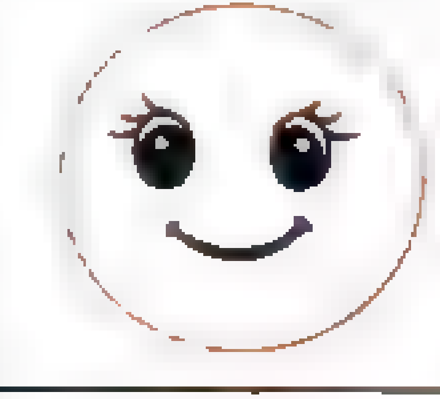
Clouds and vapor are gas. They don't have a shape.

Activities

1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

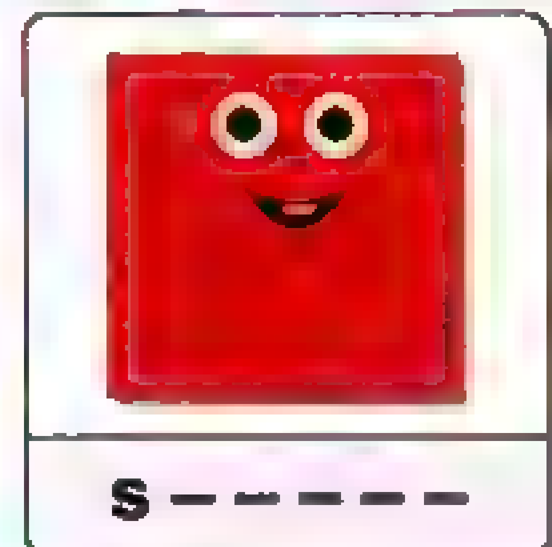
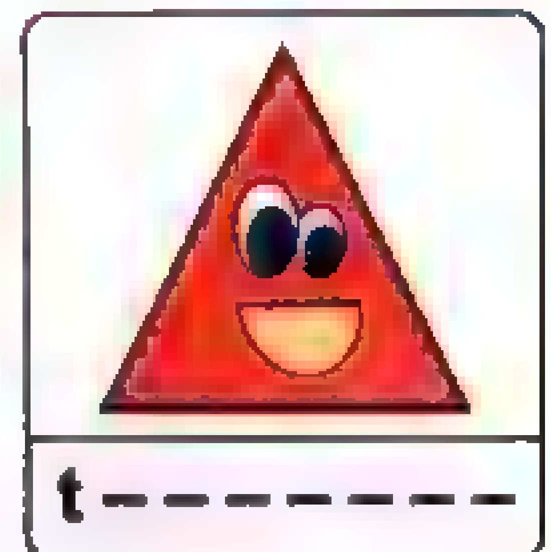
A	B
1) What's the weather like?	a) a square shape.
2) Solid objects	b) don't have a shape.
3) Clouds and vapor	c) a triangle shape.
4) A book has	d) It's sunny.
	e) have a shape.

2 Unscramble to make a word.

			
erusqa	lnrtiage	elicrc	elatcreng
....	....	....	....



3 Supply the missing letters.

			
s - - - - - -	c - - - - - -	r - - - - - - - - -	t - - - - - - - -

4 Look, read and write.

1) The door is a .... shape.

2) The wheel is a .... shape.



3) The photo is a .... shape.

4) The biscuit is a .... shape.



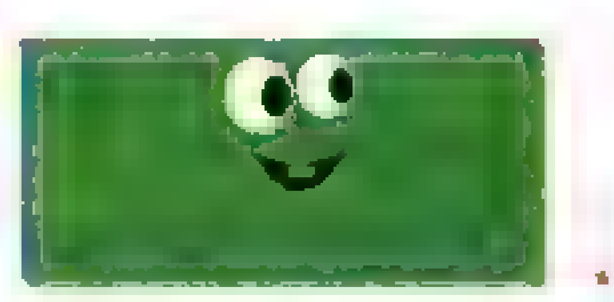
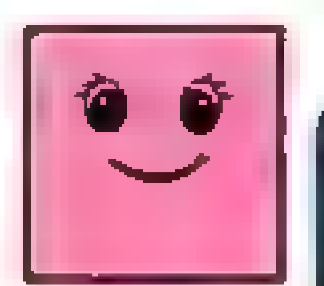
5) The house is a .... shape.



6) The book is a .... shape.

5 Match.

circle | triangle | square | rectangle

Lesson 7

CLIL : Science (Shadow)

Objectives SB P. (60) / AB P. (58)

- To recognize what makes a shadow. التعرف على كيفية ظهور الظل.
- To recognize some facts about light. معرفة بعض المعلومات عن الضوء.

Verbs	أفعال		
travel	يتجه	come from	يأتي من
go through	يمر من خلال	reach	يصل
see			يرى



straight lines خطوط مستقيمة



solid object جسم صلب



shadow ظل



flashlight كشاف

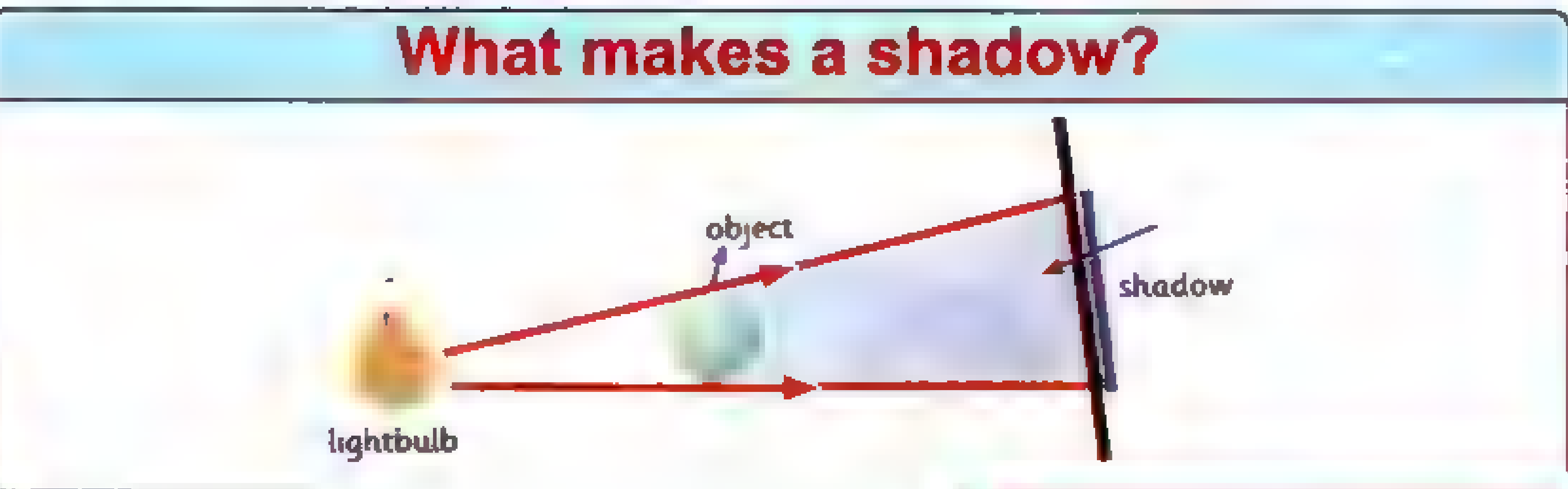


lightbulb لمبة



light ضوء

What makes a shadow?





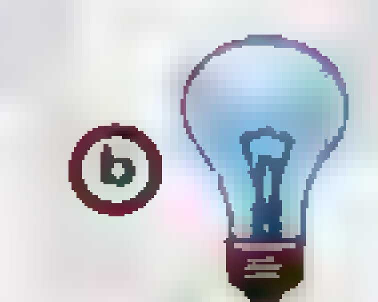
- Light travels in straight lines. الضوء يتحرك فى خط مستقيم.
- Light can come from the sun, flashlight or a light bulb. الضوء يأتى من الشمس أو كشاف أو لمبة.
- Light can't go through solid objects. الضوء لا يمر خلال الأجسام الصلبة.
- When light reaches a solid object, we see a shadow on the opposite side. عندما يمر الضوء على جسم صلب نرى الظل فى الناحية المقابلة.

Activities

1 Match.

1) straight lines •
2) solid object •
3) flashlight •
4) shadow •
5) light •
6) lightbulb •

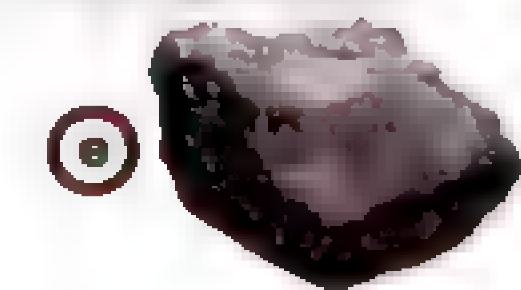
(a) (b) (c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



2 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

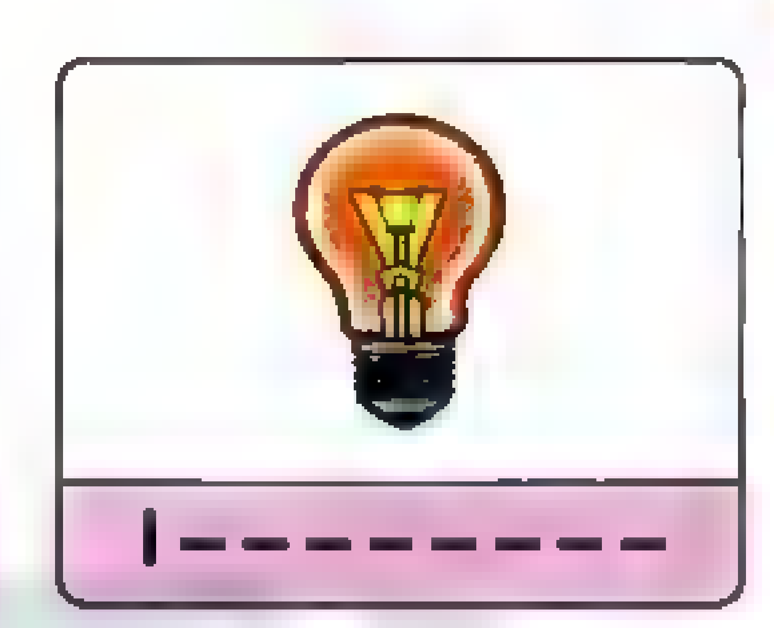
1) Light travels in (**straight – curly – short**) lines.
2) Light comes from the (**moon – sun – rain**), a flashlight or a lightbulb.
3) Light (**can – can't – may**) go through solid objects.

4) When light reaches a solid object, we see a **(shadow – line – lightbulb)** on the opposite side.
5) We see shadows on a **(rainy – sunny – cloudy)** day.
6) We see a shadow **(next to – on the opposite side of – behind)** the object.

3 Supply the missing letters.

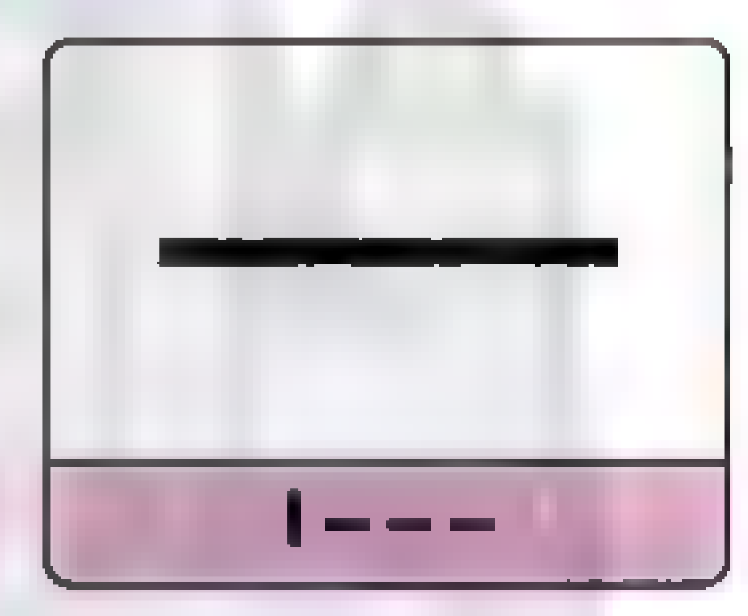

l - - - - -


s - - - - - -


l - - - - - - - - -


s - - - - -


f - - - - - - - - - -


l - - - -

4 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

Light travels in straight lines. Light can come from the sun. It can come from a flashlight, or a lightbulb. Light can't go through solid objects. When light reaches a solid object, we see a shadow on the opposite side of the object.

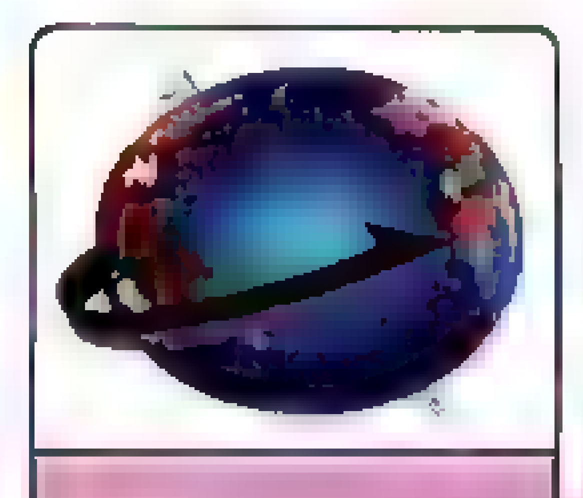
1) Light travels in straight lines. ( )
2) Light can go through solid objects. ( )
3) Light can come from different things. ( )
4) We see a shadow next to the object. ( )

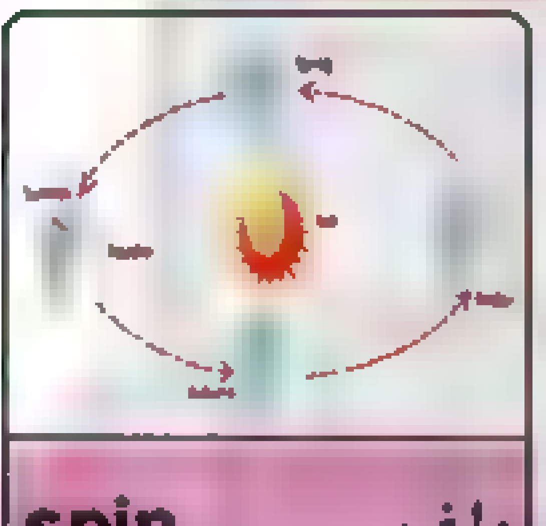
Lesson 8
CLIL : Math and Science

Objectives SB P. (61) / AB P. (59)

- To recognize why we have day and night. لمعرفة لماذا يوجد ليل ونهار.
- To recognize the number of hours in a day. معرفة عدد الساعات فى اليوم.

Pictorial Words


orbit يدور


spin يلف


night time وقت الليل


day time وقت النهار

Why do we have day and night?

- The Earth orbits the sun. الأرض تدور حول الشمس فى دائرة.
- This means it travels around the sun in a circle.
- It takes 365 days to orbit the sun. تدور حول الشمس فى ٣٦٥ يوم.
- The Earth also spins on its axis. This takes 24 hours. (This is one day) الأرض تدور حول نفسها فى ٢٤ ساعة (أى يوم كامل).
- When it is day time, we can see the light from the sun. فى النهار نرى الضوء من الشمس.
- When it is night time, we can't see light from the sun. فى الليل لا نرى الضوء من الشمس

Activities

1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

(A)	(B)
1) The Earth orbits	a) one day.
2) The Earth spins	b) a year.
3) 24 hours is	c) the sun.
4) 365 days is	d) a month.
	e) on its axis.

2 Read and mark (✓) or (✗).

The Earth takes 365 days to orbit the sun. This is a year. The Earth takes 24 hours to spins on its axis. This is one day. When it is day time, we can see the light from the sun.

1) It takes 365 days for the Earth to travel around the sun. ( )
2) The Earth spins on its axis once a year. ( )
3) 24 hours is one night. ( )
4) During day time, we can see the light from the sun. ( )

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) The Earth (**orbits – moves – spins**) the sun in 365 days.
2) The Earth (**orbits – goes – spins**) on its axis in 24 hours.
3) We can see the light from the sun. When it is (**day time – night time – nice time**).
4) It takes (**365 – 356 – 536**) days for the Earth to travel around the sun.

5) 24 hours is (**one day – two days – two nights**).

6) When it is day time, we (**don't – can – can't**) see light from the sun.

4 Read and match.

1) It's day time. •

2) It's night time. •

3) The Earth orbits the sun. •

4) Light rays •

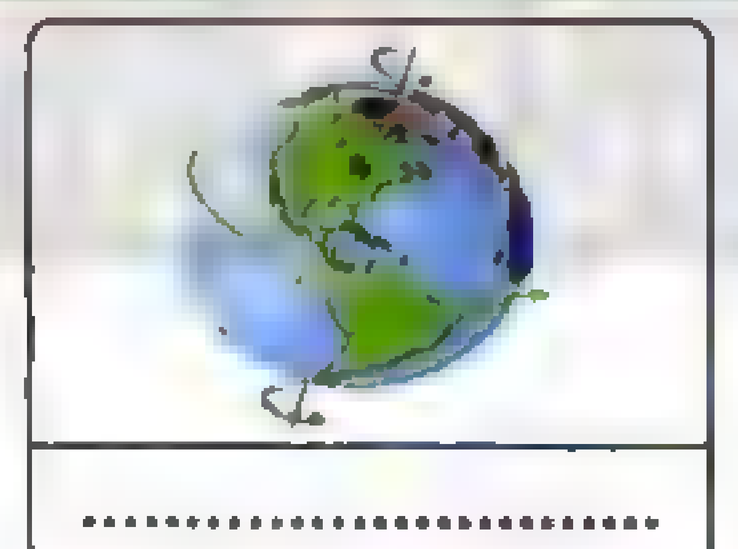
(a) (b) (c) (d)

5 Look, choose and write.



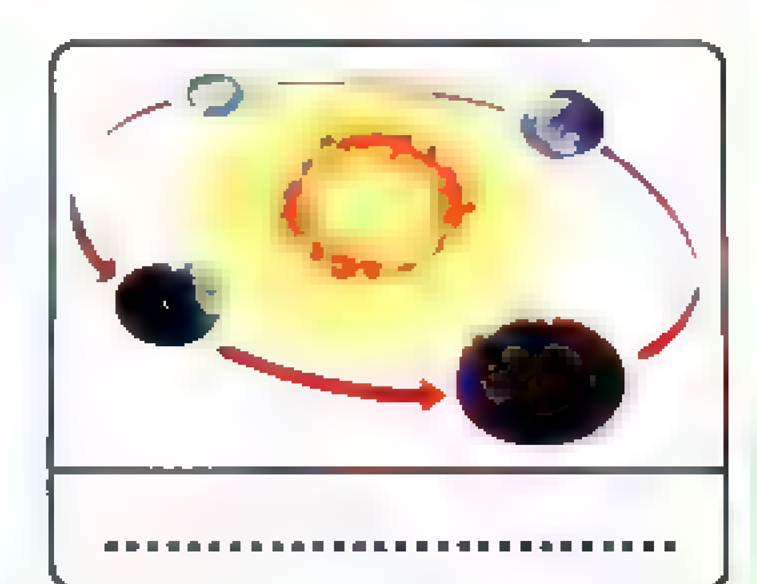

orbit – spin – night time – light rays – day time


....


....


....


....


....

Lesson 9

The Moon & Values

Objectives SB P. (62 – 63) / AB P. (60 – 61)

- To identify vocabulary related to the moon.
  التعرف على مصطلحات خاصة بالقمر.
- To recognize the importance of the moon. لمعرفة أهمية القمر.

Nouns أسماء			
night time	الليل	the moon	القمر
the sky	السماء	the Earth	الأرض
part	جزء	shape	شكل
magazine	مجلة	information	معلومات

Verbs أفعال			
reflect	يعكس	orbit	يدور حول شئ
look different	يبدو مختلف	see	يرى

The Moon





1) The Moon travels around the Earth. القمر يلف حول الأرض.
2) The Moon takes 27 days to go around the Earth.
   يأخذ ٢٧ يوم ليدور حول الأرض.
3) At night we can see the Moon in the sky. نرى القمر فى المساء.
4) The Moon reflects the light from the sun.
   القمر بيعكس الضوء من الشمس.
5) Everyday the shape of the Moon looks different
   كل يوم شكل القمر مختلف.

Language Use

• How can we find out about the world?


You can read books.


You can read magazines.


You can ask questions.


Find out information online.

Speaking



How do you find about the world?



I can ask.



How do you find about the world?



I can read.



Activities

1 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) The Moon travels around the (**sun – Earth – sky**).
2) The Moon takes (**24 – 365 – 27**) days to go around the Earth.
3) At (**noon – night – day time**) we can see the Moon.
4) The Moon (**orbits – spins – reflects**) the light from the sun.



2 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) The Moon travels	a) looks different.
2) We can see the Moon	b) from the sun.
3) The Moon reflects the light	c) around the Earth.
4) Everyday the shape of the Moon	d) 27 days.
	e) at night in the sky.

3 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.


We can see the Moon ....


We can find .... online.


I can ask my ....


I can read ....

Model Test (4) – Based on Unit 4

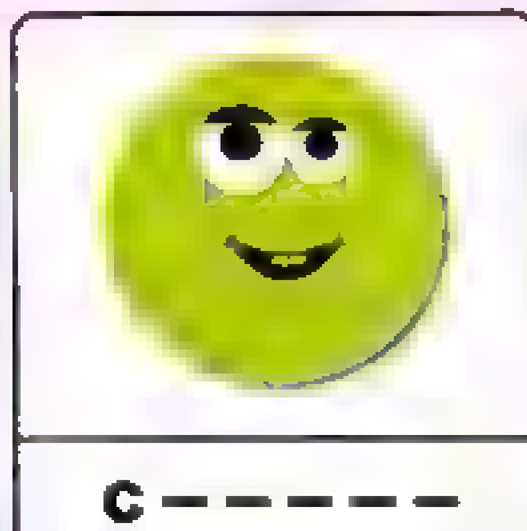
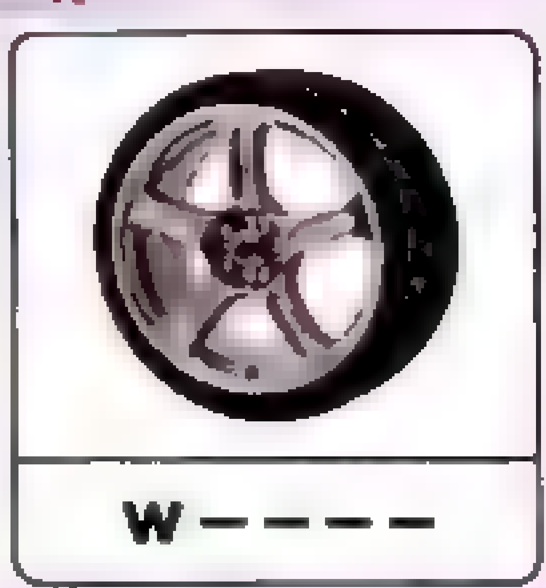
A Vocabulary & Structure

1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) The Sun is	a) in the sky at night.
2) Jupiter is the	b) it moves with you.
3) You can see lots of stars	c) fifth planet from the sun.
4) A shadow is dark,	d) in the sky.
	e) bigger than all planets.



2 Supply the missing letters.

			
r - - - - -	c - - - - - -	w - - - - -	s - - - - - -

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) Earth is (**red – blue – blue**) and green.
2) Venus is the (**farthest – biggest – smallest**) planet.
3) Saturn is the (**2nd – 5th – 6th**) planet from the sun.
4) Neptune is the (**hottest – coldest – biggest**) planet.
5) Jupiter is (**brown – blue – green**) and gray.
6) Everything in the solar system moves around the (**Earth – sun – moon**).
7) There are (**six – eight – nine**) planets in the solar system.
8) Everyday the Moon (**sees – looks – reflects**) different.

B Reading Comprehension

4 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

The planets are very big. Earth is bigger than Mars. Earth is smaller than Jupiter. Mercury is closer to the sun than Venus. Neptune is farther from the sun than Mars.

1) Earth is smaller than Mars. ☐ ☐
2) Earth is smaller than Jupiter. ☐ ☐
3) Mercury is closer to the sun than Venus. ☐ ☐
4) Neptune is closer to the sun than Mars. ☐ ☐



C Pictorial Composition

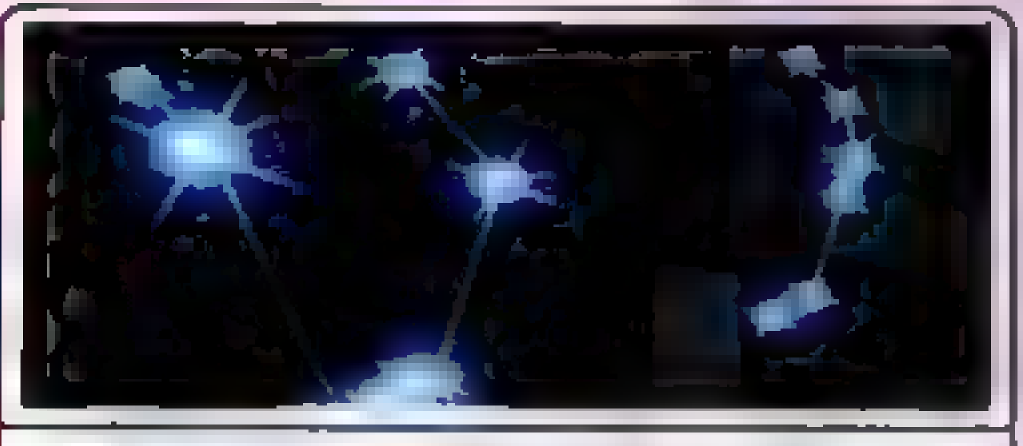
5 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.



The boy is .... one.



The door has a .... shape.



A .... is a number of stars that move as a group.



The Sun is .... than all the planets.

D The Reader

6 Complete the following sentences.

1) The sly fox wants to .... the gingerbread man.
2) The .... wants to the gingerbread man.
3) The sly fox says to the gingerbread man "I can help you .... the river".
4) The sly fox says to the gingerbread man. "Why don't you climb on my ....".

E Handwriting

7 Copy the following sentence.

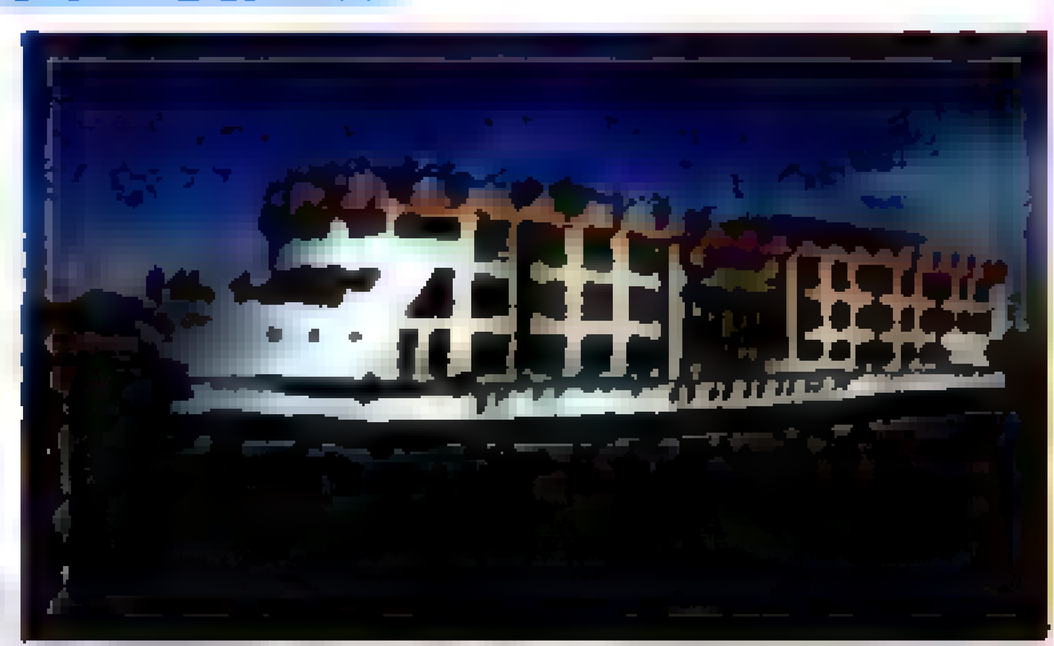
Saturn is the sixth planet from the sun.

....

5

A boat trip.





The scope of unit 5

Vocabulary

- river bank , rainforest , tree , grass , plant , river , bamboo
- fish , dolphin , whale
- row , sail

Language

- What was that? - It was a dolphin.
- Alexandria is very interesting.
- Luxor is very cool in the summer.

Phonics

- / ph / : phone , dolphin
- / wh / : whale , wheel

Values

- Caring for animals.

Integrated Cross-curriculum topics

- Geography : Geographical features.
- Science : Animal habitats.

Lesson 1

A boat trip

Objectives SB P. (66 – 67) / AB P. (64 – 65)

- To identify vocabulary related to the river.
للتعرف على الكلمات الخاصة بالنهر.
- To ask about what someone sees.
للسؤال عن ماذا تريد أن ترى.

Words Bank

Nouns أسماء			
trip	رحلة	river	نهر

Verbs أفعال			
go	يذهب	see	يرى
want to	يريد	sound	يبدو
look at			ينظر إلى

Pictorial Words

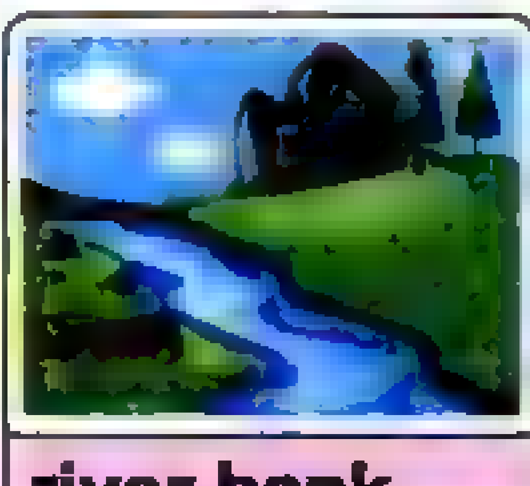

boat مركب


birds طيور

animals حيوانات


plants نبات

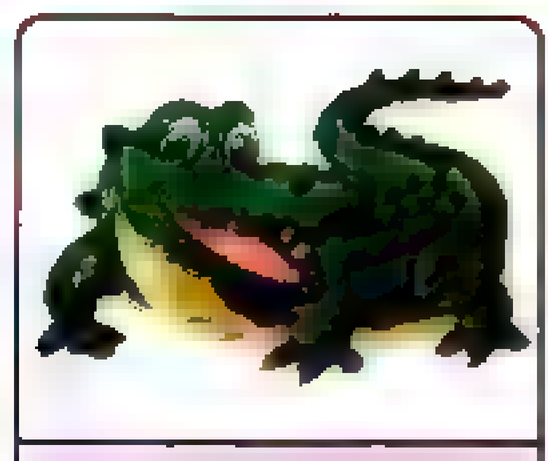
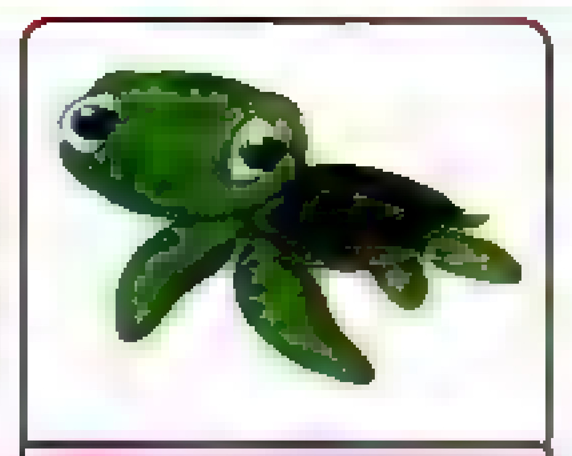
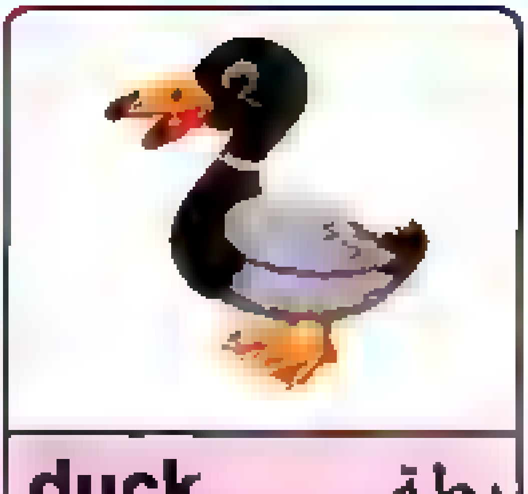

grass حشائش


river bank ضفة النهر


bamboo بامبو


tree شجرة

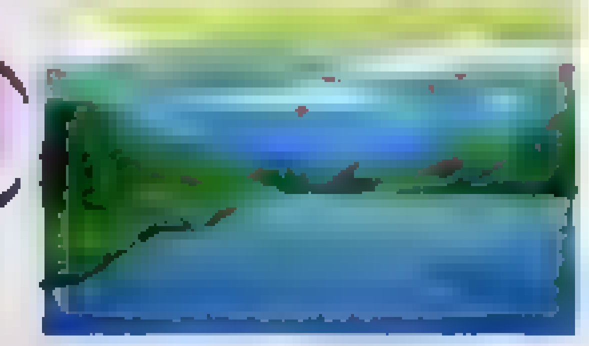
Unit 5

			
crocodile تمساح	turtle سلحفاة	fish سمكة	duck بطة

Language Use

1 • What do you want to see? – للسؤال عن ماذا تريد أن ترى؟


What's this?



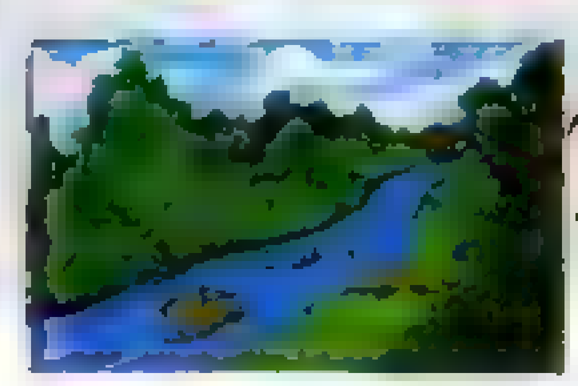
It's a river.


Where does the boat go?



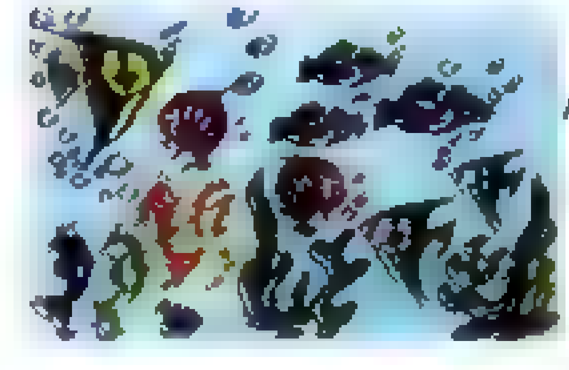
It goes on the river.


What do you see by the river?



I see grass and plants.


What do you want to see?



I want to see some fish.


What do you want to see?



I want to see some birds.











What do you want to see?

I want to see some animals.

What do you want to see?

I want to see some plants.

Activities

1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) Where does the boat go?	a) It's a boat.
2) I want to	b) I want to see a crocodile.
3) What's this?	c) They're animals.
4) What do you want to see?	d) It goes on the river.
	e) see a turtle.

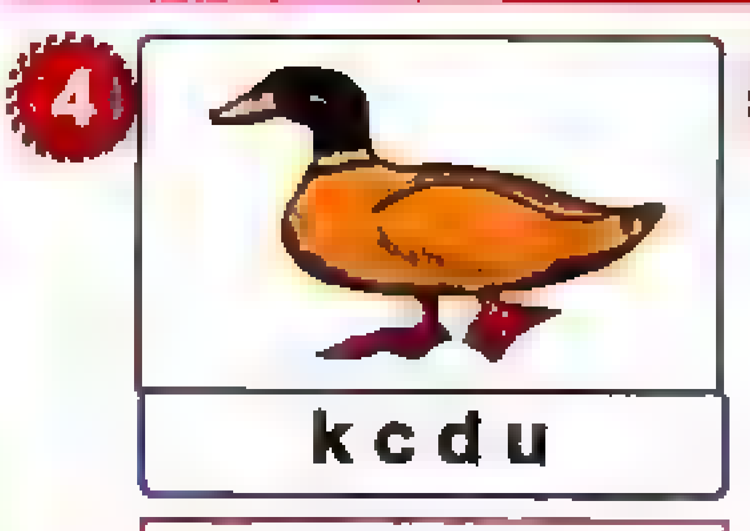
2 Unscramble and write.

1. 
edoccroil
....

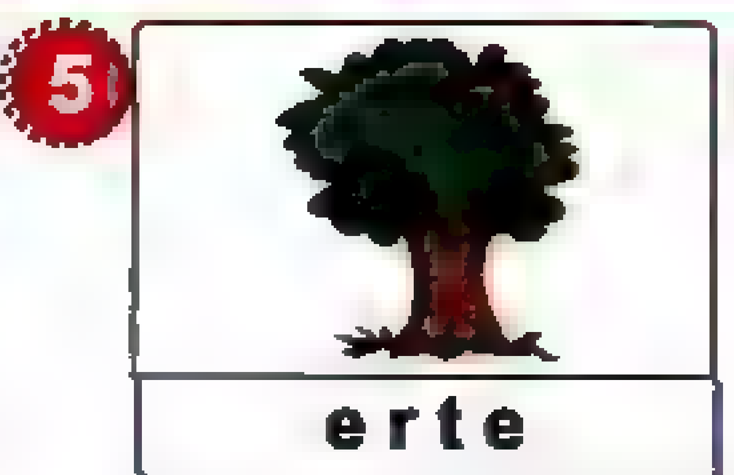
2. 
lutrte
....

3. 
hifs
....



4

k c d u

....

5

e r t e

....

6

s a g r s

....

3 Rearrange to make sentences.

1) to – I – some – want – animals – see.

....

2) grass – I – and – see – plants.

....

3) the – in – ducks – usually – I – see – river.

....

4) you – do – river – by – the – What – see?

....

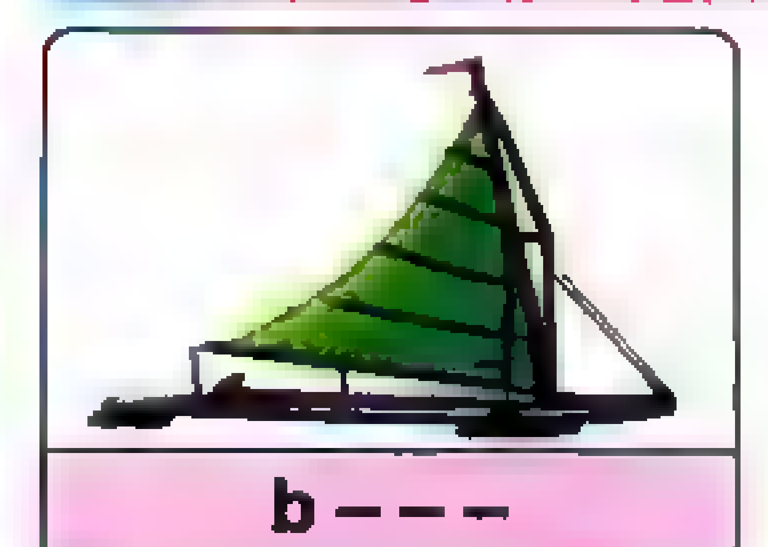
5) river – the – on – boat – The – goes.

....

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) Look (to – at – for) that boat.
2) Where does the boat (goes – going – go)?
3) The boat goes on the (river – grass – trip).
4) Crocodiles and turtles are (animals – birds – plants).
5) What (does – do – are) you want to see?
6) (Where – When – What) do you see by the river?
7) I want to (sees – see – seeing) some animals.
8) Let's (eat – say – go)! I want to see some animals.
9) I can see (ducks – birds – cats) swimming in the river.
10) I can see (ducks – birds – crocodiles) in the tree.

5 Supply the missing letters.

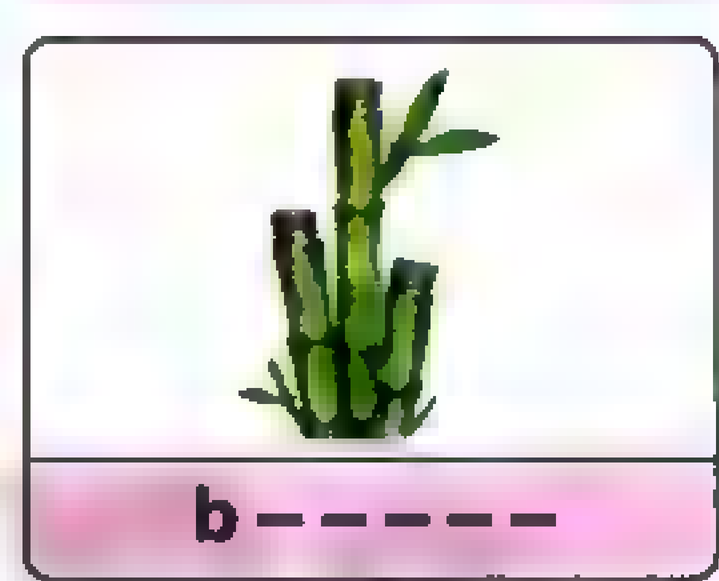

b - - -


b - - - -


a - - - - - -


p - - - - -


r - - - -


b - - - - -

6 Look and circle the right answer.

1




- I want to see some birds.
- I want to see some animals.

2




- I want to see a duck.
- I want to see a crocodile.

3

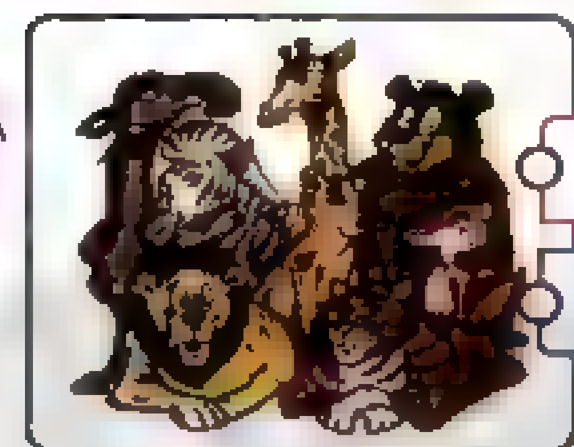



- I want to see some grass.
- I want to see a turtle.





- I want to see some plants.
- I want to see a boat.



- I want to see some animals.
- I want to see a tree.

7 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

After school, I go to the river. By the river, I see grass and bamboo. I also see some animals. I want to see a crocodile, but I usually see fish. I see a boat goes on the river.

1) I go to the river before school. (   )
2) I see some birds. (   )
3) I want to see a crocodile. (   )
4) I see a boat on the river. (   )

8 Copy the following sentences in your best handwriting.

I want to see some animals.

....

The boat goes on the river.

....

Lesson 2

Language Use

Objectives SB P. (68) / AB P. (66)

- To talk about animals that you can see. للتحدث عن الحيوانات التى تراها.
- To ask and answer using **Yes** / **No** questions.

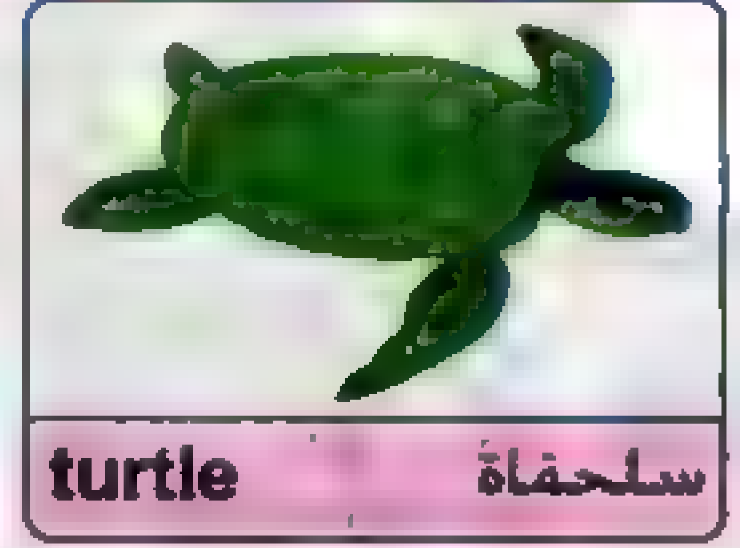
للسؤال والإجابة بنعم أو لا.

- To use verb (**to be**) in the past form.

Pictorial Words



stork طائر اللقلق



turtle سلحفاة



rock صخرة



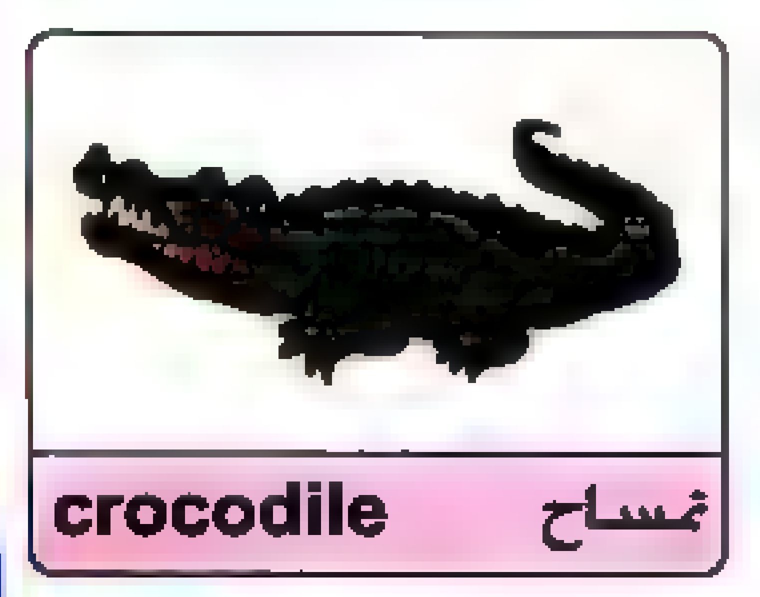
hippo فرس النهر



snake ثعبان



owl بومة



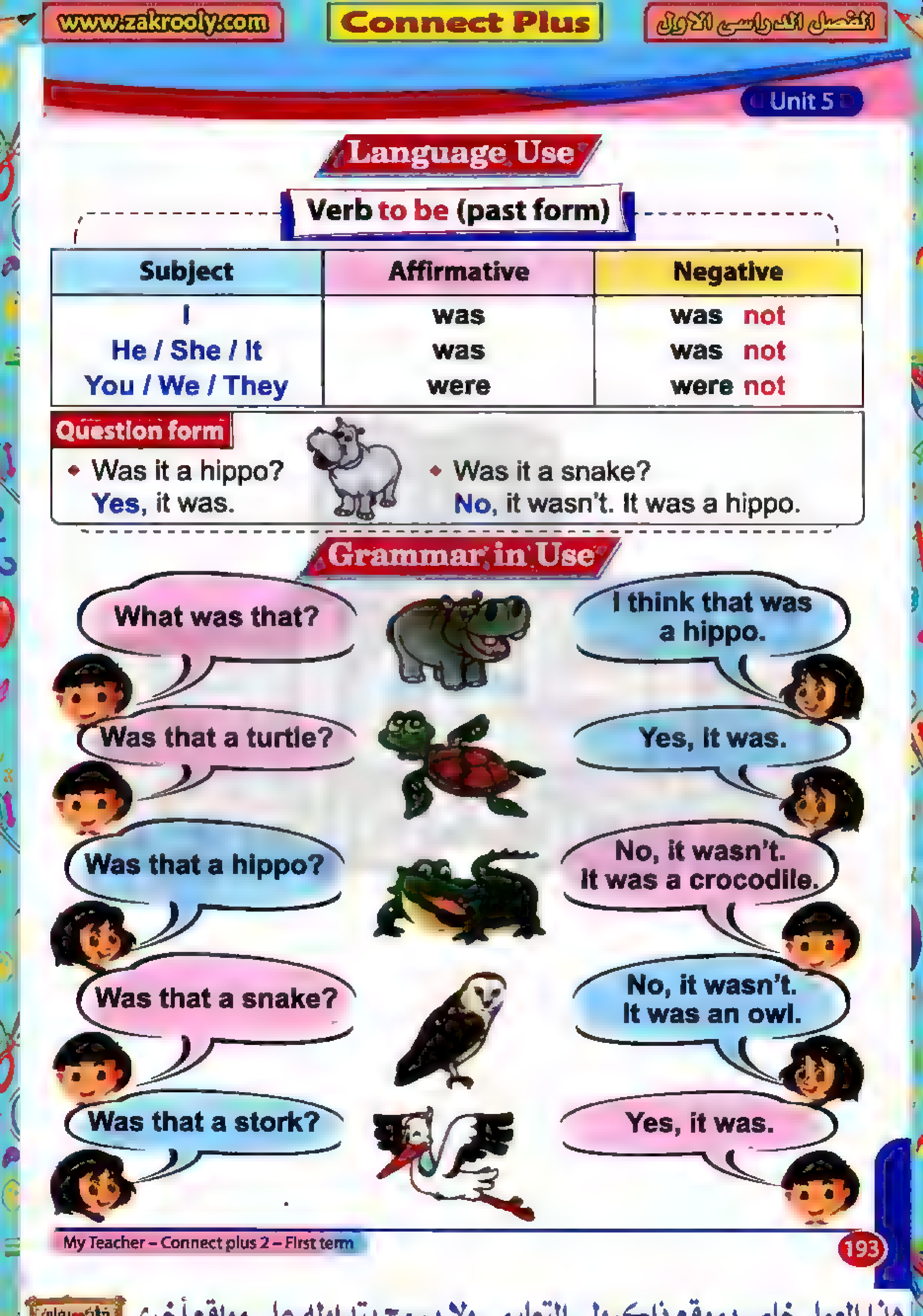
crocodile تمساح



camel جمل



fish سمكة



Language Use

Verb to be (past form)

Subject	Affirmative	Negative
I	was	was not
He / She / It	was	was not
You / We / They	were	were not

Question form

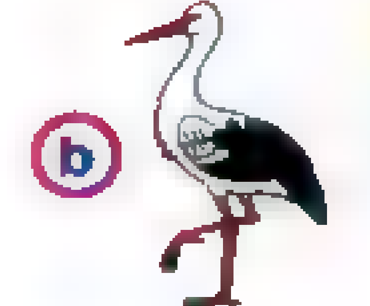
- Was it a hippo?
  Yes, it was.
- Was it a snake?
  No, it wasn't. It was a hippo.

Grammar in Use

Activities

1 Read and match.

1) I think that was a stork. •
2) I think that was an owl. •
3) Yes, it was a camel. •
4) It was a crocodile. •

a 
b 
c 
d 

2 Supply the missing letters.

			
s - - - - -	t - - - - - -	r - - -	h - - - - -
			
s - - - - -	o - -	c - - - - - - - - -	c - - - - -

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) I think that (were – was – are) a stork.
2) (Were – Was – Are) that a rock?
3) It wasn't a hippo. It (was – were – has) a rock.

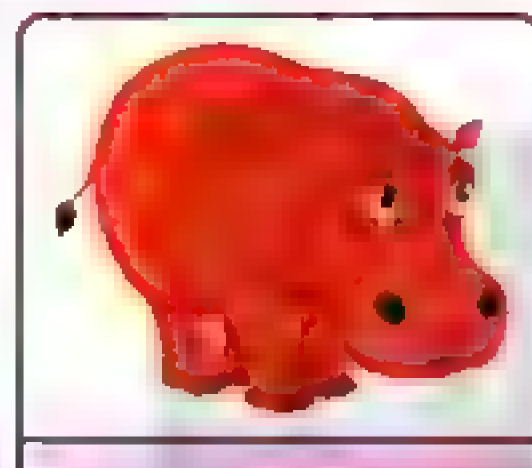
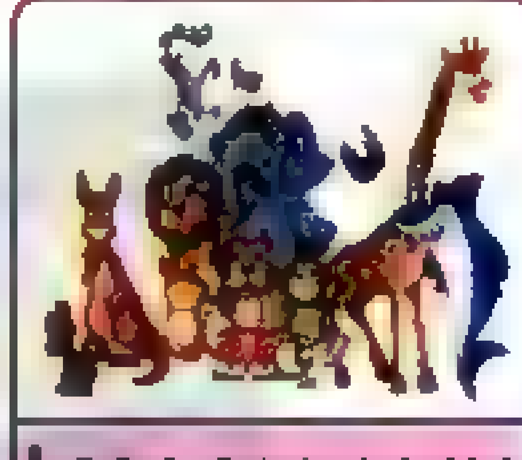
4) It (was – were – does) a tree on the river bank.

5) Was it a stork? No, it (isn't – weren't – wasn't).

6) That (were – was – are) a stork.

7) (Was – Were – Are) that a stork?

4 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.

			
This is a	It's	I can see some	This is an ....

5 Look at the pictures and answer.

1) Was it a stork? Yes, it ....



2) Was it a hippo? No, it ....
It was ....



3) Was it a snake? No, ...
It ....



4) Was it a crocodile? Yes, ...



5) Was it a fish? No, it ....
It ....



Lesson 3

Reading

Objectives SB P. (69) / AB P. (67)

- To talk about animals. للتحدث عن الحيوانات.
- To differentiate between **there was / there were.**
- To use **verb to be** in affirmative and negative form.

Words Bank

Nouns أسماء			
boat trip	رحلة على مركب	sunny day	يوم مشمس
birds	طيور	river	نهر
stork	طائر اللقلق	fish	سمك
water	ماء	weekend	عطلة نهاية الأسبوع

Pictorial Words


turtle سلحفاة


parrot ببغاء


camel جمل


snake ثعبان


flamingo طائر الفلامنجو


owl بومة


crocodile تمساح


hippo فرس النهر



Language Use

There was a ..... مفرد



There was a turtle.



There was a camel.



There was a flamingo.

There were some ..... جمع



There were some parrots.



There were some crocodiles.



There were some owls.

Note



There weren't any trees.



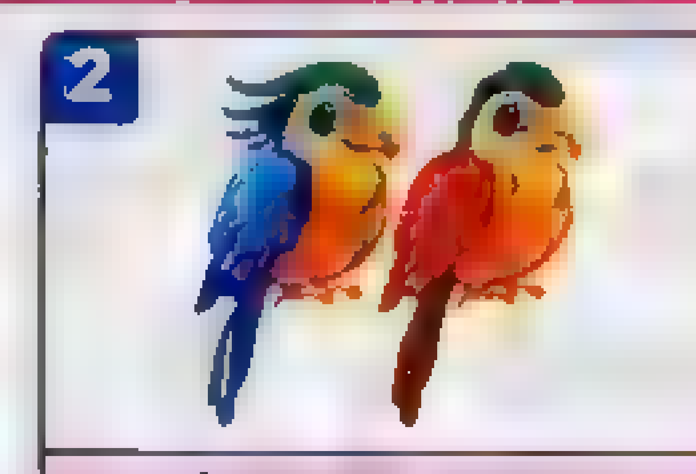
Activities

1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) There was a	a) any turtles.
2) There were lots of	b) a boat trip yesterday.
3) There weren't	c) flamingo.
4) We were on	d) some birds.
	e) parrots.

2 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.

1 
There was ....

2 
There were ....

3 
There was ....

4 
There were ....

5 
There weren't ....

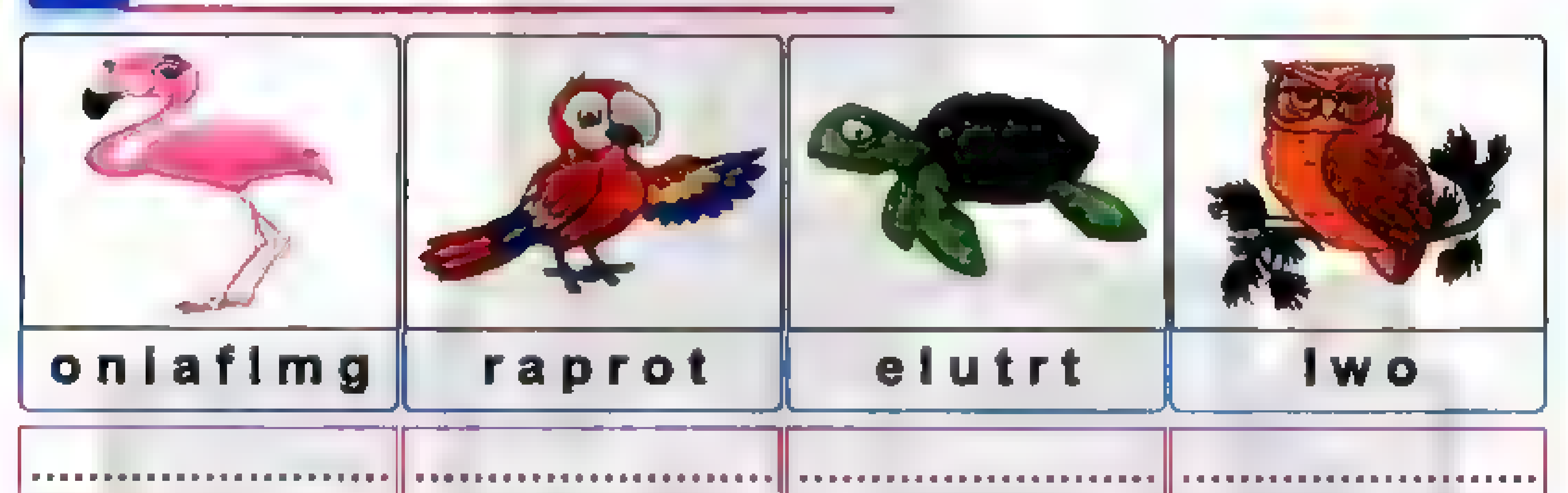
3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) We (was – were – are) on a boat trip yesterday.
2) Yesterday (is – was – were) a sunny day.
3) There (was – were – is) lots of birds next to the river.



4) There were (some – a – any) storks and flamingos.
5) There weren't (some – a – any) owls.
6) We usually see owls at (noon – night time – day time).
7) There (were – was – are) a big turtle in the river.
8) There were (lots of – a – any) big fish in the water.
9) There weren't any (crocodile – crocodiles – bird).
10) There was (a – some – any) stork.

4 Unscramble to make a word.



o n i a f l m g	r a p r o t	e l u t r t	l w o
....	....	....	....

5 Look and complete.

We were on a boat trip last Friday.

There were some ....

There was a ....

There weren't any ....



6 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

We were on a boat trip last weekend. There were lots of fish in the river. There weren't any turtles. There was a hippo. It was brown. There weren't any crocodiles. There weren't any parrots in the trees.

1) Last weekend, we were in the zoo. ( )
2) We can see some turtles. ( )
3) A hippo was brown. ( )
4) We can see many parrots in the trees. ( )

7 Mark (✓) the correct answer.

	Yes	No
1) There weren't any fish in the river.		
2) The turtle was brown and blue.		
3) There was a hippo in the water.		
4) There were lots of snakes.		
5) We were on a boat trip yesterday.		
6) There was a camel.		

8 Write verb to be in the correct form.

1) There (be) .... a turtle.
2) There (not be) .... any snakes.
3) There (be) .... some parrots.
4) There (be) .... a camel.
5) There (not be) .... flamingos.

Lesson 4
Phonics

Objectives SB P. (70) / AB P. (68)

- To identify the consonant blends /ph/ /wh/ in words.
- To use the consonant blends /ph/ /wh/ in words.
- To find words with consonant blends /ph/ /wh/ in words.

Phonics

Words have / ph /		Words have / wh /	
			
dolphin دولفين	phone تليفون	whale حوت	wheel عجلة

Study the examples



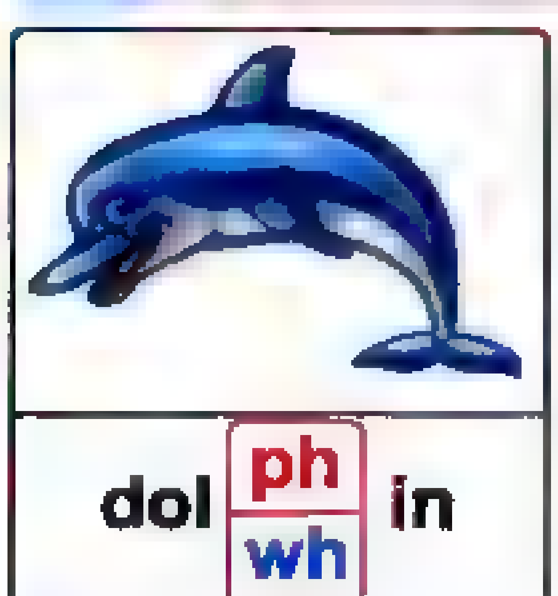
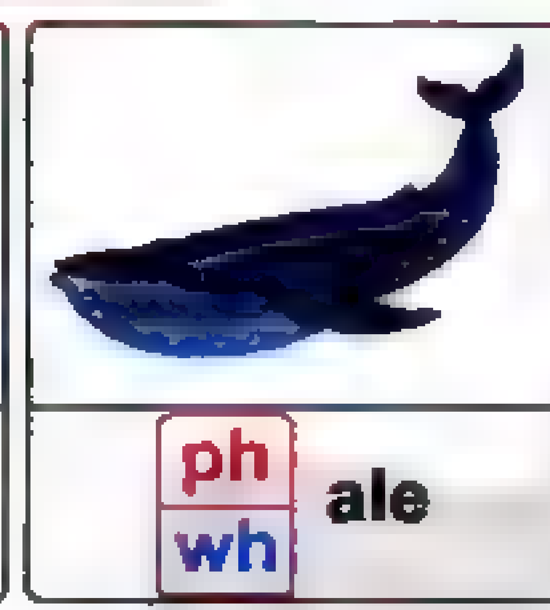
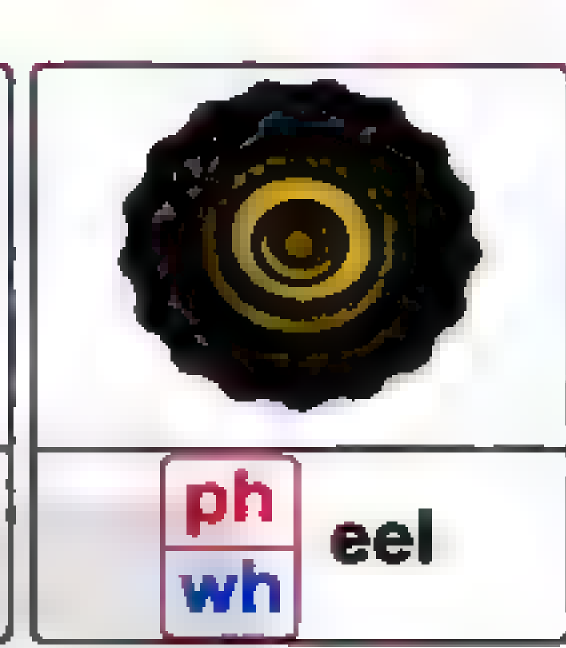
The dolphin is looking at the phone.



The whale is looking at the wheel.

Activities

1 Look and circle.

			
dol ph / wh in	ph / wh ale	ph / wh eel	ph / wh one

2 Connect.

1) whale •



a  b

2) wheel •

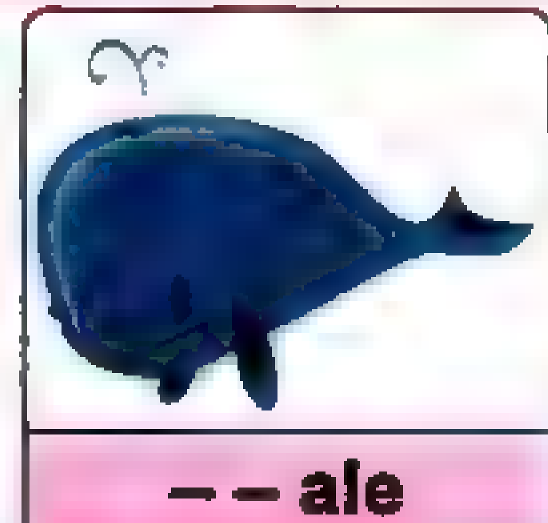


3) phone •

c  d 

4) dolphin •

3 Supply the missing letters.

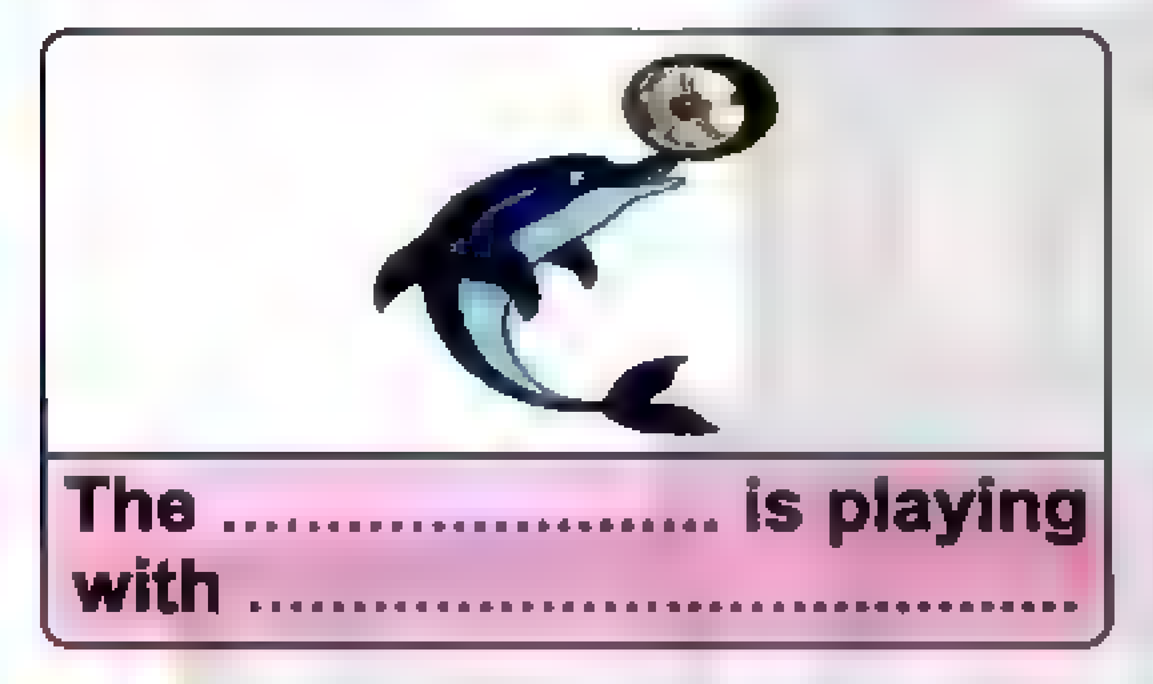
			
– – eel	– – ale	– – one	dol – – in

4 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.

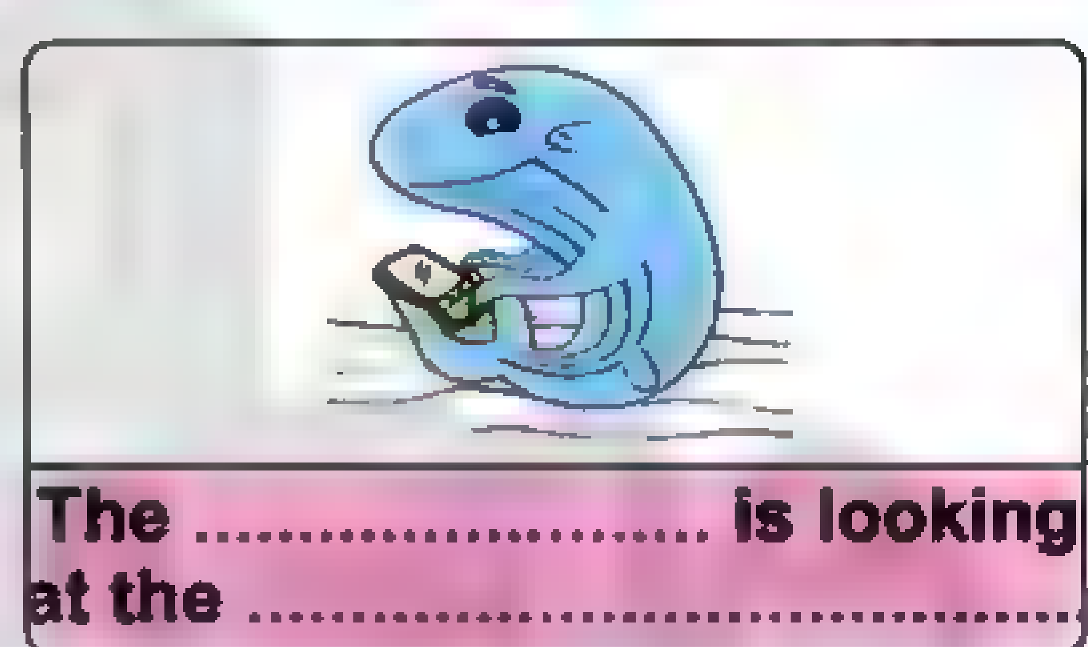


The .... is looking at the ....

The .... is looking at the ....

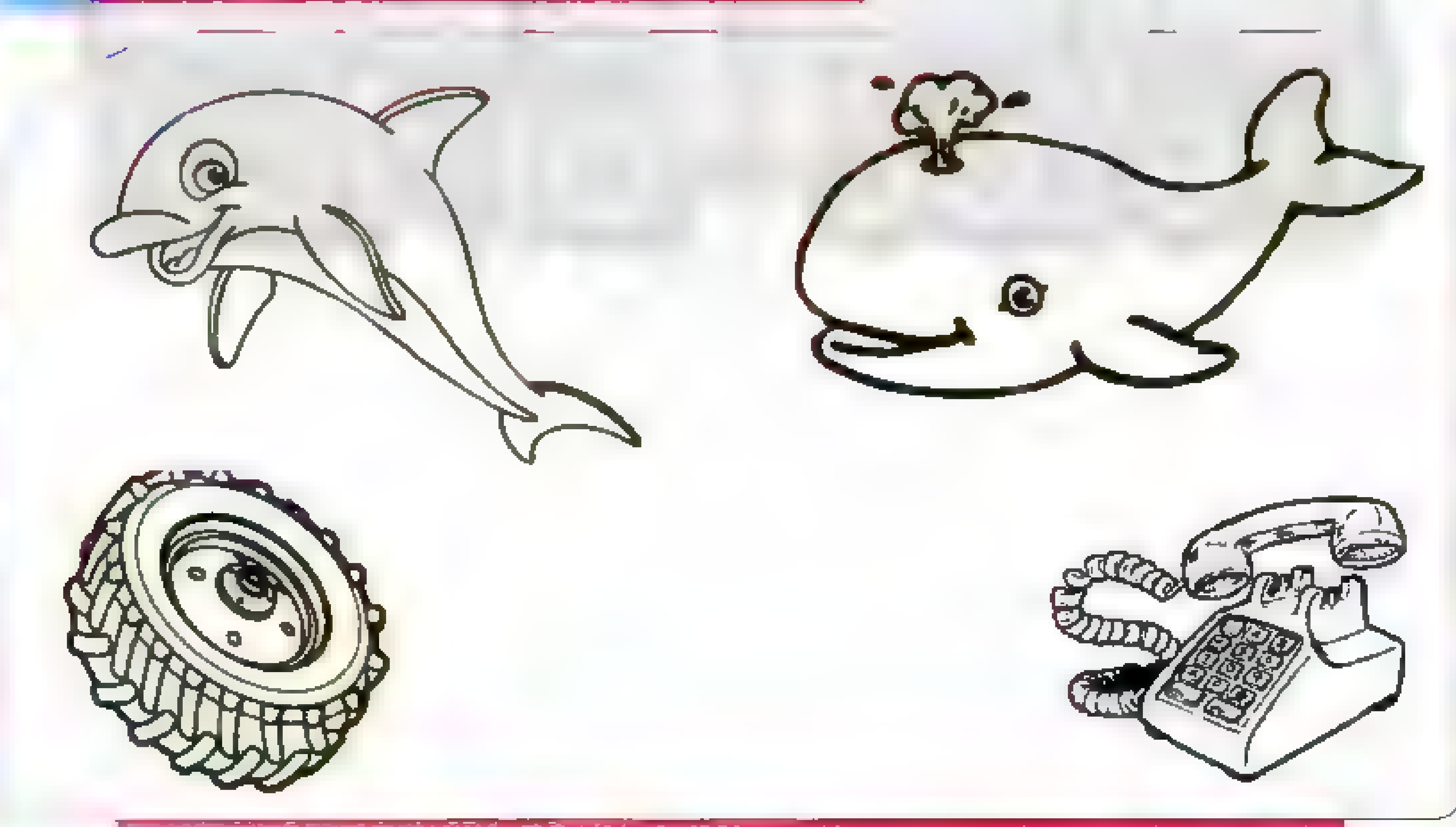


The .... is playing with ....



The .... is looking at the ....

5 Color words begin with / wh /.



Lesson 5

Language Use

Objectives SB P. (71) / AB P. (69)

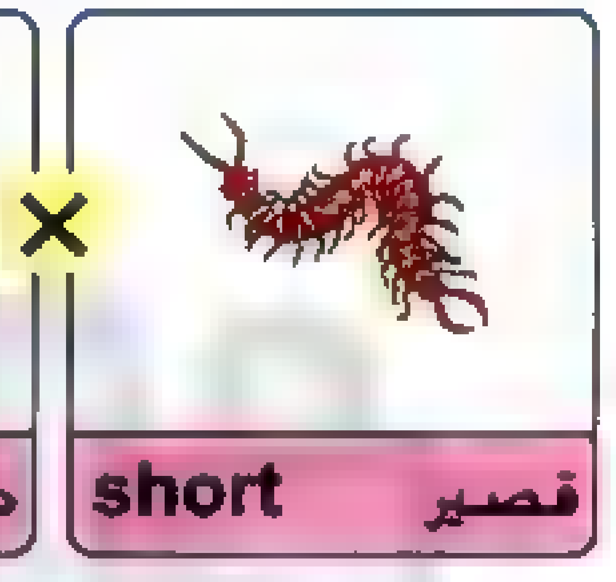
- To identify **very** in a sentence. للتعرف على جداً فى الجملة.
- To use **very** to describe someone or something.
  استخدام جداً لوصف شئ أو شخص.

Adjectives


big كبير


small صغير


long طويل


short قصير


tall طويل

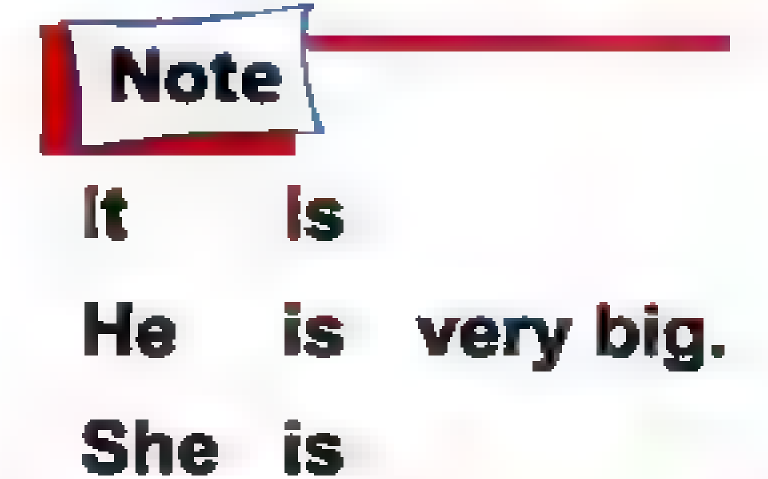

short قصير


old عجوز


young صغير


funny مرح





Note

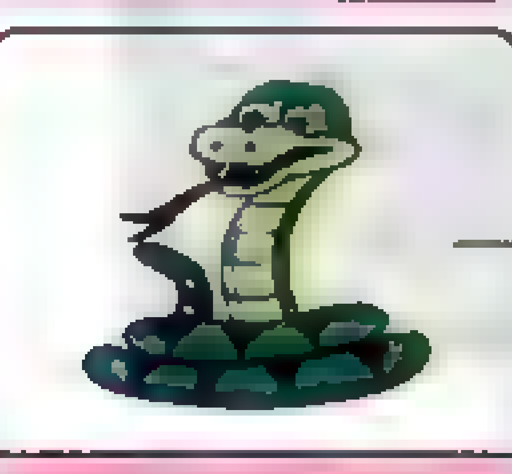
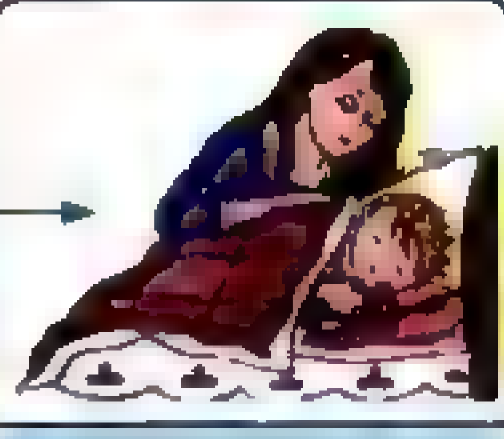
It is
He is very big.
She is


kind طيب

Language Use

Note

- We use **very** with an adjective to make it **stronger**.

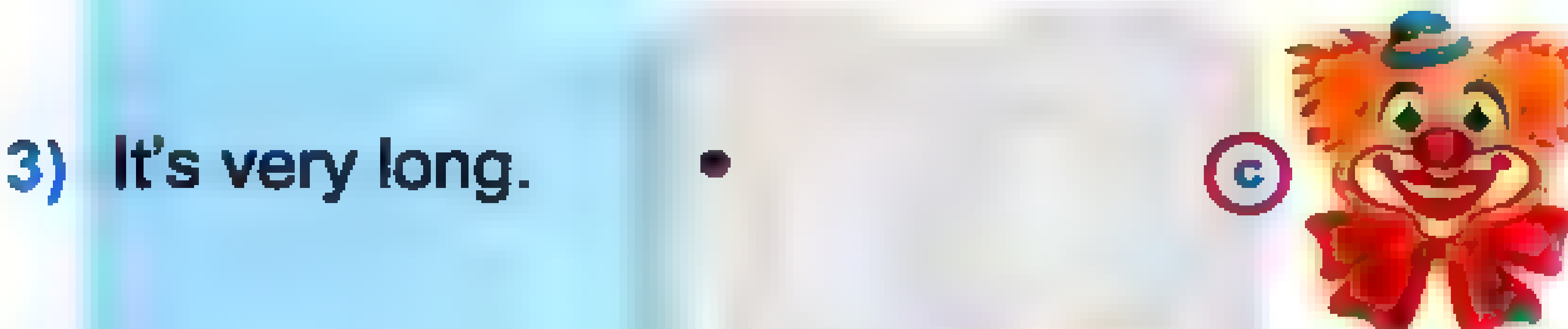
 It's a **big** whale.	 It's a **very big** whale.	 It's a **small** bird.	 It's a **very small** bird.
 It's a **tall** tree.	 It's a **very tall** tree.	 It's a **long** crocodile.	 It's a **very long** crocodile.
 It's a **dangerous** snake.	 It's a **very dangerous** snake.	 He's an **old** man.	 He's a **very old** man.
 She's a **young** girl.	 She's a **very young** girl.	 She's **kind**.	 My mom is **very kind**.



Activities

1 Read and match.

1) It's very big. •
2) She's very young. •
3) It's very long. •
4) It's very tall. •
5) He's very funny. •



a b c



d e

2 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.

			
It's very	It's very	It's very	My mom is very ....

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) Some snakes are very (kind – funny – dangerous).
2) Some birds are very (small – big – long).
3) Some crocodiles are very (kind – long – small).

4) My mom is very (young – kind – long).
5) Some trees are very (funny – long – tall).
6) My father is very (dangerous – long – kind).
7) A hippo is a very (small – long – big) animal.
8) A (snake – crocodile – parrot) is a funny bird.
9) She's a very (tall – big – young) girl. She's three years.
10) My grandma is very (old – big – tall). She's 75 years.
11) My brother is very (tall – short – long). He's 65 cm.
12) The blue whale is very (old – young – big).
13) A bee is very (big – small – tall).
14) My friend is very (short – long – tall). He's two meters.
15) A (bird – hippo – whale) is very small.

4 Complete about yourself.

funny – kind – young – tall – short – old – big

1) My mom is ....
2) I'm ....
3) My dad is ....
4) My friend is ....
5) My sister is ....

5 Rearrange to make sentences.

1) dangerous – Some – are – snakes – very.

....

2) Some – very – birds – small – are.

....

3) trees – very – are – Some – tall.

....

4) long – crocodiles – are – Some – very.

....

5) mom – is – kind – My – very.

....

Lesson 6

Animal habitats

Objectives SB P. (72)

- To identify animal habitats. للتعرف على بيئة الحيوانات.
- To talk about places in your community. للتحدث عن الأماكن فى مجتمعنا.

Words Bank

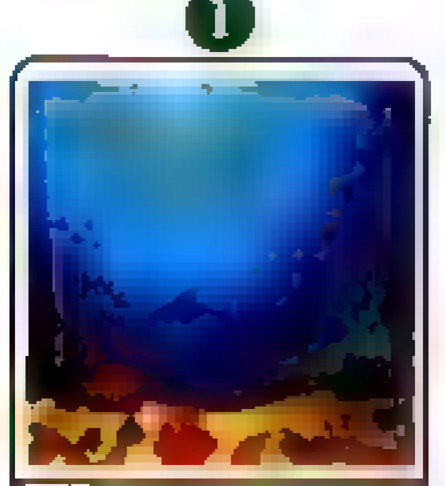
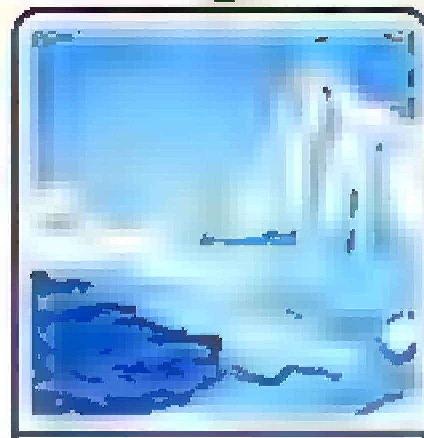
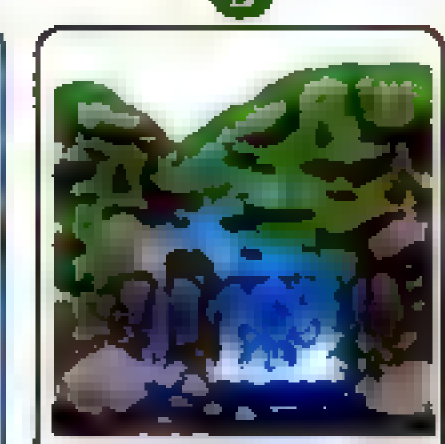
Animals حيوانات			
whale	حوت	shark	سمكة قرش
dolphin	درفيل	fish	سمك
monkey	قرد	camel	جمل
snake	ثعبان	penguin	بطريق
polar bear	دب قطبى	kingfisher	طائر الرفرافيات

Habitats موطن الحيوانات			
sea	بحر	ocean	محيط
rainforest	غابة إستوائية	desert	صحراء
river	نهر	tundra	سهل جليدى

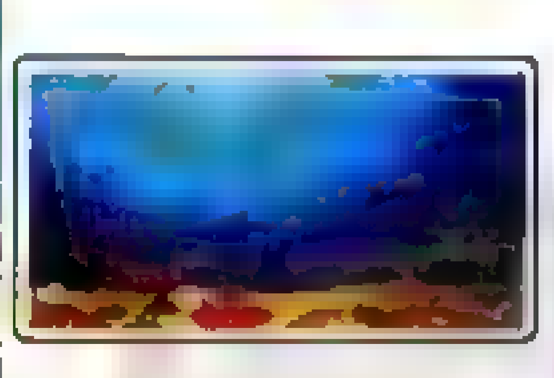
Nouns أسماء			
home	موطن	animals	حيوانات
birds	طيور	insects	حشرات
salt water	مياه مالحة	plants	نباتات
color	لون	sand	رمل
snow	جليد	ice	ثلج
fresh water	مياه نقية	Antarctic tundra	سهل جليدى شمالى

Adjectives صفات			
hot	حار	cold	برد
the same	متشابهة	different	مختلف
dry			جاف

Animal habitats موطن الحيوانات

1	2	3	4	5
				
ocean محيطات	rainforest غابات ممطرة	desert صحراء	tundra سهل	rivers أنهار

1 Ocean





whales

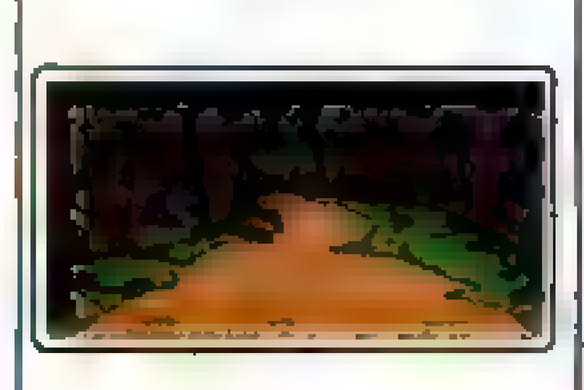
sharks



dolphins

- Seas and oceans cover 71% of the Earth.
  تغطى المياه مساحة ٧١ ٪ من الأرض.
- They have salt water. يوجد بهم ماء مالح.
- They are homes for very big animals. موطن للحيوانات الكبيرة.
- There are lots of very small fish. يوجد أيضاً الكثير من السمك الصغير.

2 Rainforest





monkeys



birds



insects

- There are lots of trees and other plants. يوجد الكثير من الشجر والنباتات.
- It is often rainy and hot. ممطرة وحارة.
- Plants can grow very tall. النبات ينمو ليكون طويلاً
- Monkeys live in the trees. القرود تعيش فى الشجر.

3 Desert

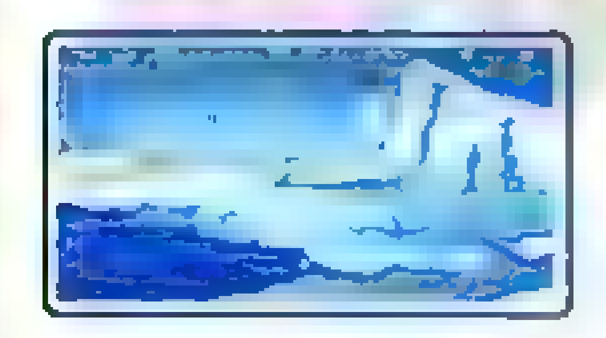



camel


snake

- It is hot. انها حارة.
- There isn't a lot of rain. لا يوجد الكثير من الأمطار.
- Camels don't need to drink water every day. الجمل لا يحتاج أن يشرب ماء كل يوم.
- Some snakes are the same color as the sand. بعض الثعابين نفس لون الرمال.

4 Tundra

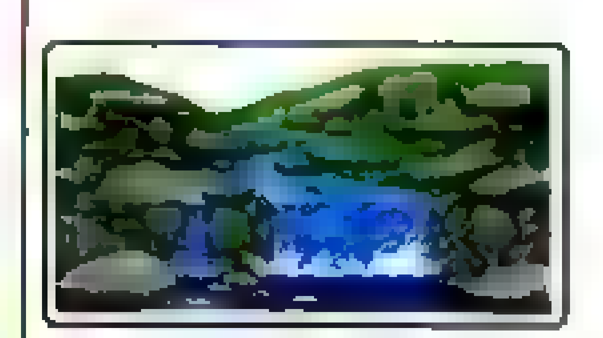


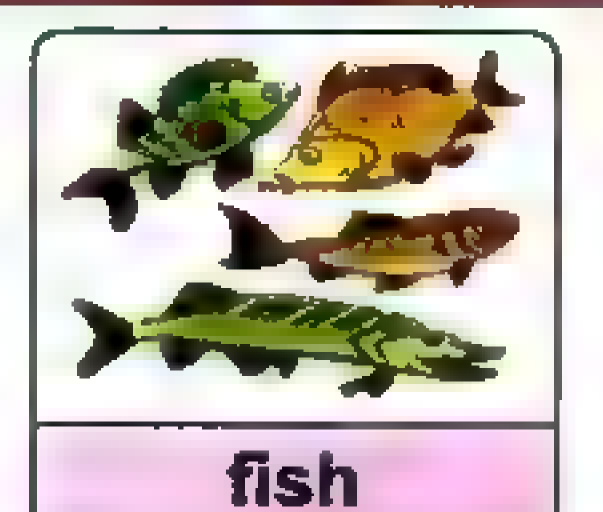

polar bear


penguin

- Tundra is a cold, dry habitat. السهل الجليدى مكان بارد وجاف.
- There is snow and ice. يوجد جليد وثلج.
- Penguins and polar bears live in the Antarctic tundra. البطريق والدب القطبى يعيشون فى السهل الجليدى الشمالى.

5 River




fish


kingfisher

- There are rivers in a lot of countries in the world.
  يوجد أنهار فى كثير من الدول بالعالم.
- They have fresh water.
  بها ماء عذب.

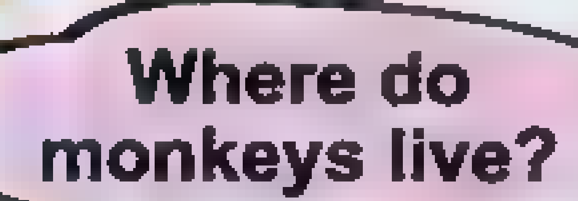
Language Use

- Where do .... live? ◆ للسؤال عن أماكن تواجد الحيوانات

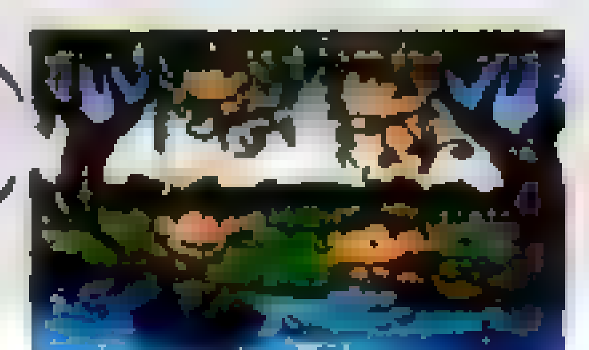
Where do whales live?



In the seas and oceans.



Where do monkeys live?

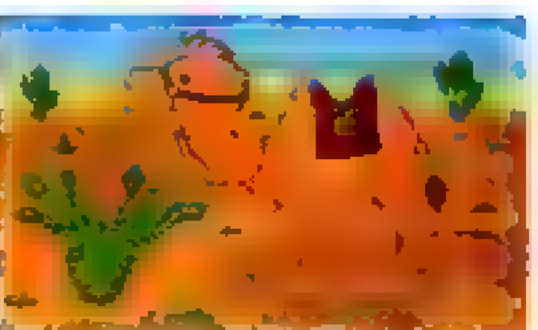


In the rainforest.





Where do camels live?



In the desert.





Where do penguins live?



In the tundra.



Unit 5





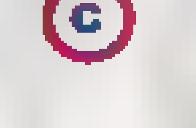
Activities

1 Read and match.

1) Camels live in the desert. •
2) Polar bears live in tundra. •
3) Monkeys live in the rainforest. •
4) Sharks live in the oceans. •


a


b

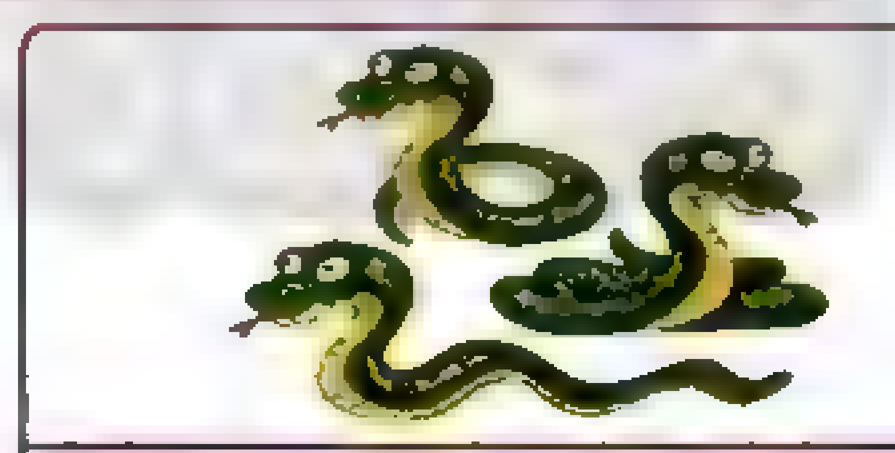

c


d

2 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.



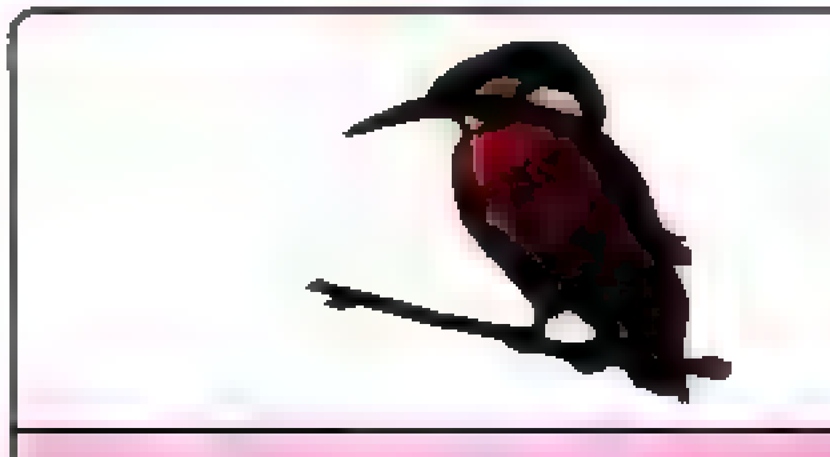
Whales live in ....



Snakes live in ....



Penguins live in ....



Kingfishers live in ....



3 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) The seas and oceans	a) drink water everyday.
2) It is often rainy	b) Antarctic tundra.
3) Camels don't need to	c) in the desert.
4) Penguins live in the	d) cover 71% of the Earth.
	e) in the rainforest.

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) (Habitats – Trees – Rivers) are homes for many kinds of animals and birds.
2) The seas and oceans are homes for very big (birds – animals – insects).
3) (Camels – Whales – Monkeys) live in the trees.
4) Camel don't need to (play – drink – sleep) water everyday.
5) Some snakes are (nice – different – the same) color as the sand.
6) Tundra is a (sunny – cold – hot), dry habitat.
7) Rivers have (salt – color – fresh) water.
8) Kingfishers live in the (river – ocean – desert).
9) Polar bears live in the (rainforest – Antarctic tundra – desert).
10) There are lots of (whales – trees – penguins) in the rainforest.
11) Seas and (trees – sand – oceans) are homes for very big animals.
12) There are lots of habitats in the (house – school – world).
13) Dolphins and sharks live in the seas and (oceans – rivers – desert).
14) There are (tundra – rivers – oceans) in a lot of countries.

5 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

In the rainforest, there are lots of trees and other plants. It is often rainy and hot. Plants can grow very tall. Monkeys live in the trees. There are lots of birds and insects.

1) We can see rain in the rainforest. ( )
2) Monkeys live under the trees. ( )
3) There are tall trees in the rainforest. ( )
4) There aren't birds or insects in the rainforest. ( )

6 Connect.

1) desert • (a)
2) tundra • (b)
3) rainforest • (c)
4) ocean • (d)

7 Copy the following sentences in your best handwriting.

There are lots of habitats in the world.

....

Penguins and polar bears live in tundra.

....

Lesson 7

Let's learn words

Objectives SB P. (74 – 75) / AB P. (72 – 73)

- To identify some geographical features. للتعرف على المعالم الجغرافية.
- To recognize the importance of looking after the world. أهمية العناية بالعالم.

Geographical features المعالم الجغرافية


mountain جبل


valley وادى


cliff كتلة صخرية


sand dune كثبان رملية

lake بحيرة


cave كهف

Island جزيرة


oasis واحة

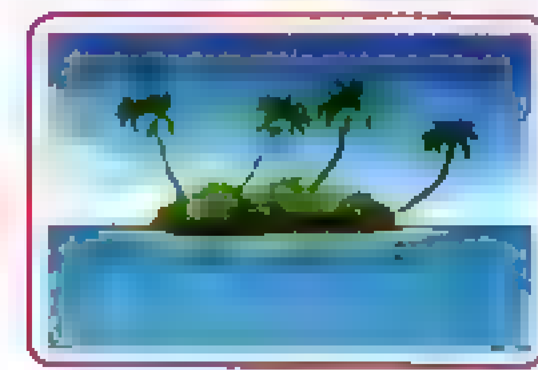
Language Use

1 
Cliff is very tall. It's next to the sea.

2 
Mountain is very big. You can climb it.



You can swim in the lake.



Island is a place in the sea. There is water all around it.



Oasis is a place in the desert.
There are trees and there's water.



Cave is under the mountain. It is very dark.

Reading : Looking after our world.


plastic


plastic trash

plastic	بلاستيك	dirty	غير نظيف	beaches	شواطئ
dangerous	خطير	pollution	تلوث		
sick	مريض	environment	بيئة		

Activities

1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

(A)	(B)
1) You can swim	a) an oasis.
2) There is water around	b) a mountain.
3) You can climb	c) a cave.
4) A place in the desert and there's water is	d) in the lake.
	e) an island.

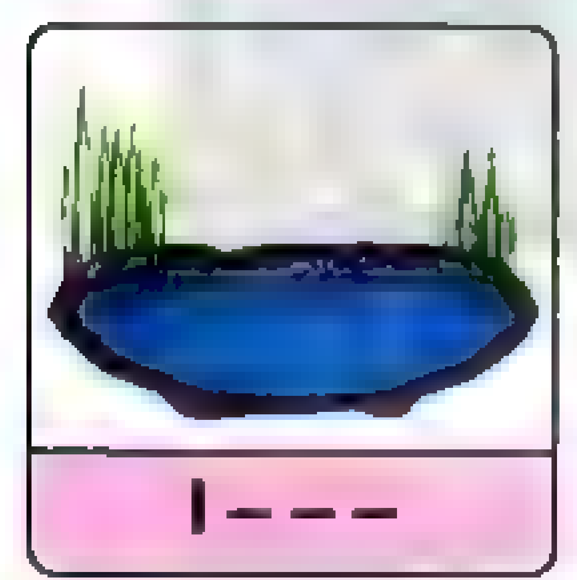
2 Supply the missing letters.


m - - - - - - - -


v - - - - - -


c - - - - -


s - - - d - - -


l - - -


c - - -


i - - - - - -


o - - - - -

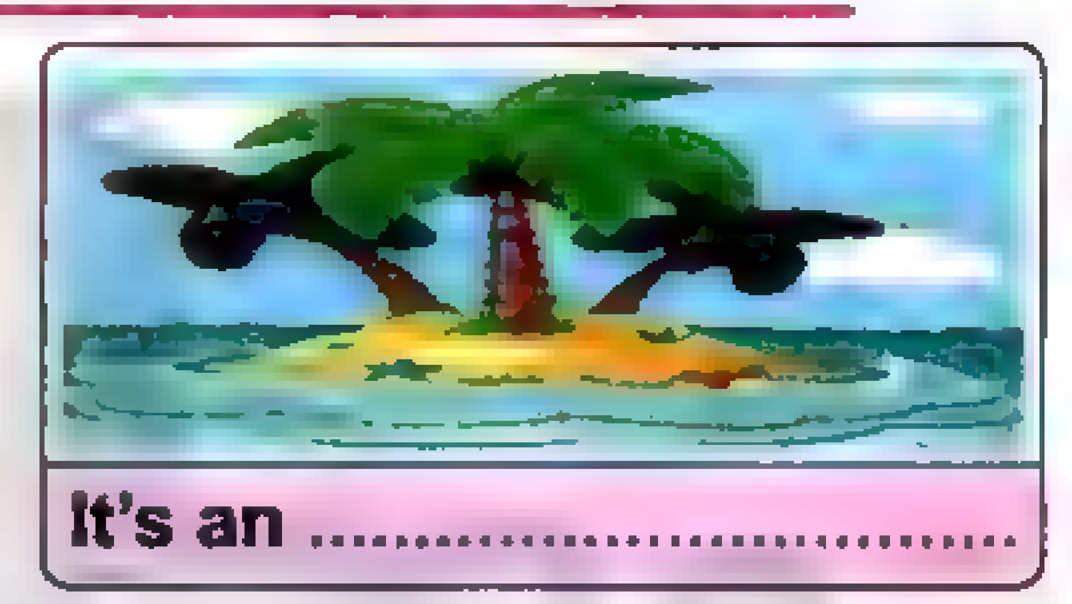
3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) A (mountain – valley – cliff) is very tall. It's next to the sea.
2) (An oasis – An island – A lake) is a place in the desert.
3) A (valley – cliff – mountain) is very big. You can climb it.
4) (An oasis – An island – A lake) is a place in the sea.

5) Plastic trash makes beaches (dirty – clean – dangerous).
6) Birds and fish can be (bad – sick – good) because of pollution in the water.
7) Plastic trash can make an (river – lake – island) in a dirty part of an ocean.

4 **Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.**

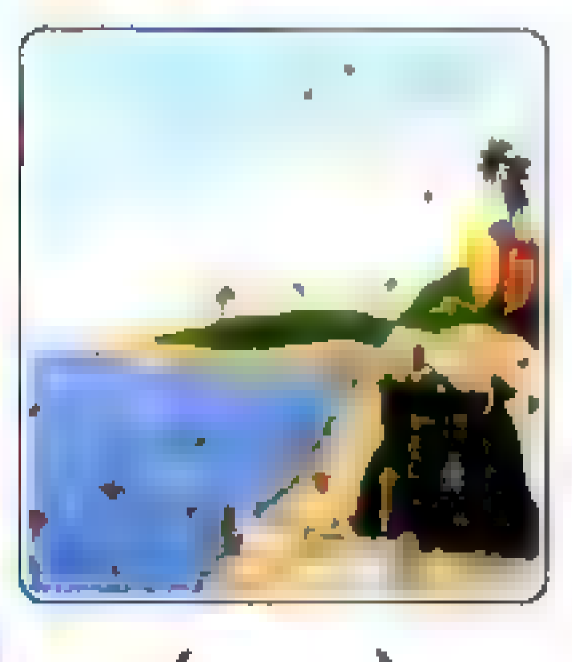

I can climb ....


It's an ....


I can swim ....


It's a ....

5 **Look at the pictures and mark (✓) what is good for environment.**


(........)


(........)


(........)


(........)

Lesson 8

Values : Caring for animals

Objectives SB P. (76) / AB P. (74)

- To talk about pet animals. للتحدث عن الحيوانات الأليفة.
- To recognize the importance of caring for animals. أهمية رعاية الحيوانات.

Words Bank

Nouns أسماء			
pets	حيوانات أليفة	exercise	تمرينات
food	طعام	water	ماء
sick	مريض	vet	طبيب بيطرى
trash	قمامة	wild animals	حيوانات الغابة

Verbs أفعال			
need	يحتاج	disturb	يزعج
make sure	يتأكد	look after	يعتنى ب
take	يأخذ	drop	يرمى
learn about	يعرف	live	يعيش
keep fit	يحافظ على لياقة بدنية		

Pictorial words



pets حيوانات أليفة


wild animals حيوانات الغابة


trash قمامة





vet طبيب بيطرى



food طعام



sick مريض

Language Use

Caring for animals



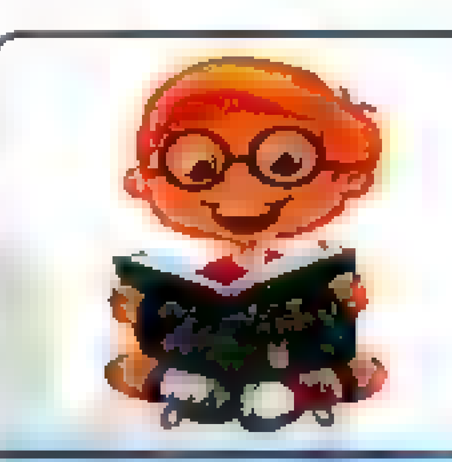
Pets need lots of exercise.



Pets need lots of the right food and water.



Don't drop trash.



Learn about animals.

Wild animals	Pet animals
crocodile  	cat 
giraffe 	dog 
lion 	rabbit 

Activities

1 Read and match.

1) Pets need a lots of exercise.
2) A vet can help sick pets.
3) Don't drop trash.
4) Pets need the right food.




a b c d

2 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) Pets need lots of	a) animals sick.
2) Sick pets can go	b) disturb wild animals.
3) Trash can make	c) learn about animals.
4) It's a bad idea to	d) to the vets.
	e) food.

3 Look and sort.

cat – crocodile – giraffe – lion – rabbit

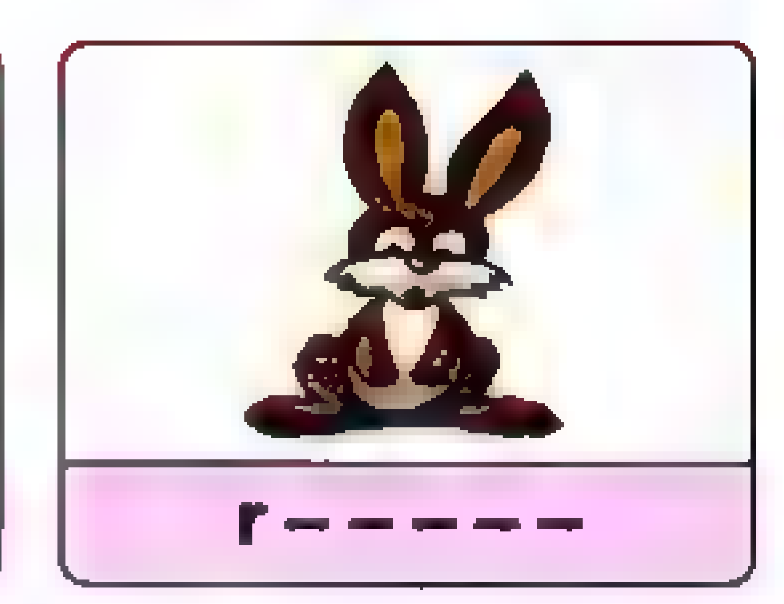
Wild animals	Pet animals
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....
....	....

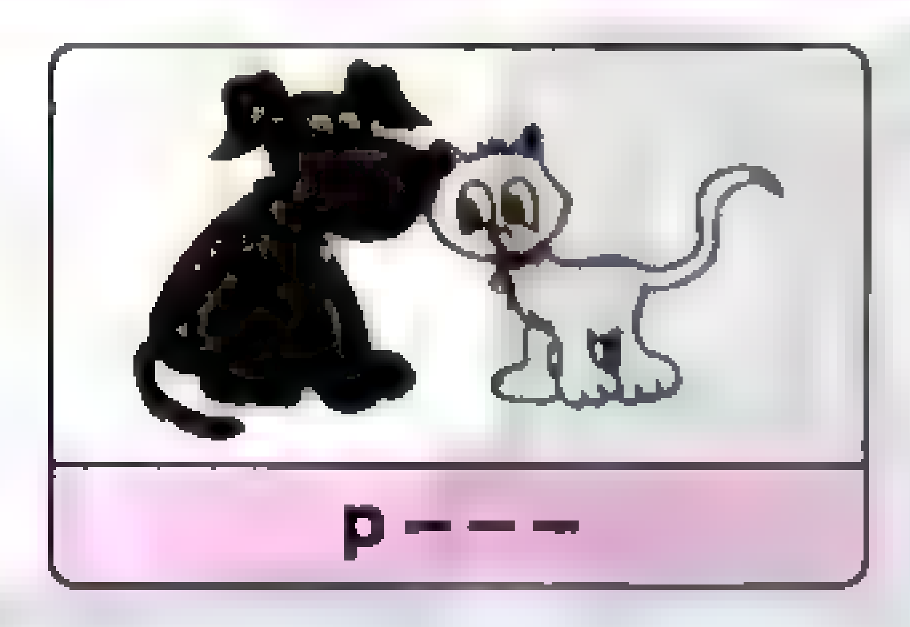
4 Supply the missing letters.


v - -



t - - - -


r - - - - - -


p - - -


w - - - an - - - - - -

5 Read and complete.

disturb – exercise – sick – water – trash

1) Take your pet to the vet when it is ....sick.....
2) Give your pet food and ....
3) Some pets need lots of ....
4) Don't .... wild animals.
5) Don't drop .... It can make wild animals sick.



Lesson 9
Wider world: Boats

Objectives SB P. (77) / AB P. (75)

- To identify different kinds of boats. للتعرف على الأنواع المختلفة من المراكب.
- To talk about activities you can do on vacations. التحدث عن الأنشطة فى الأجازة.

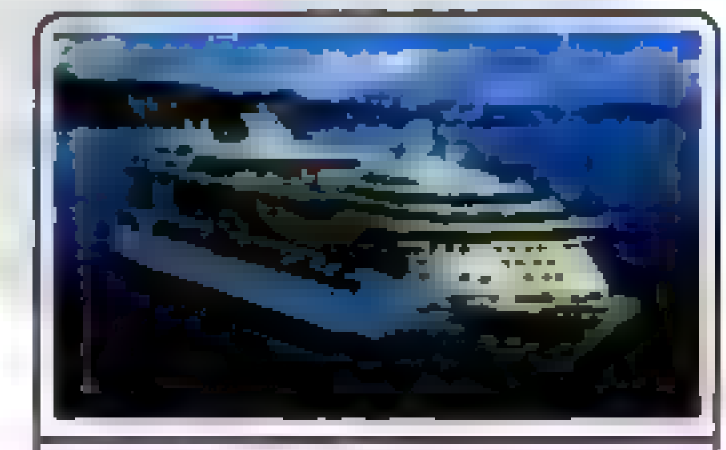
Nouns أسماء				
	wildlife	البرية	country	بلد
	lake	بحيرة	people	الناس
	windy day	يوم عاصف	way	طريقة
	vacation	إجازة - عطلة	the River Nile	نهر النيل

Verbs أفعال				
	use	يستخدم	travel	يسافر
	need	يحتاج	row	يجدف
	go fast	يتحرك بسرعة	put	يضع
	take	يأخذ	visit	يزور

Boats


rowing boat قارب تجديف


sailing boat قارب ابحار


cruise ship سفينة سياحية


ferry معدية


yacht يخت


canoe زورق

- You need to row a **rowing boat.**
- A **sailing boat** can go fast in a windy day.
- **Yachts** are sometimes very big.
- You can put cars and bikes on **ferries.**
- People take vacations on **cruise ships.**
- A **canoe** is a good way to travel on lakes, rivers and the sea.

Activities

1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) You can use a canoe	a) a rowing boat.
2) A sailing boat	b) on cruise ships.
3) You need to row	c) on lakes, rivers and the sea.
4) People take vacations	d) can go fast on a windy day.
	e) on ferries.

2 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) People use different kinds of (boats – bikes – cars) to travel on rivers, seas and lakes.
2) You need to row a (sailing boat – yacht – rowing boat).
3) A (canoe – ferry – sailing boat) can go fast on a windy day.
4) You can put cars and bikes on (yachts – ferries – canoes).
5) A canoe is a good way to travel on (desert – land – lakes).
6) You need to (drop – row – draw) a rowing boat.
7) Ferries travel on (seas – mountains – sand).
8) People take (yachts – vacations – lessons) on cruise ships.
9) Lots of people (eat – drink – visit) the River Nile.

3 Connect.

1) rowing boat •
2) sailing boat •
3) yacht •
4) ferry •
5) cruise ship •
6) canoe •

a 

b 

c 

d 

e f 

4 Copy the following sentences in your best handwriting.

The River Nile is in Egypt.

....

5 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

Lots of people visit the River Nile. A canoe is a good way to travel on rivers. It is quiet. Sometimes you can see wildlife. It's beautiful.

1) A yacht is a good way to travel on river. ☐ ☐
2) You can see deserts. ☐ ☐
3) Lots of people visit the River Nile. ☐ ☐
4) The wildlife is beautiful. ☐ ☐

6 Supply the missing letters.


r - - - - - - boat


s - - - - - - - boat


y - - - - -


f - - - - -


c - - - - - - ship


c - - - - -


s - - -


l - - - -


the River - - - - -

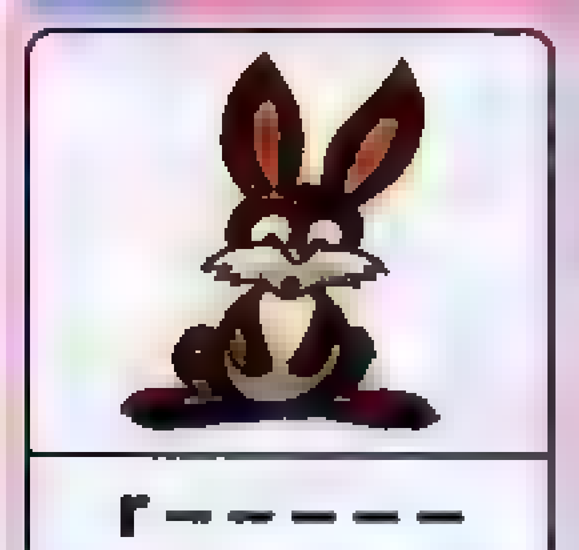
Model Test (5) – Based on Unit 5

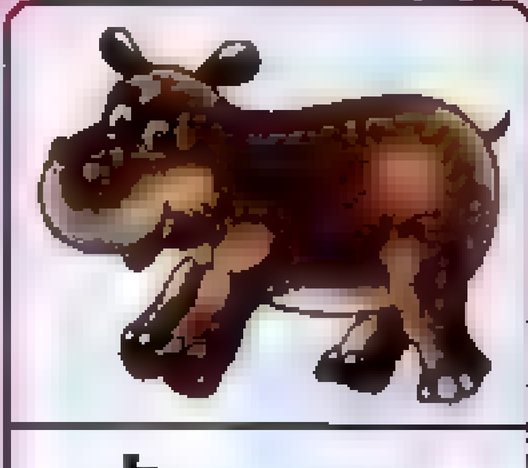
A Vocabulary & Structure

1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) You need to row	a) in the lake.
2) There were lots of	b) parrots.
3) Camels don't need to	c) a mountain.
4) You can climb	d) drink water everyday.
	e) on a rowing boat

2 Supply the missing letters.


r - - - - - -


h - - - - -


- - eel


c - - - - -

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) Tundra is a (sunny – cold – hot), dry habitat.
2) Plastic trash makes beaches (dirty – clean – dangerous).
3) A canoe is a good way to travel on (desert – land – lakes).
4) People take vacations on (canoes – cruise ships – rowing boats).
5) (A lake – An oasis – An island) is not the sea and it is not a river but we can swim in.
6) Was it a stork? No, it (isn't – weren't – wasn't).
7) We usually see owls at (noon – night time – day time).
8) She's a very (tall – big – young) girl. She's three years.

B Reading Comprehension

4 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

When plastic gets into the ocean, fish and birds eat it. Plastic trash makes beaches dirty. Plastic trash can make an island in a dirty part of an ocean. Birds and fish can be sick because of pollution in the water.

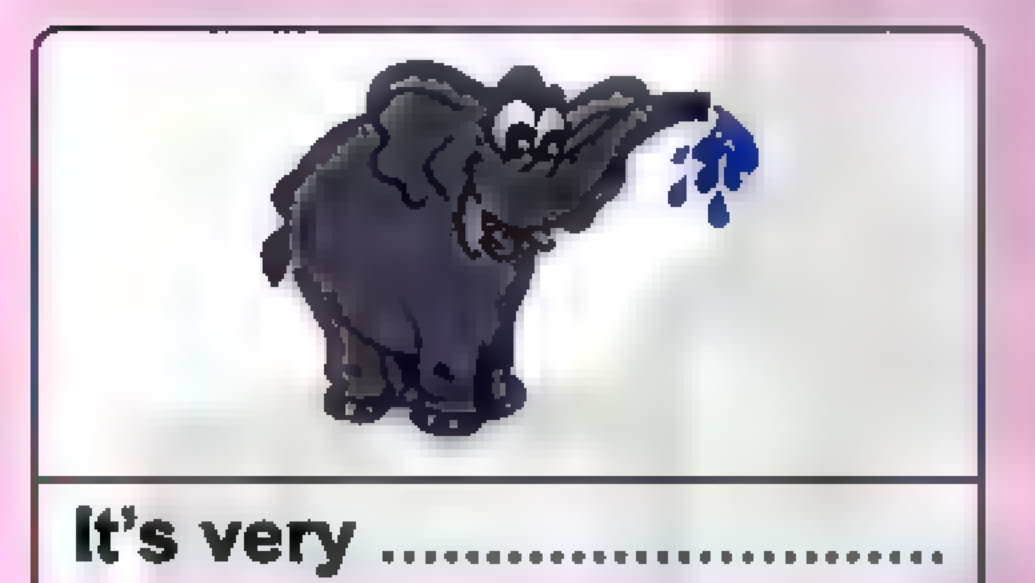
1) Plastic trash makes beaches dirty. ( )
2) Birds and fish don't eat plastic in the sea. ( )
3) Plastic trash is good for fish and birds. ( )
4) People never put plastic trash in the sea. ( )

C Pictorial Composition

5 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.


This is an ....


There was ....


It's very ....


Kingfishers live in..........

D The Reader

6 Complete the following sentences.

1) Grandma uses sugar, milk, flour and ....
2) The gingerbread man says "Cat! chase me! I'm .... than you".
3) The gingerbread man can't .... in the river.
4) The sly fox wants to .... the gingerbread man.

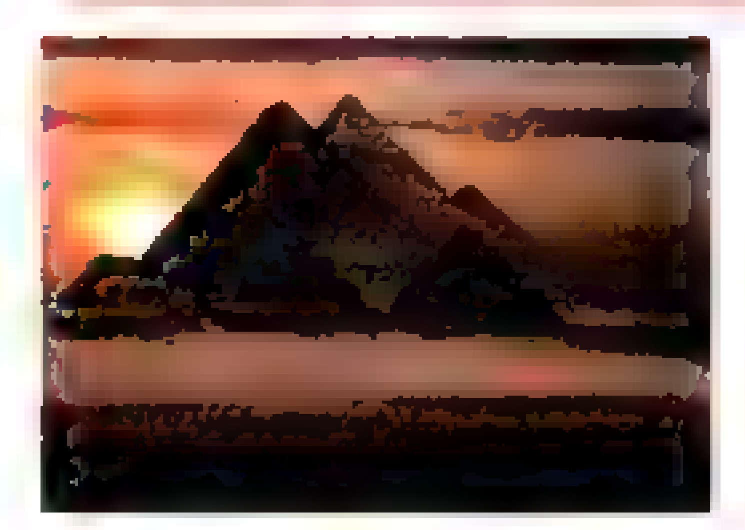
E Handwriting

7 Copy the following sentence.

Kingfishers live in the rivers.

....

6 Monuments







Scope of Unit 6

Vocabulary

- museum, fountain, bridge, castle, tower, statue.
- wood, plastic, glass, concrete, metal, cloth, paper, water.
- solid, liquid, gas, ice, steam.

Language

- We went to a museum yesterday.
- Her dad cooked dinner on Friday.
- Did you go to the fountain?
  -Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Phonics

- / ss / : glass , grass
- / ll / : yellow , cell phone , shell
- / ff / : coffee , cliff

Values

- How to look after monuments?

Integrated cross-curriculum topics

- Science : Liquids, solids and gases, materials.
- Art : Monuments.

Lesson 1 Monuments

Objectives SB P. (80 – 81) / AB P. (78 – 79)

- To identify some monuments in Egypt. للتعرف على الآثار فى مصر.
- To describe some monuments, what they are made of and where they are. لوصف الآثار ومعرفة أماكنهم.

Words Bank

Monuments آثار			
Citadel	قلعة محمد على	Cairo tower	برج القاهرة
Egyptian museum	المتحف المصرى	Castle of Quitbey	قلعة قايتباى
Pyramids	الأهرامات	Statue of Ramsis	تمثال رمسيس

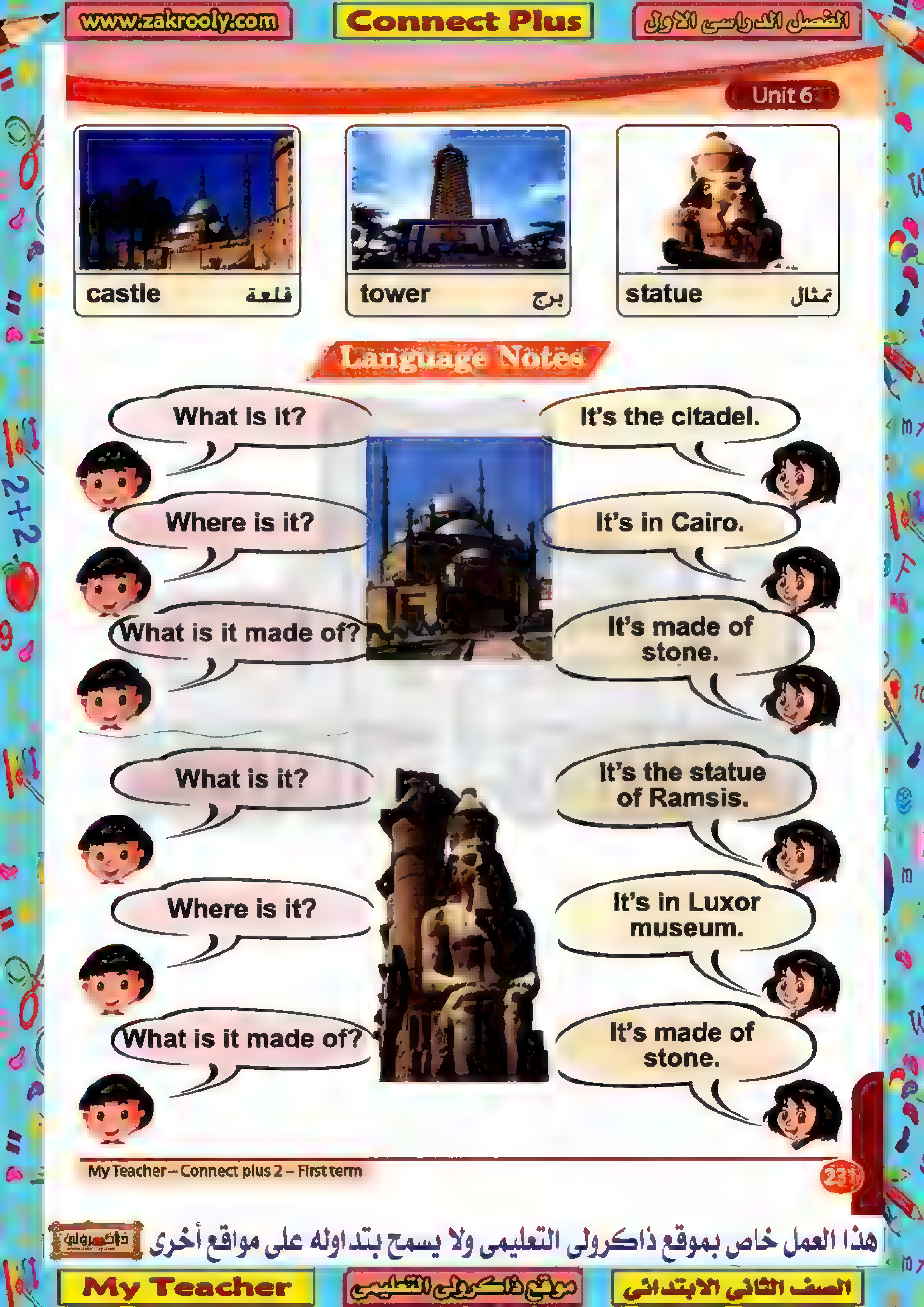
Nouns اسماء			
museum	متحف	fountain	نافورة
bridge	كوبرى	statue	تمثال
tower	برج	castle	قلعة
stone			حجر

Pictorial Words


museum متحف


fountain نافورة


bridge كوبرى


castle قلعة
tower برج
statue تمثال
Language Notes
What is it?
It's the citadel.
Where is it?
It's in Cairo.
What is it made of?
It's made of stone.
What is it?
It's the statue of Ramsis.
Where is it?
It's in Luxor museum.
What is it made of?
It's made of stone.

Unit 6

Activities

1 Match.

1) museum •

2) fountain •

3) bridge •

4) castle •

5) tower •

6) statue •



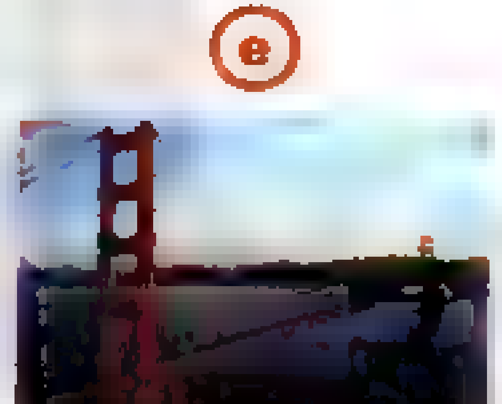
ⓐ



ⓑ


ⓒ

ⓓ


ⓔ


ⓕ


2 Look, read and circle.

1. 

It's a museum.

It's a fountain.

2. It's a bridge.

It's a tower.

3. 

It's a castle.

It's a statue.

4. It's a fountain.

It's a castle.

5. 

It's a tower.

It's fountain.

3 Unscramble to make a word.


t a s t u e
....


r o t w e
....


l a c s t e
....


m s m u e u
....


a l u f o n t n
....


g r b i d e
....

4 Supply the missing letters.


c - - - - - -


t - - - - -


b - - - - - -


s - - - - - -


m - - - - - - -


f - - - - - - - -

5 Look at the pictures and choose the right answer.

1. Where is Salah El-Din Citadel?
   - It's in Cairo.
   - It's in Alexandria.

2. What is a Citadel?
   - A type of castle.
   - A type of school.



3. What is it?
   - It's Cairo Tower.
   - It's Statue of Ramsis.

4. Where is it?
   - It's in Cairo.
   - It's in Luxor.

6 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) What is it?	a) It's made of stone.
2) Where is it?	b) There's a museum.
3) A citadel is a kind	c) It's the Cairo tower.
4) What is it made of?	d) of castle
	e) It's in Cairo.



Lesson 2
Language Use

Objectives SB P. (82 – 83) / AB P. (80 – 81)

- To recognize the past simple of regular verbs. للتعرف على الفعل الماضى.
- To ask and answer about activities in the past.
للسؤال والإجابة عن الأنشطة فى الماضى.
- To make simple sentences about activities in the past.
لتكوين جمل عن الأنشطة فى الماضى.

Words Bank

Nouns اسماء			
Cairo	القاهرة	weekend	عطلة نهاية الأسبوع
time	وقت	aunt	خالة – عمه
meals	وجبات	museum	متحف
cousins	أولاد العم – الخالة	park	حديقة
train	قطار	hotel	فندق
tennis	تنس	fountain	نافورة
Alexandria	اسكندرية	family	أسرة
grandparents	الأجداد	library	مكتبة
bridge	كوبرى	garden	حديقة
brother	أخ	sister	أخت

Verbs افعال				
enjoy	يستمتع	→	enjoyed	استمتع
stay	يبقى	→	stayed	بقى
visit	يزور	→	visited	زار
play	يلعب	→	played	لعب
travel	يسافر	→	traveled	سافر
look	ينظر	→	looked	نظر
cook	يطبخ	→	cooked	طبخ

Unit 6

The past simple tense – (Regular verbs)

Form

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Question form
I	played	didn't play	Did I play ?
He / She / It	played	didn't play	Did he /she play ?
You / we / they	played	didn't play	Did you / they play ?

Study the examples Yesterday ....





We visited the fountain.



We played tennis.



We traveled by train.



We stayed in a hotel.

Grammar in use

Did you travel by train?





Yes, I did.





Activities

1 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) We (are – was – were) in Cairo last weekend.
2) Did you (enjoyed – enjoy – enjoys) your time?
3) We (stayed – stay – staying) with my aunt.
4) Dalia (cooks – cook – cooked) some very nice meals.
5) We (visit – visited – visits) a museum last weekend.
6) We (play – plays – played) with our cousins in the international park yesterday.
7) Last Friday, we (traveled – travel – traveling) by train.
8) We (visited – visit – visits) the fountain yesterday.
9) (Do – Does – Did) Dalia travel by train last week?

10) Did Adel (visits – visit – visited) a library yesterday?
11) Did you (played – play – plays) with your cousins?
12) Did they (stay – stayed – staying) in a hotel?
13) On Sunday, Adel (plays – play – played) a board game.
14) We (played – play – playing) football last weekend.

2 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) How did they travel?	a) She visited a library.
2) What did they play?	b) She cooked fish and rice.
3) What did she cook?	c) They stayed in a hotel.
4) What did she visit?	d) They traveled by train.
	e) They played basketball.

3 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.



They .... tennis last Friday.



They .... yesterday.



Yesterday, we .... the museum.



We .... in a hotel last weekend.

[4] Correct the verb in brackets.

1) Last week, Adel (**stay**) .... with his cousins.
2) They (**visit**) .... a museum yesterday.
3) Dalia (**cook**) .... chicken and rice last Friday.
4) We (**play**) .... board games last weekend.
5) My family (**travel**) .... by train last Summer.

[5] Answer about yourself.

1) Did you play football? - ....
2) Did you visit a museum? - ....
3) Did you stay in a hotel? - ....
4) Did you travel by train? - ....
5) Did you cook fish and rice? - ....

[6] Read and mark (✓) or (×).

Last weekend, Adel stayed with his uncle. They visited a museum. They looked at lots of statues. His aunt cooked fish and rice in the evening. On Friday, Adel played tennis with his cousins. Then he traveled home by bus.

1) Adel stayed with his uncle. ( )
2) They visited a castle. ( )
3) Adel's aunt cooked chicken and rice. ( )
4) Adel traveled home by train. ( )

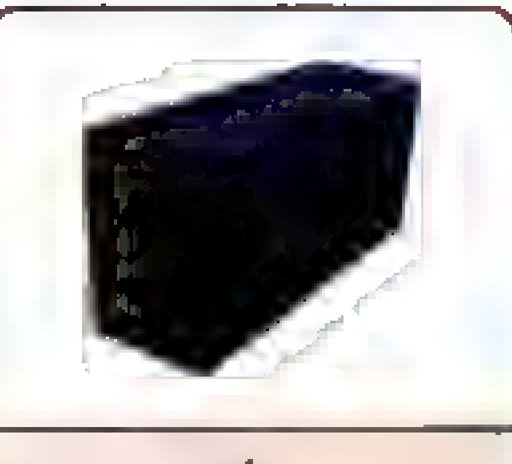
Lesson 3

What's it made of?

Objectives SB P. (84) / AB P. (82)

- To identify the different types of materials. للتعرف على الأنواع المختلفة للخامات.
- To recognize the different properties of materials. التعرف على خصائص الخامات.

Materials

			
wood خشب	plastic بلاستيك	glass زجاج	concrete خرسانة
			
metal معدن	cloth قماش	water ماء	stone حجر

Language Use

What's it made of?



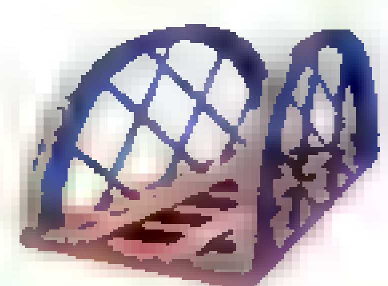
It's made of plastic.

What's it made of?



It's made of wood

What's it made of?



It's made of metal.

Activities

1 Match.

1) It's made of cloth. •

(a)

(b)

2) It's made of glass. •

3) It's made of wood. •

(c) 

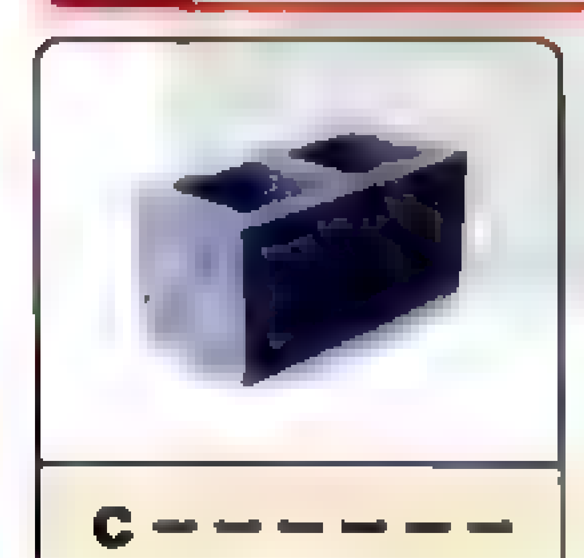
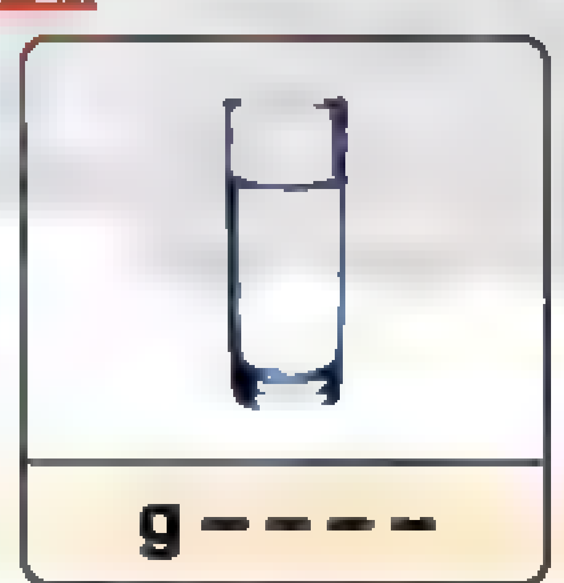
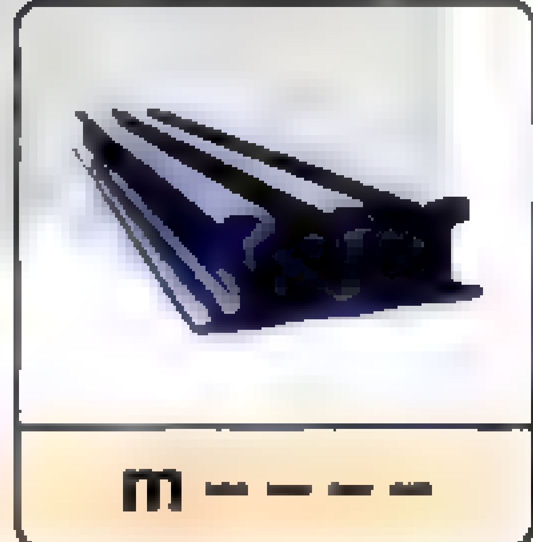
4) It's made of concrete. •

(d)

(e)

5) It's made of stone. •

2 Supply the missing letters.

			
c - - - - - - -	w - - -	g - - - -	m - - - -
			
s - - - -	c - - - -	p - - - - - - -	w - - - -

3 Look and answer.

What's it made of?  It's made of ....

What's it made of?  It's ....

What's it made of?  It's ....

What's it made of?  It's ....

What's it made of? It's ....

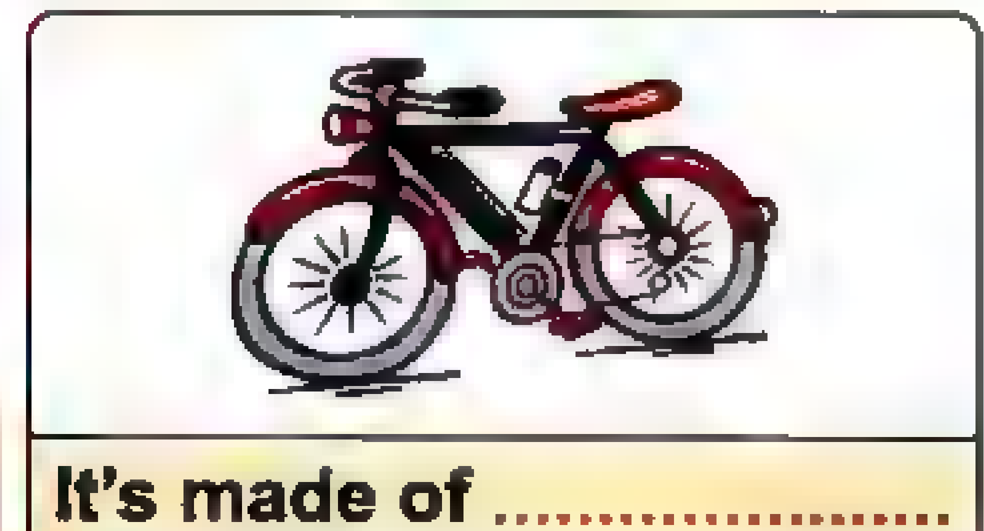
4 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.



It's made of ....



It's made of ....



It's made of ....

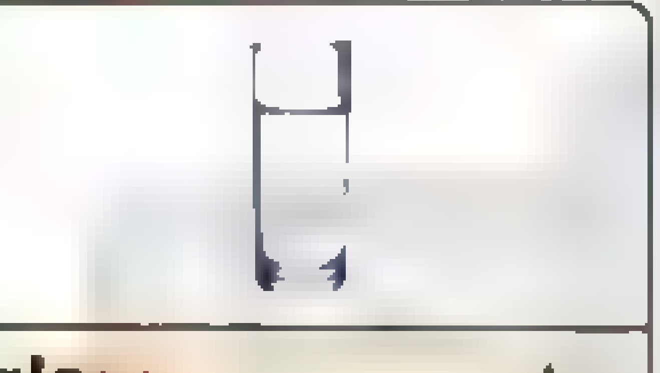
It's made of ....

Lesson 4

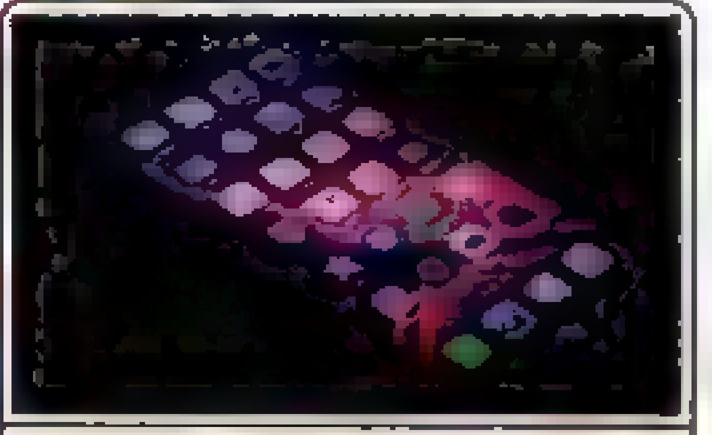
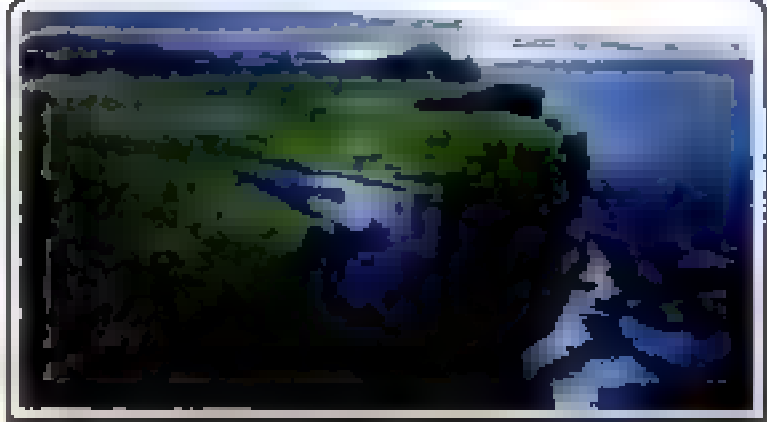
Phonics

Objectives SB P. (85) / AB P. (83)

- To identify the double consonants / ss /, / ff / , / ll / in words.
- To find words with the double consonants, ss /, / ff / , / ll.

words have ss	words have ff	words have ll
 grass حشائش	 cliff منحدر صخرى	 cell phone موبايل
 glass زجاج	 coffee قهوة	 yellow أصفر
 dress فستان		 shell قوقعة

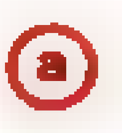
Study the examples

		
My cell phone is on the grass.	There's green grass on the top of the cliff.	Your black coffee is in a small glass.

Activities

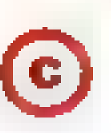
1 Read and match.

1) It's a yellow cell phone. •




2) There's a shell on the grass. •



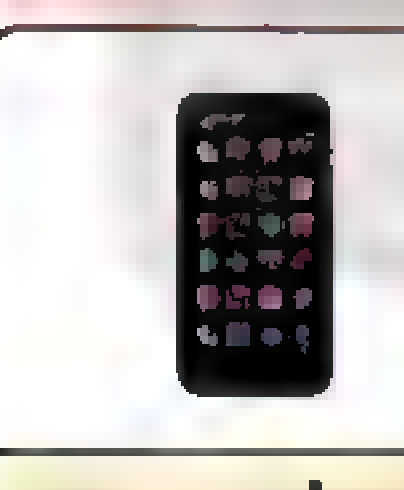


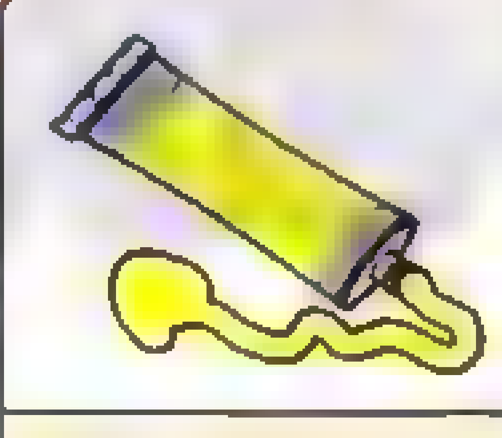

3) It's a cliff. •

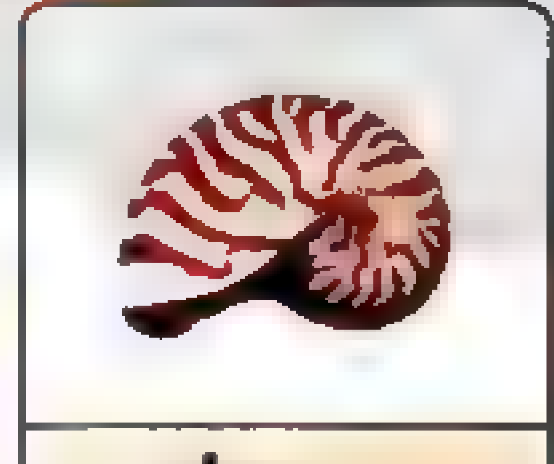



4) My coffee is in a small glass. •

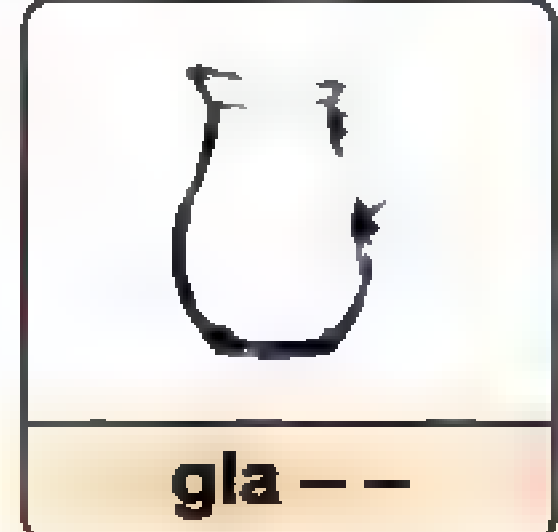
2 Supply the missing letters.


ce – – phone


ye – – ow


she – –


gra – –


gla – –

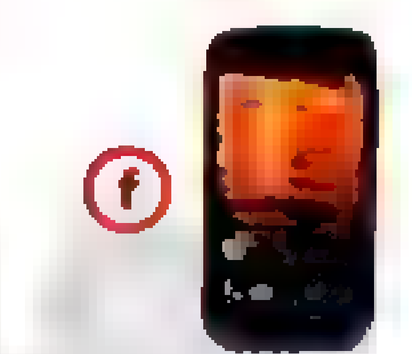

cli – –

co – – ee

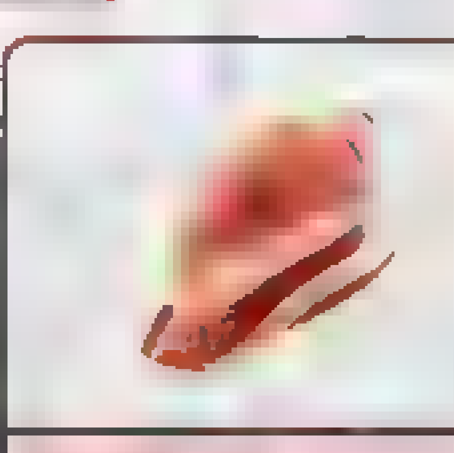
[3] Match.

1) grass •
2) glass •
3) shell •
4) yellow •
5) cell phone •
6) cliff •



[4] Make a word.

			
n e h c l l p o e	l l h s e	f l c i f	s a g l s
....	....	....	....

			
s a g r s	e e f o c f	s e d r s	w l e y l o
....	....	....	....

Lesson 5

Language Use

Objectives SB P. (86 – 87) / AB P. (84 – 85)

- To recognize the past irregular verbs. للتعرف على الأفعال الغير منتظمة.
- To ask and answer about irregular verbs in the past.

Words Bank

Nouns	اسماء		
Luxor	الأقصر	yesterday	أمس
statue	تمثال	photos	صور
restaurant	مطعم	apple	تفاحة
tower	برج	Abu Simble temple	معبد أبو سمبل
vacation	اجازة - عطلة	hotel	فندق
museum	متحف	castle	قلعة
fountain	نافورة	boat trip	رحلة بقارب
Karnak	معبد الكرنك	plane	طائرة
year	سنة	train	قطار
sandwich	ساندوتش	river	نهر

Irregular verbs	الأفعال الغير منتظمة			
go	يذهب	→	went	ذهب
see	يرى	→	saw	رأى
take	يأخذ	→	took	أخذ
eat	يأكل	→	ate	أكل
do	يفعل	→	did	فعل

Regular verbs	الأفعال المنتظمة			
stay	يقيم	→	stayed	أقام
visit	يزور	→	visited	زار
travel	يسافر	→	traveled	سافر

The past simple (2) - Irregular verbs

- In the past simple, some verbs have different forms in the past. They are irregular verbs.

Subject	Affirmative	Negative	Question form
I	ate	didn't eat	Did I eat ?
He / she / It	ate	didn't eat	Did you eat ?
You / We / they	ate	didn't eat	Did he eat ?

Study the examples Yesterday ....


Dina ate an apple.


Dalia took some photos.


We saw a tower.


They went to Abu Simbel.

Grammar in use





We went to Karnak.





Unit 6

When did you go?

We went last year.

How did you go?

We traveled by plane.

What did you do?

We visited a castle.

Note

- We form a question like this:

1	2	3	4
Question word	did	you	v-inf ?

e.g. - What did you eat? - Where did you go?

Activities

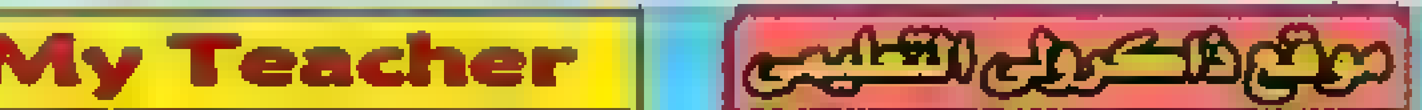
1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A

1) Where did you eat?
2) What did you eat?
3) How did you go to school?
4) What did you see?

B

a) I saw a fountain.
b) I took some photos.
c) I ate in a restaurant.
d) I ate a sandwich.
e) I went by bus.



2 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) We (go – went – going) to Luxor yesterday.
2) Last week, we (see – sees – saw) some big statue.
3) Dalia (takes – took – take) some photos yesterday.
4) We (eat – ate – eating) in a restaurant last weekend.
5) They (went – goes – go) to Abu Simbel last year.
6) Adel (eats – ate – eat) an apple yesterday.
7) They (go – goes – went) to a museum last week.
8) He didn't (take – takes – took) any photos.
9) Where (did – do – does) you go last week?
10) We didn't (go – went – goes) to Karnak.
11) Tarek (eats – ate – eating) a sandwich for lunch yesterday.
12) Mom (takes – took – take) lots of photos yesterday.
13) We (see – sees – saw) a castle and a fountain last weekend.
14) Did you (have – has – had) fun yesterday?
15) How did you (travel – traveled – travels) to Luxor?

3 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

Last week Adel and Dalia went to Luxor. They traveled by plane. They stayed in a small hotel. They saw temple of Abu Simbel. Dalia took lots of photos. They didn't go on a boat trip. They were very happy.

1) Adel and Dalia went to Alexandria last week. (   )
2) Dalia took lots of photos. (   )
3) They went on a boat trip. (   )
4) They stayed in a big hotel. (   )

4 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.


We .... a restaurant last week.


We .... a tower last weekend.


We .... yesterday.


She .... yesterday.


They .... to Abu Simbel last year.


We .... on a boat trip Friday.

5 Answer about yourself.

1) Where did you go yesterday? - I ....
2) What did you see? - I ....
3) How did you go? - I ....
4) What did you eat yesterday? - I ....

6 Correct the verb in brackets.

1) We (travel) .... by plane to Luxor last year.
2) We (go) .... to Karnak last week.
3) I (see) .... a tower yesterday.
4) Adel (eat) .... an orange yesterday.
5) Dalia (take) .... some photos last weekend.
6) We (have) .... fun yesterday.

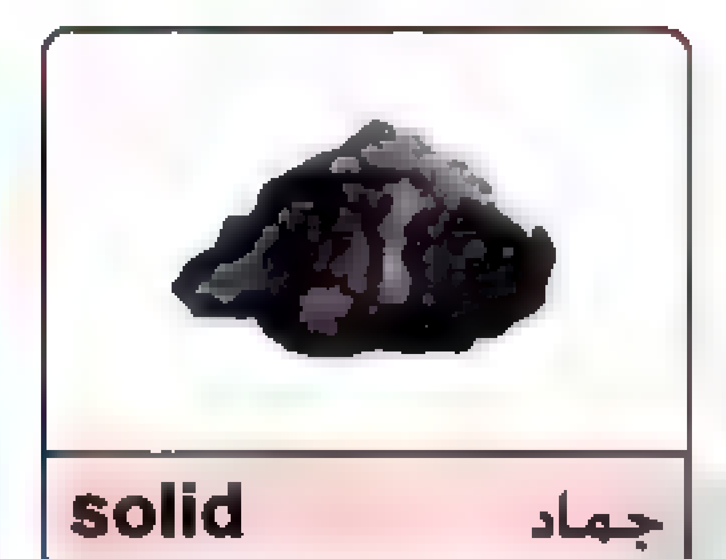


Lesson 6
CLIL : Connect with science

Objectives SB P. (88) / AB P. (86)

- To recognize what things are made of. للتعرف عما تصنع الأشياء.
- To identify the different forms of water. التعرف على أشكال الماء المختلفة.

Pictorial Words



solid جماد

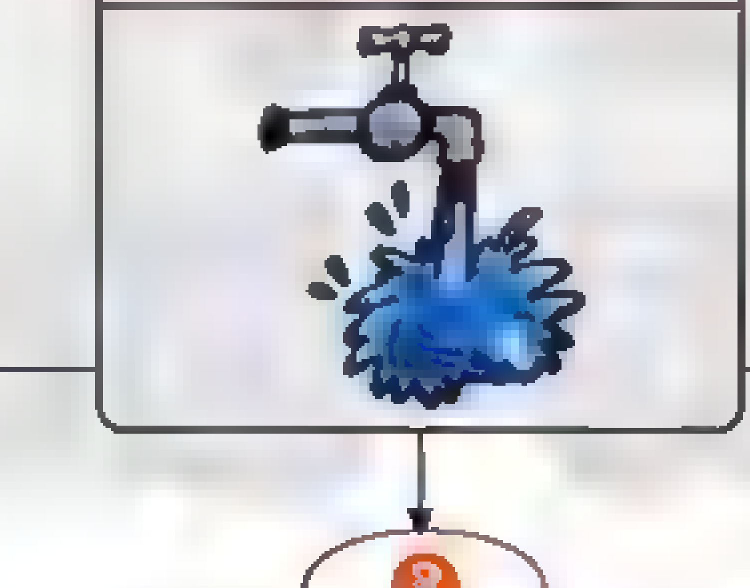


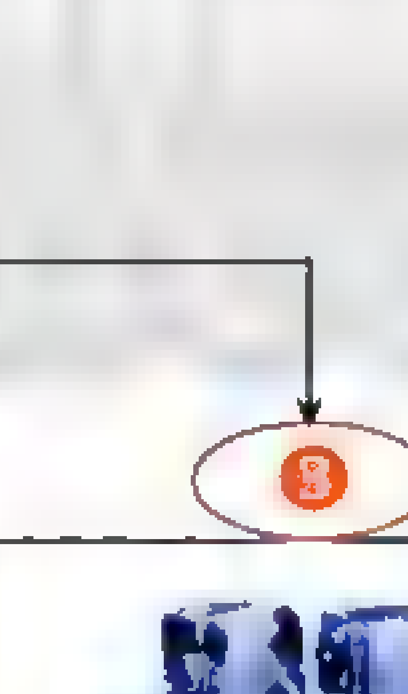
liquid سائل



gas غاز

water





1



water is a **liquid.**

2

water boils at **100°c.**
It turns into **steam.**
Steam is a **gas.**

3



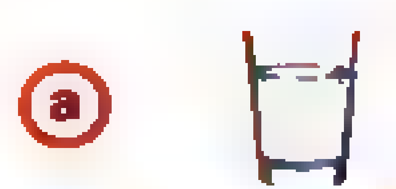
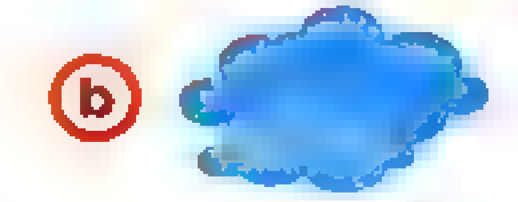
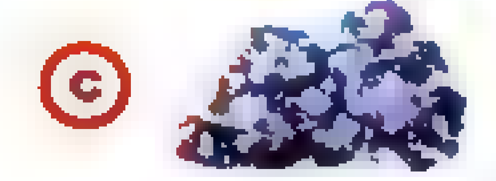
water freezes at **0°c.**
It turns to **ice.**
Ice is **solid.**



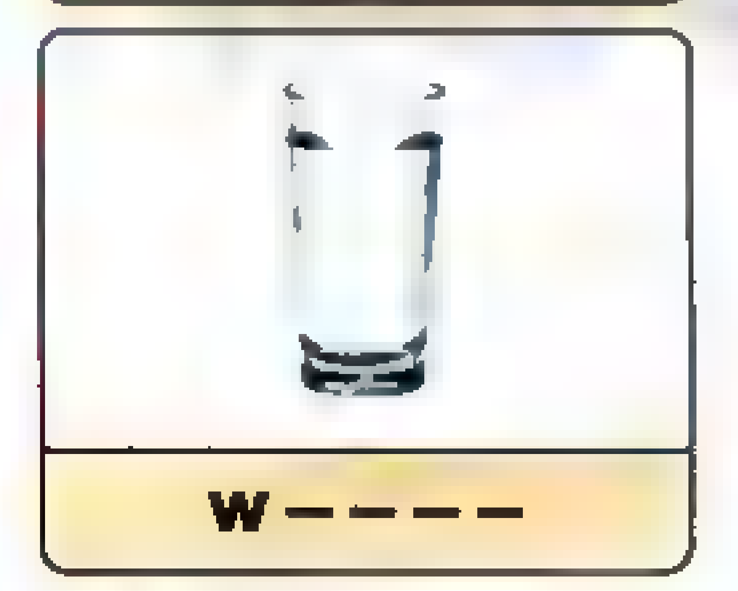
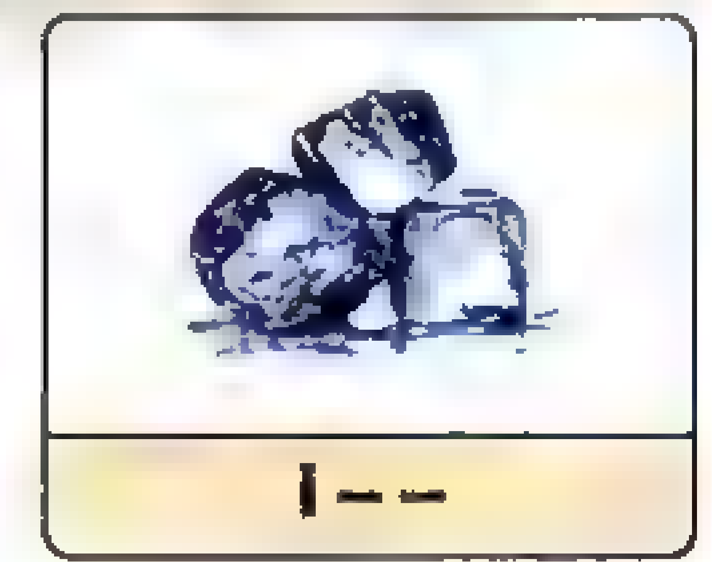
Activities

1 Read and match.

1) Water is a liquid. •
2) Water boils at 100 c. •
3) A cloud is a gas. •
4) Ice is solid. •

ⓐ 
ⓑ 
ⓒ 
ⓓ 

2 Supply the missing letters.

 g - -	 s - - - - -	 l - - - - - -
 w - - - - -	 s - - - - -	 i - -

3 Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.

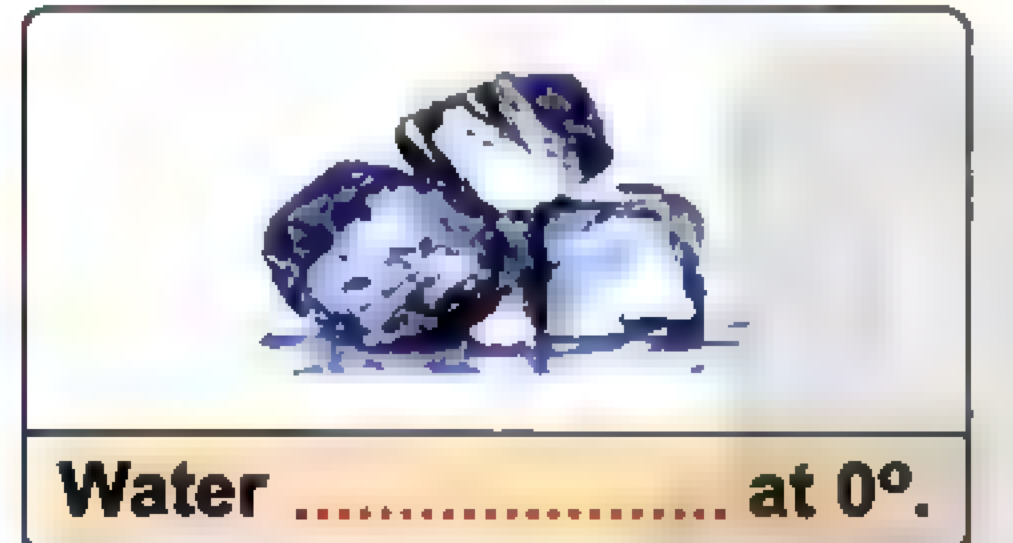
Water is a liquid. It can be gas and solid.

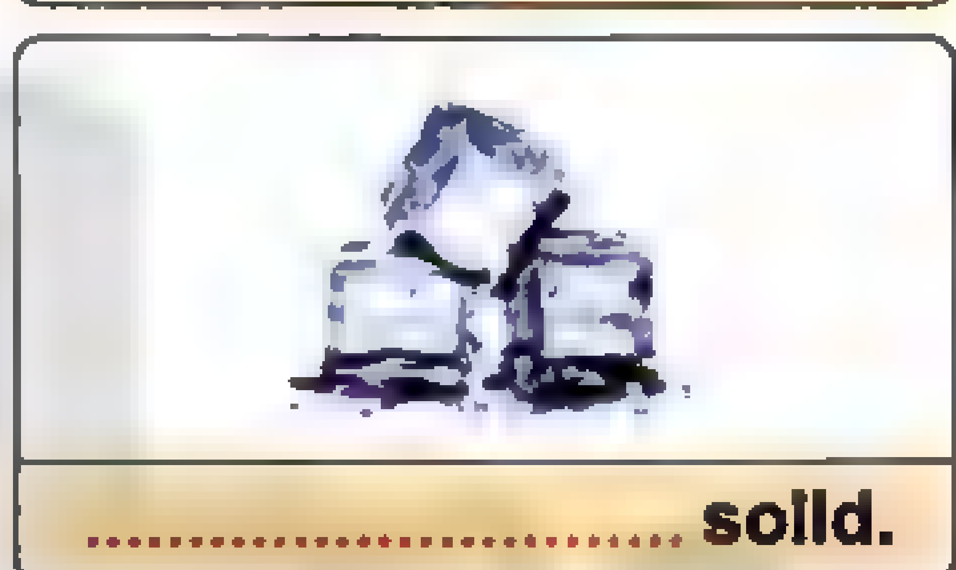
....

4 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.


Water is ....


Water boils ....


Water .... at 0°.


.... solid.

5 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

Water is a liquid. It boils at 100°c. It turns to steam. Steam is a gas. Water can also be solid. Water freezes at 0°c. It turns to ice. Ice is solid. People and animal drinks water.

1) Water is a liquid. (   )
2) Water freezes at 100°c. (   )
3) Water can't be solid. (   )
4) Ice is a gas. (   )

6 Choose.

1) Water (**boils** – **freezes** – **turns**) at 100°c.
2) Water turns into (**steam** – **ice** – **gas**) when it is cold.
3) Water turns into (**ice** – **solid** – **steam**) when it is hot.
4) Steam is a (**gas** – **ice** – **liquid**).
5) Water (**turns** – **boils** – **freezes**) at 0°c.

Lesson 7
Let's look at materials

Objectives SB P. (89 – 90) / AB P. (87 – 80)

- To identify different properties of materials.
- To describe what things are made of.

Words Bank

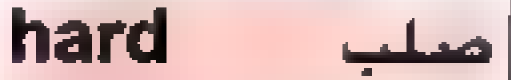
Nouns اسماء			
materials	مواد خام	properties	خواص
wood	خشب	cloth	قماش
glass	زجاج	concrete	خرسانة
bridge	كوبرى	stone	حجر
teddy bear	دبدوب	statue	تمثال
paper	ورق	page	صفحة
shape	شكل	color	لون

Verbs افعال			
move	يحرك	bend	يثنى
see through	يرى من خلال	change	يغير
cut	يقطع	make	يصنع
fold			يلف

Adjectives صفات			
hard	صلب	soft	ناعم
transparent	شفاف	opaque	معتم
cold	بارد	hot	ساخن



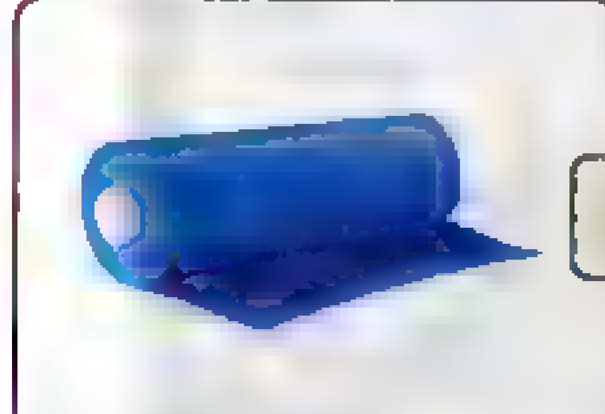
Properties of materials

			
hard صلب 	soft ناعم	transparent شفاف	opaque معتم

Materials have different properties. They can be hard or soft. They can be transparent or opaque.



Wood is **hard**. We can't move or bend it.



Cloth is **soft**. We can move and bend it.



Glass is **transparent**. We can see through it.





Concrete is **opaque**. We can't see through it.



Activities

1 Read and Match.

1) Stone is hard.

2) You can fold and bend the paper.

3) Wood is opaque.

4) Ice can change to water.

a

b

c



d

2 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) Wood is hard.	a) It can change to water.
2) Cloth is soft.	b) We can't see through it.
3) Glass is transparent.	c) We can move and bend it.
4) Concrete is opaque.	d) We can't move or bend it.
	e) We can see through it.

3 Supply the missing letters.



t - - - - - - - - - -



s - - - -



h - - - -



o - - - - - -

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) Materials have (different – the same – no) properties.
2) Wood is (soft – hard – transparent).
3) Cloth is (soft – hard – transparent).
4) Glass is (transparent – opaque – hard).
5) Concrete is (transparent – opaque – soft).
6) We can't move or bend it. It is (hard – soft – opaque).
7) We can move and bend it. It is (hard – soft – transparent).
8) We can see through it. It is (transparent – opaque – soft).
9) We can't see through it. It is (soft – opaque – transparent).
10) When metal is (hot – cold – soft) you can bend it.
11) The ice can change to (liquid – gas – solid).
12) (Plastic – Water – Gas) can be different shapes and colors.
13) When (metal – ice – wood) gets hot, it changes to water.
14) You can fold and bend (concrete – stone – paper).
15) When metal is hot, you can (bend – drink – change) it.

5 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) The page is made of papers	a) we can't move or bend it.
2) The statue is made of glass	b) we can move or bend it.
3) Wood is hard	c) It is very old and hard.
4) The bridge is made of stone	d) we can see through it.

Lesson 8 Monuments

Objectives SB P. (91) / AB P. (89)

- To identify some monuments in Egypt. للتعرف على أهمية الآثار فى مصر.
- To recognize the importance of monuments in Egypt.

Materials المواد



glass زجاج



cloth قماش



paper ورق



plastic straw

Monuments آثار



Pyramids أهرامات



museum متحف



citadel قلعة

Words Bank

Verbs	افعال		
look after	يعتنى بـ	protect	يحمى
change	يغير	damage	يخرب - يفسد
enjoy	يستمتع	visit	يزور
drop trash	يرمى زباله	touch	يلمس
climb	يتسلق	take photo	يلتقط صورة

Activities

1 Add (can or can't).

1) You .... visit a museum.
2) You .... climb on a pyramid.
3) You .... take photos of a citadel.
4) You .... drop trash in a citadel.
5) You .... touch things in a museum.
6) You .... look at things in a museum.

2 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

There are lots of interesting objects in a museum. The objects are very old. You can't touch the objects. You can look at them. You can't take photos.

1) There are lots of animals in a museum. ( )
2) The objects are very old. ( )
3) You can touch things in the museum. ( )
4) It's bad to take photos in the museum. ( )

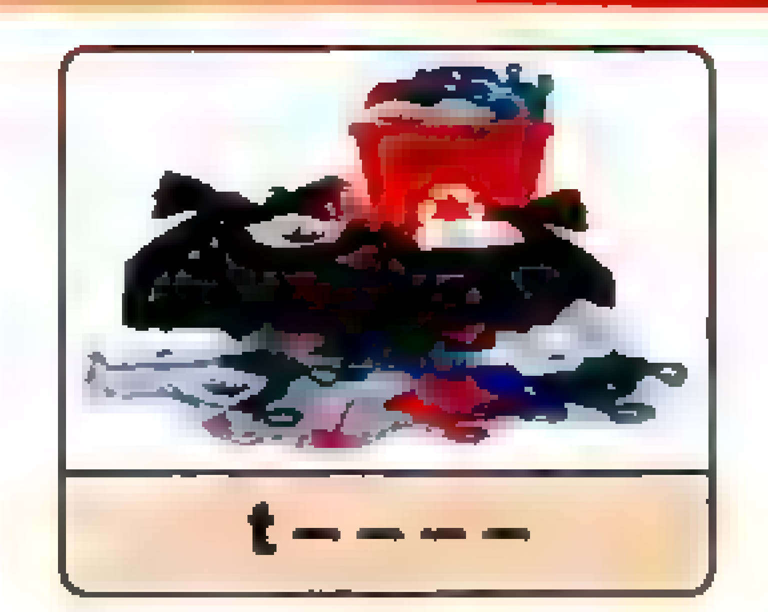
3 Supply the missing letters.

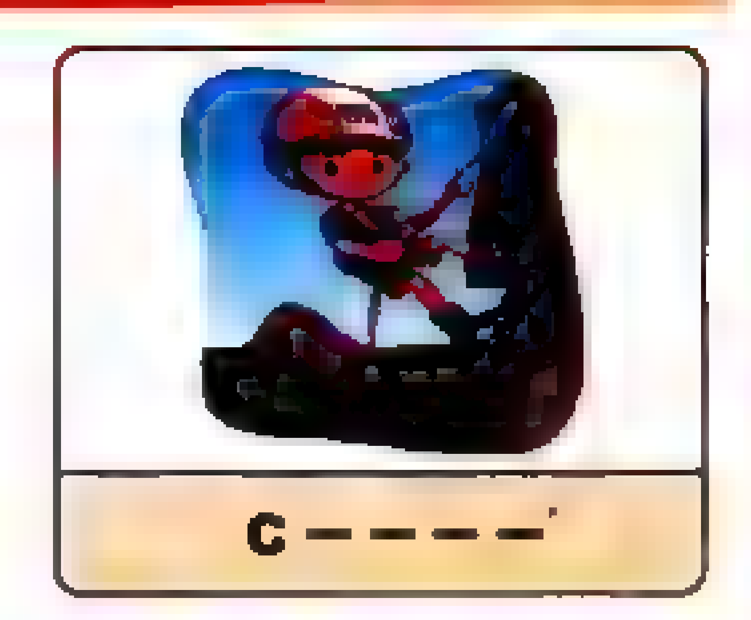

p - - - - - - -


c - - - - - - -


m - - - - - -


p - - - - - -


t - - - - -


c - - - - -

4 Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting.

It's important to look after our monuments.

....

Model Test (6) - Based on Unit 6

A Vocabulary & Structure

1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

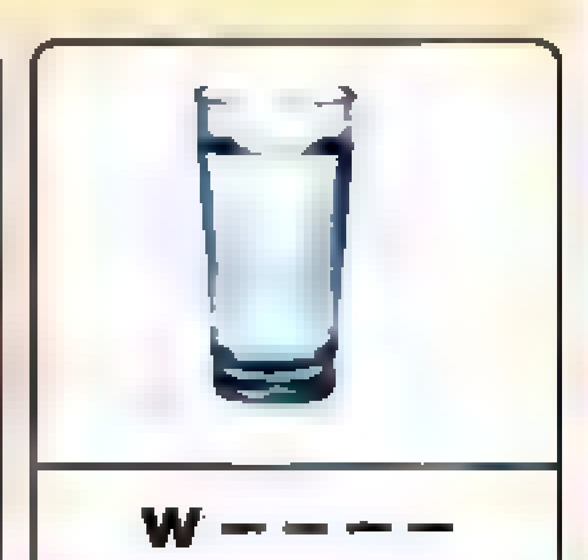
(A)	(B)
1) Wood is hard.	a) I ate in a restaurant.
2) Where did you eat?	b) They ate salad.
3) How did they travel?	c) of castle.
4) A citadel is a kind	d) They travelled by train.
	e) We can't bend it.

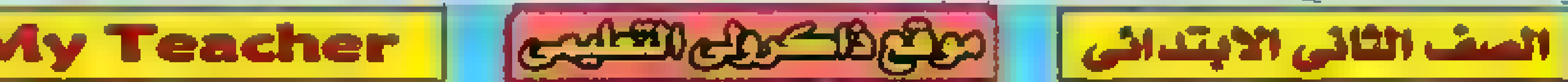
2 Supply the missing letters.


c - - - - - - -


t - - - - -


she - -


w - - - - -



3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) You can (cut – fold – bend) wood into different shapes.
2) My aunt (ate – went – cooked) our favorite meals.
3) Did Nasser stay with his friends? Yes, he (do – did – does)
4) Spoons are made of (metal – stone – ice).
5) There's water in the (bridge – fountain – statue).
6) They (staying – stayed – stays) in a big hotel.
7) You (can't – can – do) climb the pyramids.
8) The car is made of (gas – ice – metal).

B Reading Comprehension

4 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

It's important to look after our monuments. Lots of monuments are protected. This means we can't change or damage them. Lots of people come to visit Giza pyramids. You can take photos. You can't climb on the pyramids but you can go inside.

	Yes	No
1) You can't go inside the pyramids.		
2) Monuments are not protected.		
3) You can take photos of pyramids.		
4) You can climb on the pyramids.		



C Pictorial Composition

5 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.



It's made of ....



They .... yesterday.



She .... yesterday.



.... solid.

D The Reader

6 Complete the following sentences.

1) The gingerbread man runs into the ....
2) Grandma and grandpa .... the gingerbread man.
3) The gingerbread man is very fast. He comes to a ....
4) Grandma says "I've got you! Let's go ....".

E Handwriting

7 Copy the following sentence.

Lots of people come to visit the Giza pyramids.

....

Story
The Gingerbread Man



Dictionary قاموس			
grandpa	جد	grandma	جدة
sit	يجلس	house	منزل
newspaper	الجريدة	read	يقرأ
use	يستخدم	make	يصنع
milk	لبن	sugar	سكر
nose	أنف	flour	دقيق
jumps out	يقفز للخارج	eyes	عيون
garden	حديقة	mouth	فم
laugh	يضحك	surprised	فوجئت
fast	سريع	tries	يحاول
Yummy	لذيذ	after	بعد
look	ينظر	say	يقول
good	جيد	eat	يأكل

Story

cat	قطة	duck	بطه
faster	بسرعة	come	يأتى
runs into	يصطدم	swim	يسبح
can	يستطيع	want	يريد
river	نهر	help	يساعد
problem	مشكلة	climb	يتسلق
see	يرى	say	يقول
trick	الخدعة	hungry	جوعان
cross	يعبر	smell	يبتسم
carry	يحمل	makes	يصنع
quiet	هادىء	quietly	بهدوء
happy	سعيد	sad	حزين
tea	شاى	clever	ماهر
loudly	بصوت عالى	ideas	الأفكار
slowly	بطىء	goes up	ترتفع
old	قديم	goes down	ينزل
lots of	الكثير من	excited	فرح
sick	مريض	go	يذهب
afraid	خائف	high	عالى

Story



agree موافق



buttons زراير



catch يمسك



chasing يجرى خلف



cookies مخبوزات



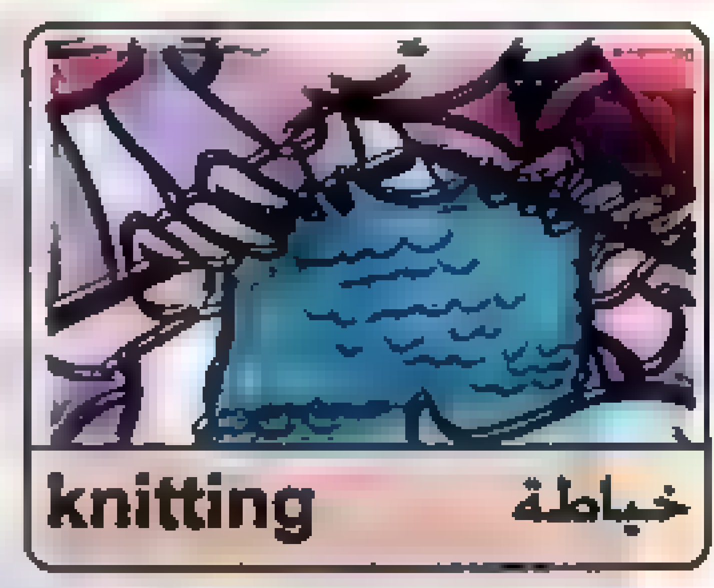
delicious لذيذ



ginger زنجبيل



oven فرن



knitting خياطة



runs into يجرى خلف



sly fox الثعلب المكار



trick حيلة



yell يصرخ



The Gingerbread Man رجل خبز الزنجبيل

Story

What do you think the gingerbread man is?



Grandpa and Grandma sit in their house.
Grandma is **knitting**. Grandpa reads the newspaper.

الجد و الجدة يجلسان فى منزلهما والجدة تقوم بأشغال الإبرة ، و الجديقرأ الجريدة.



It's 11.30 am. Grandma and Grandpa are hungry. Grandma makes a **gingerbread man**.
She uses sugar, milk, flour and **ginger**. She makes 2 eyes, a nose, a mouth and 3 **buttons**.

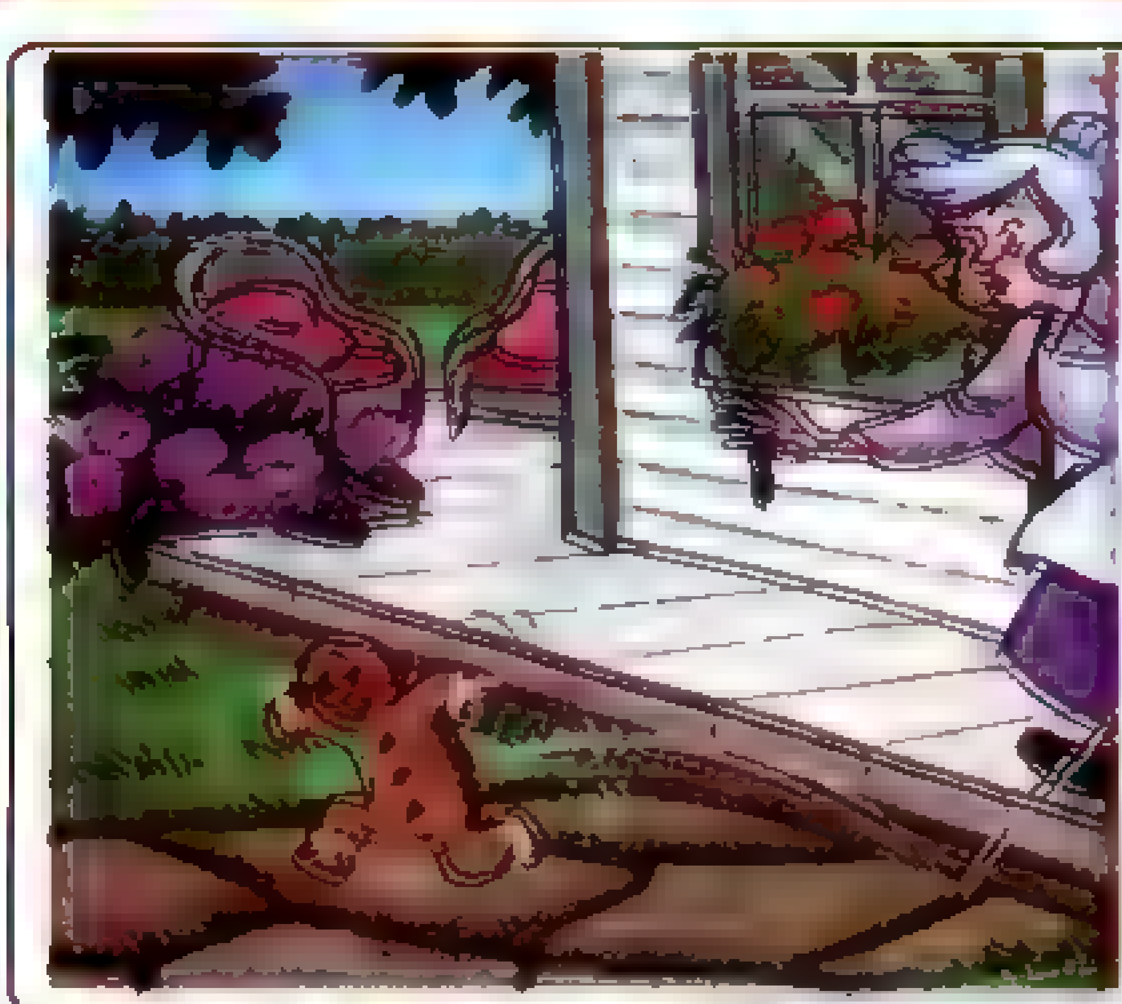
إنها الساعة الحادية عشر والنصف و الجد والجدة جائعان ، والجدة تقوم بعمل خبز رجل الزنجبيل وإنها تستخدم سكر ، لبن ، دقيق ، زنجبيل. وهيا تصنع عيون وأنف و فم و ٣ زراير.



She opens the **oven**. The gingerbread man jumps out!

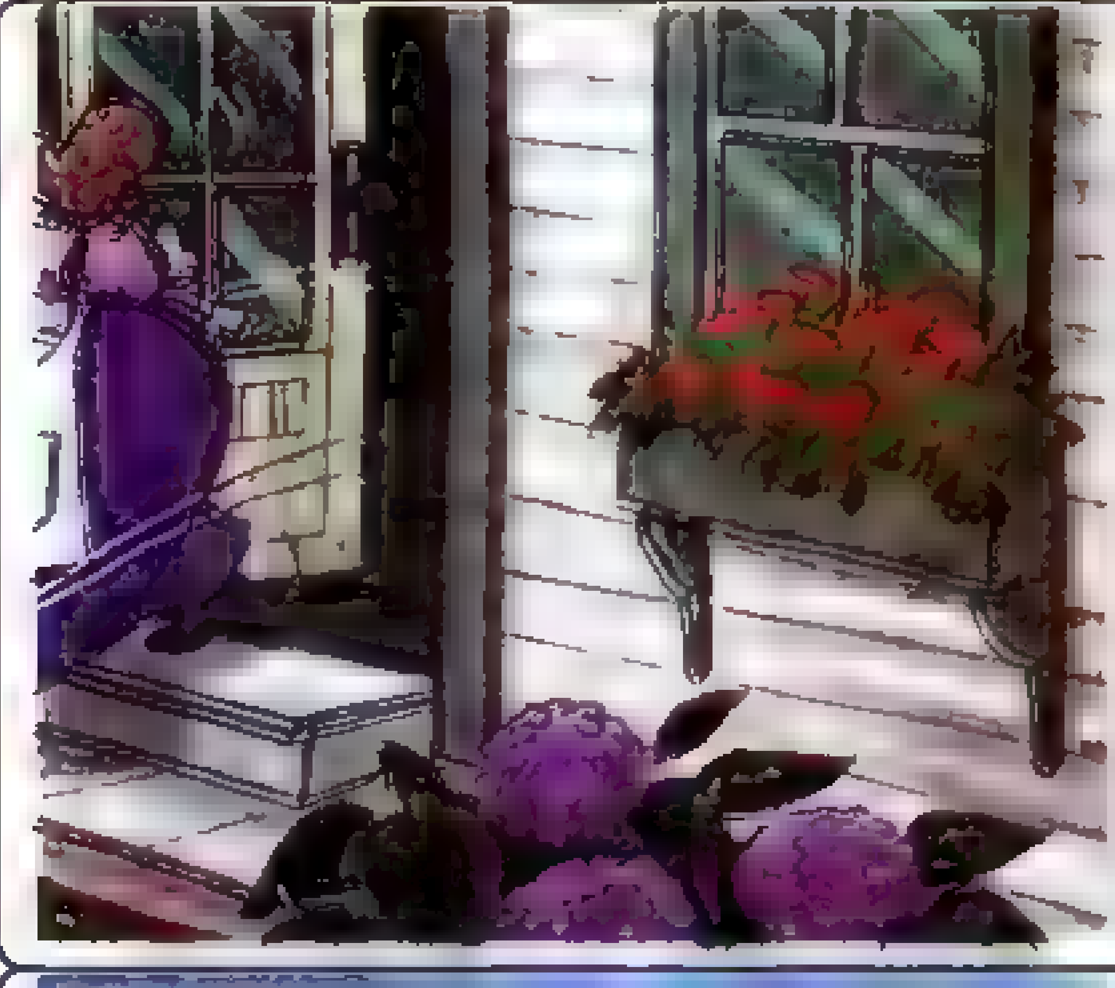
الجدة تفتح الفرن و يقفز منه رجل خبز الزنجبيل.

Story



Grandma is **surprised**. "Oh, dear!" she **yells**.
The gingerbread man runs into the garden.

اندهشت الجدة وصرخت عزيزى ولكن قفز خبز رجل الزنجبيل إلى الحديقة.



Grandma tries to **catch** him. She runs after him.

حاولت الجدة أن تمسكه وجرت وراءة



Grandpa sees the gingerbread man running and jumps up.
He runs into the garden to **catch** him.

رأى الجد خبز الزنجبيل يقفز فجرى إلى الحديقة ليمسك به.

Story



Grandma and Grandpa **chase** the gingerbread man.

طارد الجد والجدة خبز رجل الزنجبيل.



The gingerbread man laughs and **yells**, "Run, run, as fast as you can! You can't.

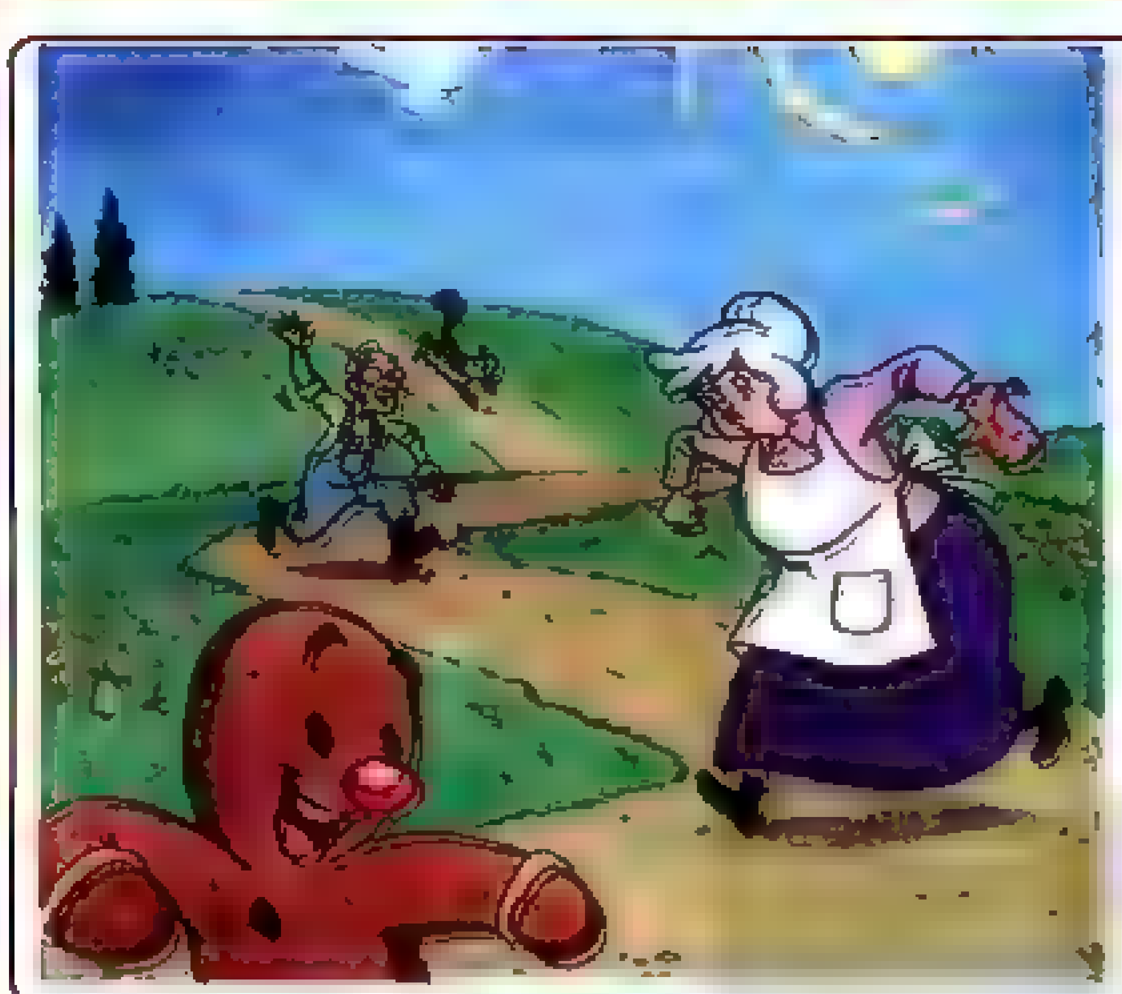
ضحك خبز رجل الزنجبيل قائلا أجرى قدر ما تستطيع ولكن لن تستطيع.



The gingerbread man **runs into** a cat. The cat says, "Yummy! Can I eat you? You look good to eat." "No, you can't eat me, Cat! **Chase** me! I'm faster than you," **yells** the gingerbread man."

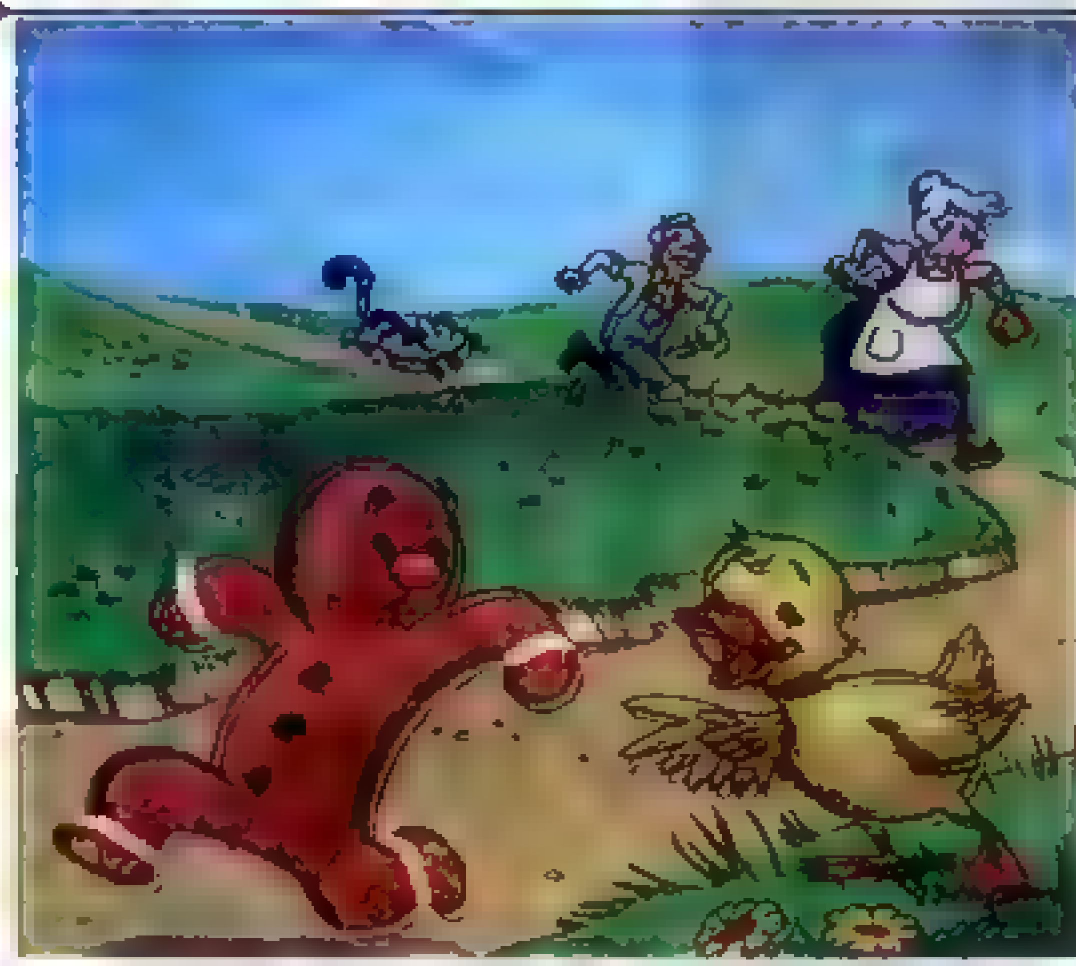
وقابل خبز رجل الزنجبيل قط الذى قال لذيذ هل لى أن اكلك تبدو لذيذ للأكل صرخ خبز رجل الزنجبيل وقال لا لن تستطيع أن تأكلنى أنا أسرع منك.

Story



Now Grandma, Grandpa and the cat are chasing the gingerbread man.
"Run, run, as fast as you can! You can't **catch** me, I'm the gingerbread man.

والان الجد والجدة مع القط يطاردون خبز رجل الزنجبيل الذى يقول لن تستطيعوا اللحاق بى أنا خبز رجل الزنجبيل.



The gingerbread man **runs into** a duckling. The duckling says , "Yummy! Can I eat you? You look good to eat."
"No, you can't eat me. **Chase** me! I'm faster than **you**," yells the gingerbread man.

وقابل خبز رجل الزنجبيل بطة التى قالت لذيذ هل لى أن أكلك تبدو لذيذ للاكل صرخ خبز رجل الزنجبيل وقال لا لن تستطيع أن تأكلنى أنا أسرع منك.



"Run, run, as fast as you can! You can't catch me, I'm the gingerbread man."
Grandpa, Grandma, the cat and the duckling now **chase** the gingerbread man.

خبز رجل الزنجبيل يقول لن تستطيعوا اللحاق بى أنا خبز رجل الزنجبيل والان الجد والجدة مع القط والبطة يطاردون خبز رجل الزنجبيل

Story



The gingerbread man is very fast. He comes to a river. But there's a problem. He can't swim! A **sly fox** sees the gingerbread man. The sly fox wants to **trick** him.

خبز رجل الزجبيل سريع جدا ووصل إلى النهر ولكن كانت هناك مشكلة انه لا يستطيع العوم . رأى الثعلب المكار خبز رجل الزجبيل فأراد أن يقوم بحيلة لخداعة



"I can help you cross the river, Gingerbread Man. Why don't you climb on my nose? I'll carry you", says the **sly fox**
The gingerbread man **agrees**.

قال الثعلب المكار أنا يمكن أن أساعدك وأعبر بك النهر، لماذا لا تقفز على أنفى فوافق خبز رجل الزجبيل



The Sun is high. The river is quiet. The fox is hungry. The gingerbread man smells **delicious!**

الشمس كانت عالية والبحر هادئ والثعلب المكار جوعان ورائحة خبز رجل الزجبيل لذيذة

Story



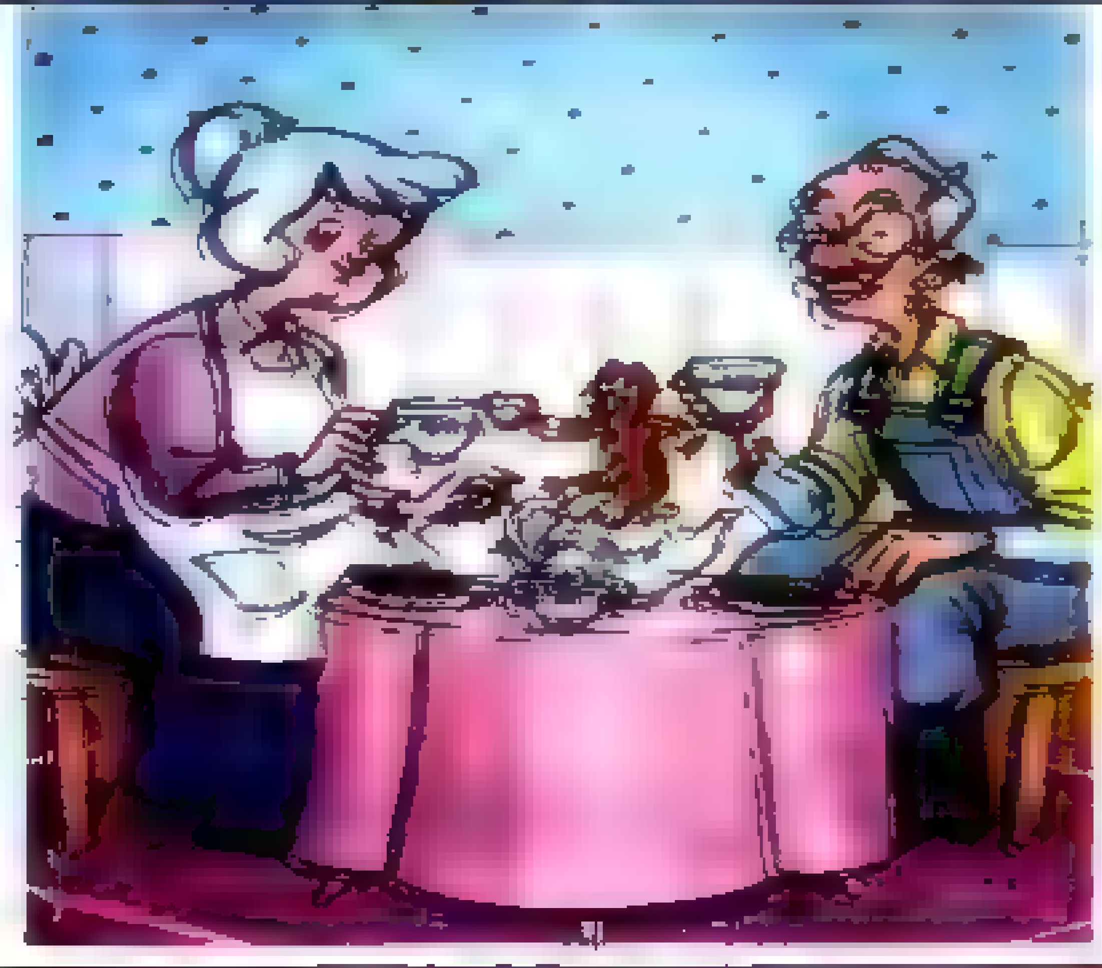
The fox opens his mouth. He wants to eat the **delicious** gingerbread man.

فتح الثعلب فمه وأراد أن يأكل خبز رجل الزنجبيل اللذيذ.



Grandma is wise. She sees what the **sly fox** does. Grandma says, "I've got you! Let's go home." She catches the gingerbread man.

كانت الجدة حكيمة ورأت الثعلب المكار وما يفعله فأمسكت بخبز رجل الزنجبيل وقالت هيا إلى المنزل



Grandma, Grandpa and the gingerbread man are happy. They have **cookies** and tea.

كان الجد والجدة و خبز رجل الزنجبيل سعداء وتناولوا الشاى والمخبوزات.

Story

1 Who says what? Read and match.

1) The gingerbread man 

2) The fly fox 

3) Grandma 

4) cat 

a) The gingerbread man.

b) You can't catch me.

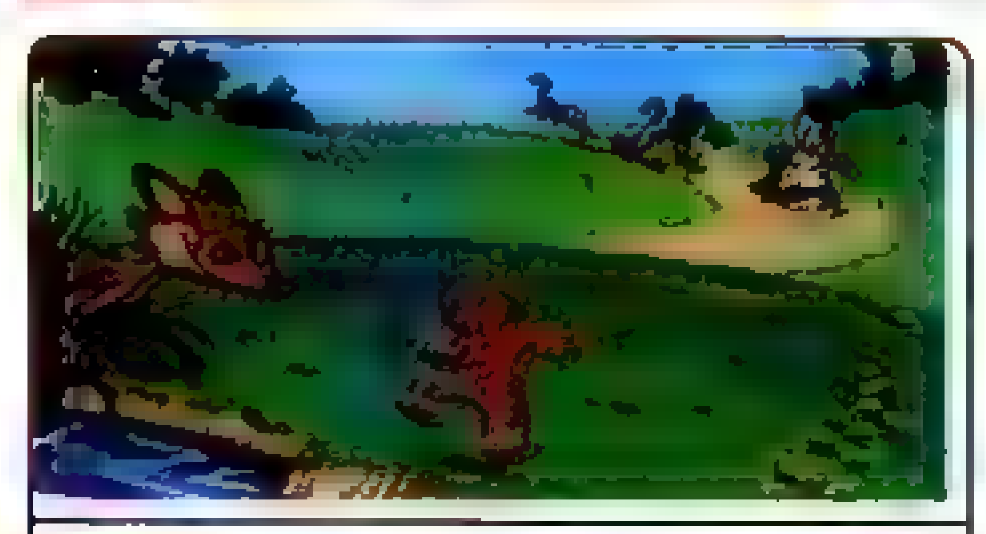
c) Climb on my nose.

d) Let's go home.

2 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) The cat	a) first.
2) Grandpa and grandma	b) third.
3) The fox	c) fourth.
4) The duckling	d) second.

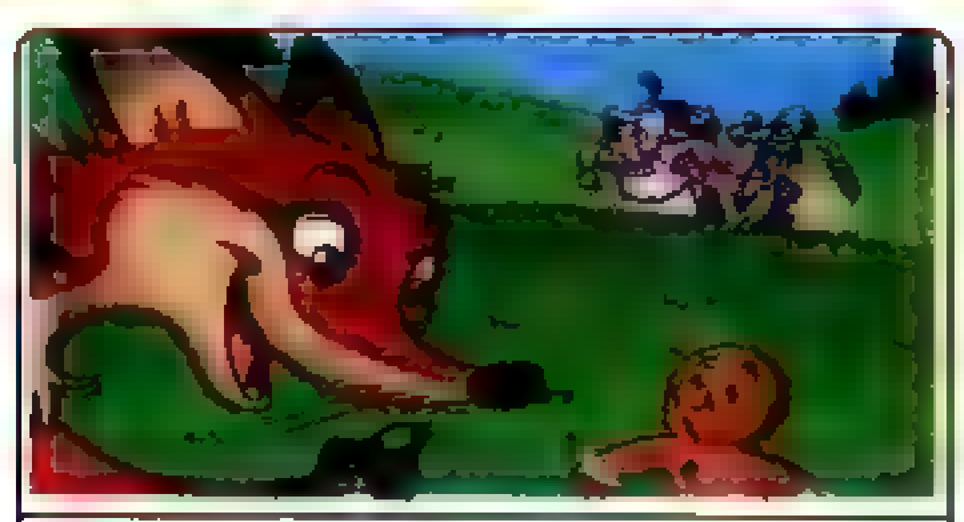
3 Look, read and choose.



The gingerbread man is (afraid – happy – excited).



The gingerbread man is (afraid – sad – excited).



The gingerbread man is very (happy – afraid – sad).



The gingerbread man is (afraid – happy – excited).

[4] Read and put the pictures in the correct order.



Grandma, Grandpa and the gingerbread man are happy.



It's 11.30 a m. They are hungry. Grandma makes a gingerbread man.



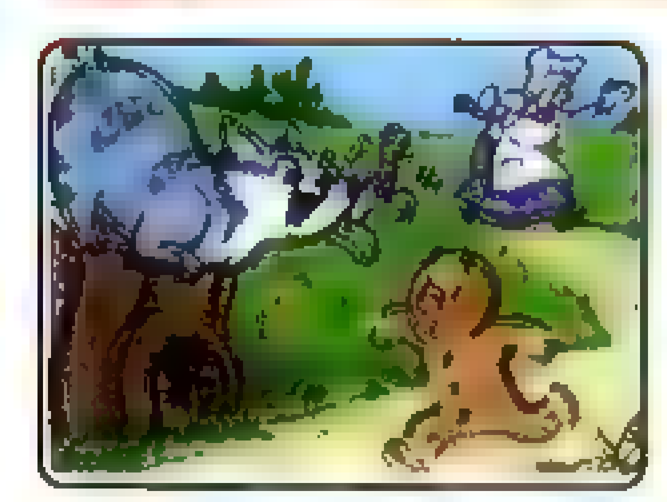
"Run, run, as fast as you can! You can't catch me, I'm the gingerbread man."



The gingerbread man runs into the garden.

Story

5 Look, read and choose.



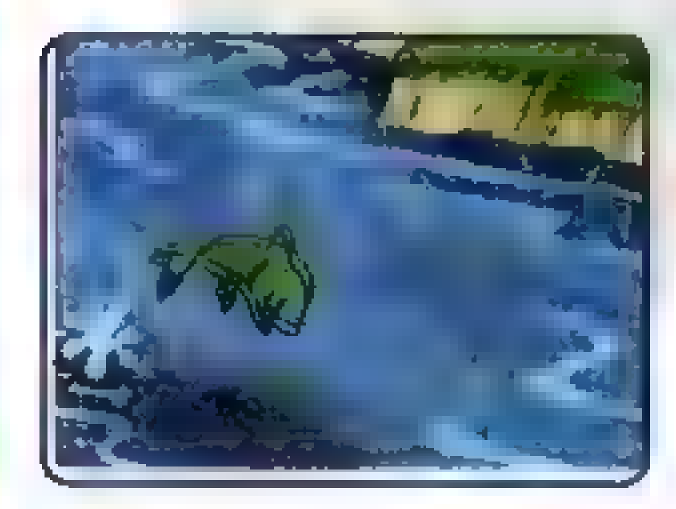
1) If someone **yells**, they speak (loudly – quietly – slowly).



2) The fox is **sly**, this means he (is happy – has lots of ideas – is sick).



3) Grandma is **wise**, this means she's (sad – old – clever).



4) The river is **quiet**, this means the river (goes up – goes down – is not moving).

Story

Part 1 Page : 100 – 103

1 Complete the following sentences.

1) Grandpa and grandma sit in their ....
2) Grandma is .... Grandpa reads the newspaper.
3) It's 11 : 30 am. Grandma and grandpa are ....
4) Grandma makes a ....
5) Grandma uses sugar, milk, flour and ....
6) Grandma makes 2 eyes, a nose, a mouth and 3 ....
7) Grandma opens the .... The gingerbread man jumps out.
8) The gingerbread man runs into the ....
9) Grandma tries to .... the gingerbread man. She runs after him.
10) Grandma is .... "Oh, dear!".

Answer part 1

1) house	2) knitting	3) hungry
4) gingerbread man	5) ginger	6) buttons
7) oven	8) garden	9) catch
10) surprised		

Story

Part 2 Page : 104 – 107

1 Complete the following sentences.

1) Grandpa sees the gingerbread man running and ....
2) Grandpa runs into the garden to .... the gingerbread man.
3) Grandma and grandpa .... the gingerbread man.
4) The gingerbread man laughs and .... "Run, run, as fast as you can!"
5) The gingerbread man yells "You can't .... me, I'm gingerbread man.
6) The gingerbread man .... a cat, the cat says "Yummy".
7) The cat says "Yummy! Can I eat you? You look .... to cat".
8) The gingerbread man says "Cat! chase me! I'm .... than you".
9) The gingerbread man .... Cat! .... me! I'm faster than you.
10) The gingerbread man says to the cat "No, you can't .... me".

Answer part 2

1) jumps up
2) catch
3) chase
4) yells
5) catch
6) runs into
7) good
8) faster
9) yells – chase
10) eat

Part 3 Page : 108 – 111

1 Complete the following sentences.

1) Grandma, Grandpa and the cat are .... the gingerbread man.
2) The gingerbread man says "Run, as .... as you can! you can't catch me.
3) The gingerbread man .... a duckling, the duckling says "Yummy".
4) The duckling say "Can I eat you? You look .... to eat".
5) The gingerbread man says to the duckling "Run, run as fast as you can! You can't .... me".
6) The gingerbread man says the duckling "Run, run as .... as you can!".
7) Grandpa, Grandma, the .... and the duckling chase the gingerbread man.
8) Grandpa, Grandma, the cat and the .... chase the gingerbread man.
9) The gingerbread man is very fast. He comes to a ....
10) The gingerbread man can't .... in the river.

Answer part 3

1) chasing
2) fast
3) runs into
4) good
5) catch
6) fast
7) cat
8) ducking
9) river
10) swim

Story

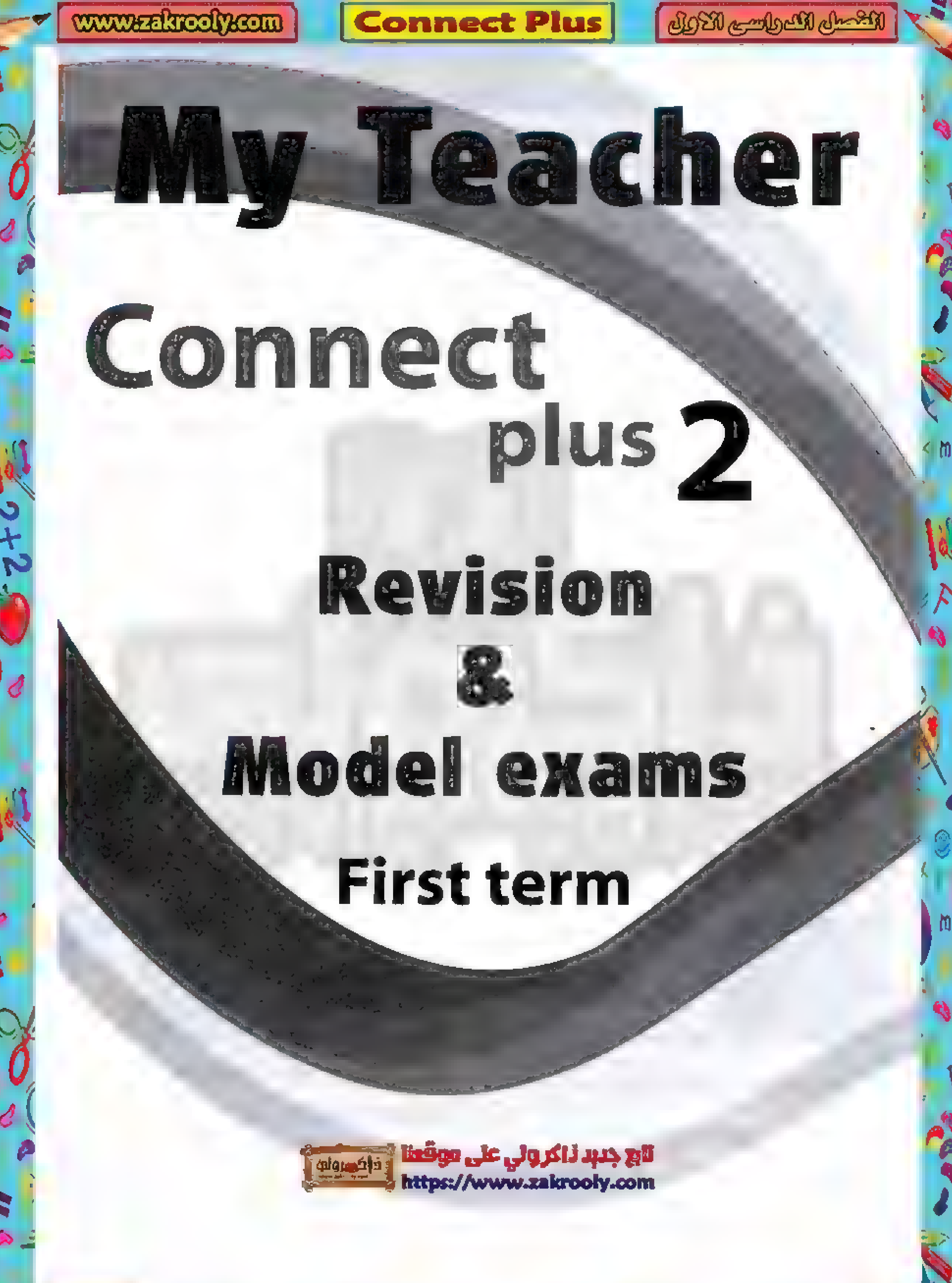
Part 4 Page : 112 – 115

1 Complete the following sentences.

1) The sly fox wants to .... the gingerbread man.
2) The .... wants to the gingerbread man.
3) The sly fox says to the gingerbread man "I can help you .... the river".
4) The sly fox says to the gingerbread man. "Why don't you climb on my ....".
5) The sun is high the river is quiet. The fox is ....
6) The gingerbread man sells .... and the fox is hungry.
7) The .... open his mouth. He wants to eat the gingerbread man.
8) Grandma says "I've got you! Let's go ....".
9) Grandma, grandpa and the gingerbread man ....
10) Grandma, grandpa and the gingerbread man .... and tea.

Answer part 4

1) trick
2) sly fox
3) cross
4) nose
5) hungry
6) delicious
7) fox
8) home
9) happy
10) cookies


My Teacher
Connect plus 2
Revision
&
Model exams
First term
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1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

1)

A

1) I like my school.
2) Where does he work?
3) This is the supermarket.
4) What is it?

B

a) we can buy food.
b) It's the Cairo tower.
c) I learn a lot here.
d) The farmer grows food.
e) At the hospital.

2)



1) What's his job?
2) This is the hospital.
3) When does he start work?
4) What is he wearing?

B

a) At eight o'clock.
b) He's wearing a white coat.
c) He's a doctor.
d) Doctors help sick people.
e) He is helping people.

3)



1) This is the park.
2) Where is it?
3) Sick pets can go
4) What is it made of?

B

a) It's made of stone.
b) There's a museum.
c) We can play and have fun.
d) to the vets.
e) It's in Cairo.

4)



1) Pets need lots of
2) A citadel is a kind
3) Trash can make
4) It's a bad idea to

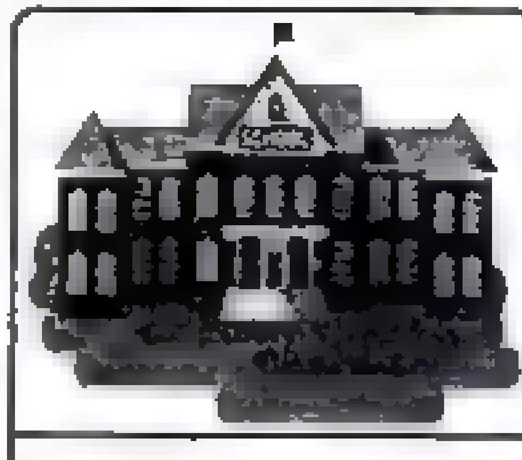
B

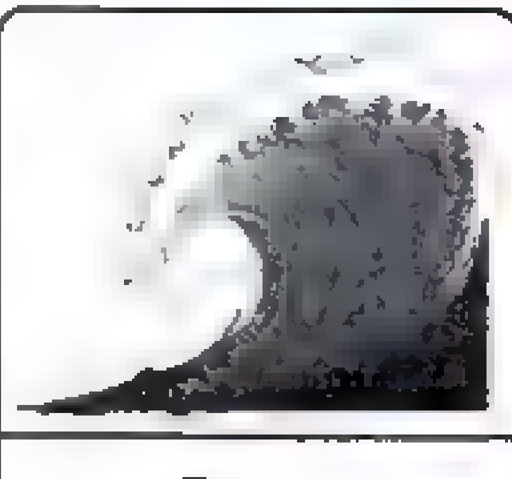
a) animals sick.
b) disturb wild animals.
c) learn about animals.
d) of castle.
e) food.

2 Supply the missing letters.


b - - -


s - - - - - - -


s - - - - - -

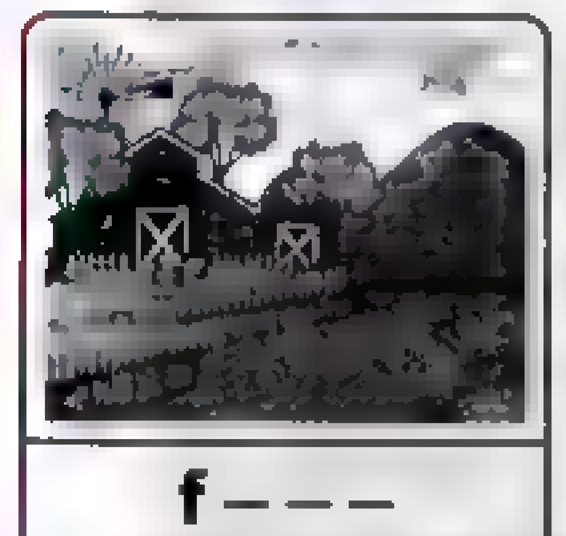

s - -

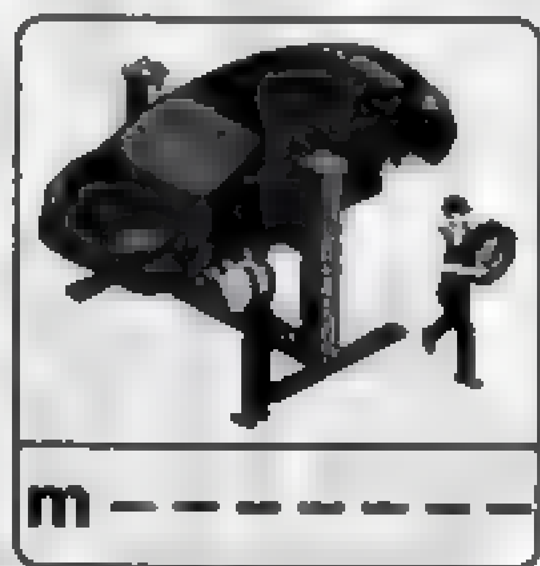

w - - - -

k - - - - - - -


g - - - -


o - -


f - - -


m - - - - - - - - -


s - - - -

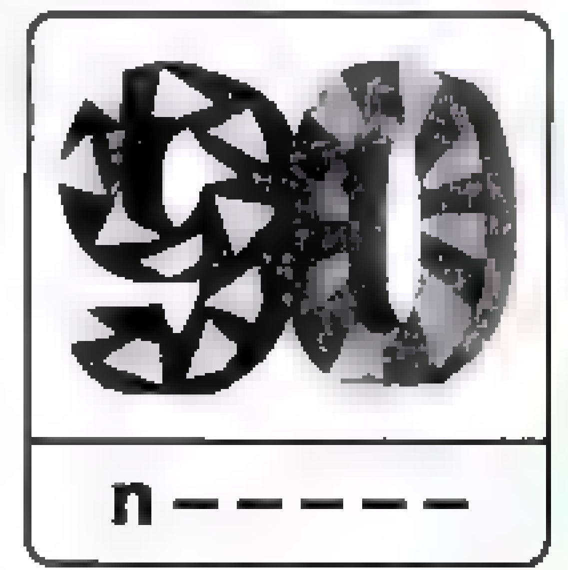

f - - -



h - - - -


o - -


s - - - -


n - - - - -

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) How did you **(travel – traveled – travels)** to Luxor?
2) I make houses, offices and other buildings. I'm a **(mechanic – construction worker – firefighter)**.
3) The Earth is **(the first – the second – the third)** planet from the sun.
4) Last week, we **(see – sees – saw)** some big statue.
5) I'm a butterfly. I **(swim – fly – talk)**.
6) You can put cars and bikes on **(yachts – ferries – canoes)**.
7) I **(have – has – having)** two arms.
8) The Earth **(orbits – goes – spins)** on its axis in 24 hours.
9) Does he **(play – have – plays)** tennis at 3 o'clock?
10) A fisherman **(catches – eats – buys)** fish. He works on the sea.
11) I'm a market seller. I work in a **(farm – school – supermarket)**.
12) They **(go – goes – walks)** home at six o'clock.
13) My dad **(is – has – have)** short, black hair.
14) Dina **(doesn't – don't – isn't)** have a car.
15) Giraffes eat **(fish – cake – leaves)**.
16) A concierge **(uses – helps – sells)** people.
17) **(They – He – She)** are eating breakfast.
18) **(This – These – They)** is a beak.
19) A tortoise doesn't **(eat – run – sleep)**.
20) My brother **(starts – start – starting)** work at eight o'clock in the morning.
21) A **(snake – parrot – frog)** has pretty wings.

22) My sister is in the kitchen. She's **(has – having – have)** her tea.
23) The Earth **(orbits – moves – spins)** the sun in 365 days.
24) My father is a doctor. He works at the **(school – restaurant – hospital)**.
25) It takes **(365 – 356 – 536)** days for the Earth to travel around the sun.
26) Dolphins and sharks live in the seas and **(oceans – rivers – desert)**.
27) I use a **(cell phone – computer – keyboard)** at home to do my homework.
28) We can see the light from the sun. When it is **(day time – night time – nice time)**.
29) Did Adel **(visits – visit – visited)** a library yesterday?
30) We **(played – play – playing)** football last weekend.
31) **(Habitats – Trees – Rivers)** are homes for many kinds of animals and birds.
32) **(Camels – Whales – Monkeys)** live in the trees.
33) Firefighters work in a **(supermarket – fire station – restaurant)**.
34) She is using her computer to find out **(keyboards – printers – information)**.
35) Camel don't need to **(play – drink – sleep)** water everyday.
36) Kingfishers live in the **(river – ocean – desert)**.
37) Rivers have **(salt – color – fresh)** water.
38) The seas and oceans are homes for very big **(birds – animals – insects)**.
39) Frog's face is **(red – green – blue)**.
40) **(Hot – Cold – Fresh)** water turns to steam.

4 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

Adam is an athlete. He does gymnastics. He does gymnastics everyday. Adam is healthy. He always eats healthy food. He always has healthy drinks. He sometimes eats sugar.

1) Adam is unhealthy.
2) Adam eats vegetables and fruit.
3) Adam always drinks healthy drinks.
4) Adam doesn't do gymnastics.

After school, I go to the river. By the river, I see grass and bamboo. I also see some animals. I want to see a crocodile, but I usually see fish. I see a boat goes on the river.

1) I go to the river before school.
2) I see some birds.
3) I want to see a crocodile.
4) I see a boat on the river.

Last week Adel and Dalia went to Alexandria. They traveled by train. They stayed in a big hotel. They saw library of Alexandria. Dalia took lots of photos. They didn't go on a boat trip. They were very happy.

1) Adel and Dalia went to Luxor last week.
2) They travelled by plane.
3) They went on a boat trip.
4) They stayed in a big hotel.

Model Test (1)

A Vocabulary & Structure

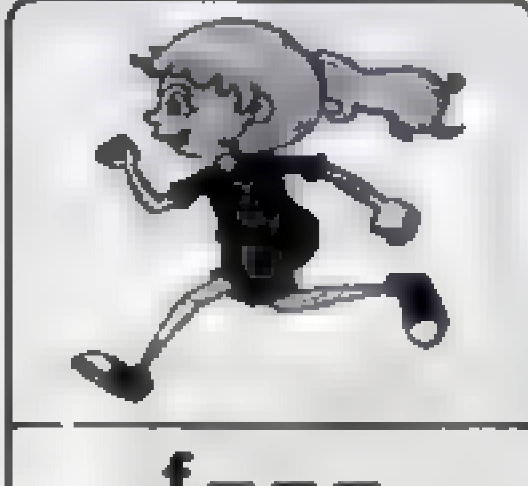
1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) I usually eat	a) TV.
2) I often drink	b) exercise.
3) I sometimes watch	c) sport.
4) I usually play	d) fruit.
	e) water.

2 Supply the missing letters.


f - - - - -


t - - - -


f - - - -


w - - - -

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) He **(walks – plays – play)** tennis at four o'clock.
2) Camels don't **(have – has – having)** talons.
3) Frog's face is **(red – green – blue)**.
4) **(When – What – Where)** is her job?
5) Venus is the **(hot – hottest – hotter)** planet.
6) That **(were – was – are)** a stork.
7) We **(go – went – going)** to Luxor yesterday.
8) The **(Earth – Sun – Moon)** is bigger than all the planets.

B Reading Comprehension

4 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

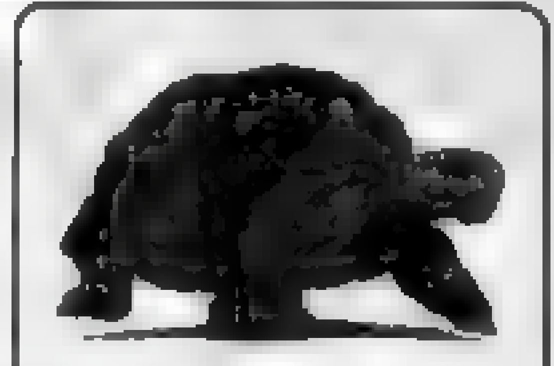
My sister Dina is young and tall. She is kind. She always plays on the swing. She never plays football.

1) Dina is tall.
2) Dina likes football.
3) Dina is old.
4) Dina never plays on the swing.

C Pictorial Composition

5 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.


It has ....


The tortoise is ....


I .... before dinner.


Whales live in ....

D The Reader

6 Complete the following sentences.

1) Grandma is .... Grandpa reads the newspaper.
2) The gingerbread man .... a cat, the cat says "Yummy".
3) The duckling say "Can I eat you? You look .... to eat".
4) Grandma, grandpa and the gingerbread man ....

E Handwriting

7 Copy the following sentence.

Good morning, Adel. How are you?

....

Model Test (2)

A Vocabulary & Structure

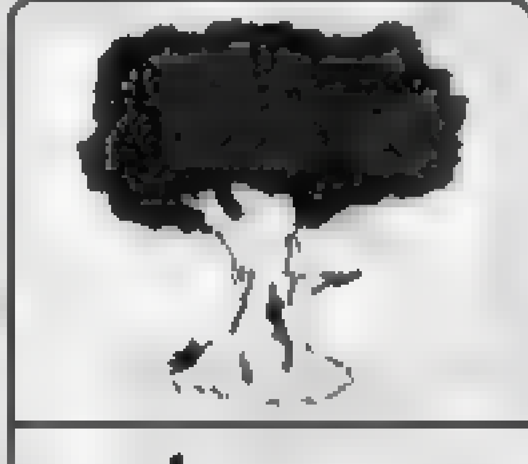
1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) What's the weather like?	a) a square shape.
2) Solid objects	b) don't have a shape.
3) Clouds and vapor	c) a triangle shape.
4) A book has	d) It's sunny.
	e) have a shape.

2 Supply the missing letters.


b - - -


h - - - - - - -


t - - -


h - - - - - - -

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) **(Do – Does – Are)** you walk to school at eight o'clock?
2) My grandparents have five **(child – grandpa – grandchildren)**.
3) What **(is – are – has)** he doing?
4) A bird has **(a beak – arms – four legs)**.
5) Lions **(have – has – having)** claws.
6) Snakes have **(two legs – four legs – no legs)**.
7) Dalia sends **(computer – emails – fruit)**.
8) A chef works in a **(farm – school – restaurant)**.

B Reading Comprehension

4 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

My dad is a teacher. He works in the school. My dad is putting on his hat and he's picking up his bag. He starts work at 8 o'clock in the morning. We're having breakfast. He's going out.

1) My dad is a doctor. ☐
2) My dad starts work at eight o'clock. ☐
3) My dad works in a hospital. ☐
4) We're having breakfast. ☐

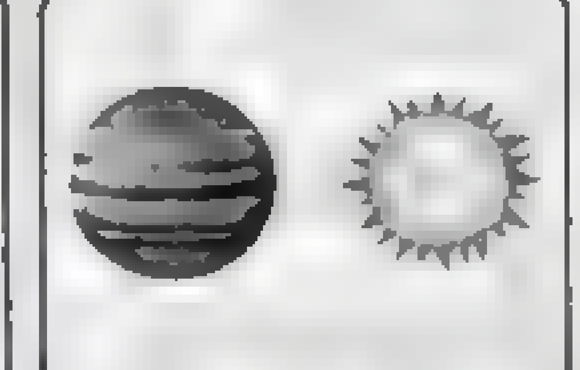
C Pictorial Composition

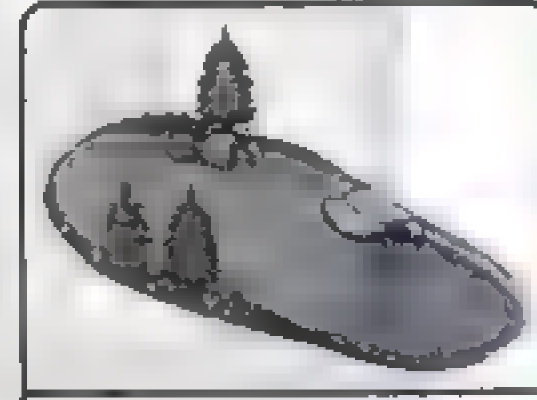
5 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.


I .... after school.



My mom is ...... years old.


Venus is hot, but ....


I can swim ....

D The Reader

6 Complete the following sentences.

1) Grandma makes 2 eyes, a nose, a mouth and 3 ....
2) Grandma and grandpa .... the gingerbread man.
3) The gingerbread man can't .... in the river.
4) The sun is high the river is quiet. The fox is ....

E Handwriting

7 Copy the following sentence.

The man is tall and fast. ....

Model Test (3)

A Vocabulary & Structure

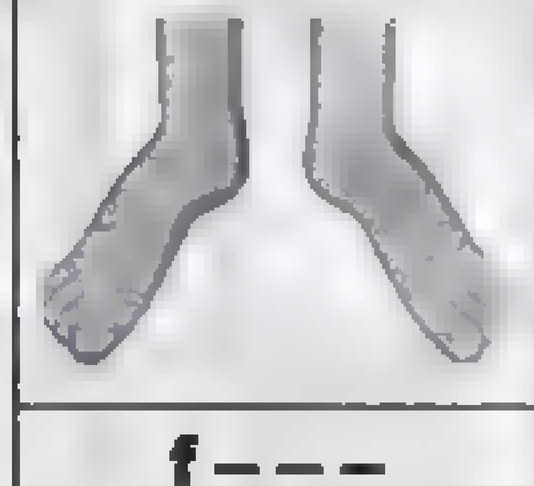
1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) Where did you eat?	a) I saw a fountain.
2) What did you eat?	b) I took some photos.
3) How did you go to school?	c) I ate in a restaurant.
4) What did you see?	d) I ate a sandwich.
	e) I went by bus.

2 Supply the missing letters.



t – –


f – – –


c – – – – – – – – –


t – – –

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) She (**walks – walk – go**) to school at half past seven.
2) I have two baby (**uncles – parents – cousins**).
3) He is (**walks – walking – walk**) in the park.
4) A duck (**have – has – having**) one beak.
5) We (**are – was – were**) in Cairo last weekend.
6) A (**parrot – frog – butterfly**) sometimes talks.
7) A farmer has (**computers – emails – animals**).
8) A (**concierge – firefighter – journalist**) works in a fire station.

B Reading Comprehension

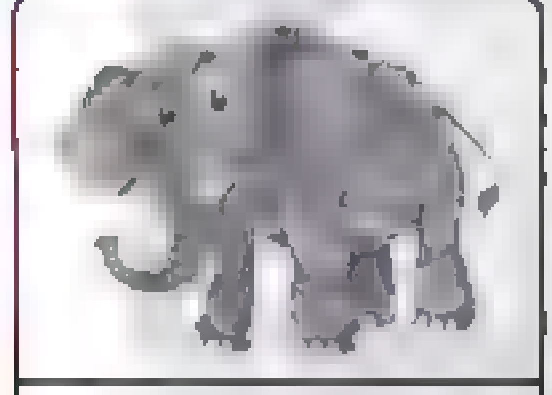
4 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

Venus is the hottest planet. It is 45°. Mercury is closer to the sun than Venus, but Venus is hotter. Neptune is the farthest planet from the sun. It is also the coldest.

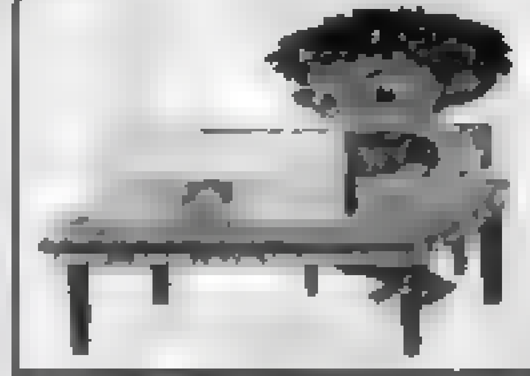
1) Neptune is the hottest planet. [ ]
2) Mercury is closer to the sun than Venus. [ ]
3) Venus is the coldest planet. [ ]
4) Neptune is the farthest planet from the sun. [ ]

C Pictorial Composition

5 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.


It has four ....


We're ....


You can ..... on your computer.


I can climb ....

D The Reader

6 Complete the following sentences.

1) It's 11 : 30 am. Grandma and grandpa are ....
2) The gingerbread man says to the cat "No, you can't .... me".
3) Grandma says "I've got you! Let's go ....".
4) The sly fox wants to .... the gingerbread man.

E Handwriting

7 Copy the following sentence.

Penguins and polar bears live in tundra. ....

Model Test (4)

A Vocabulary & Structure

1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) Where does the boat go?	a) It's a boat.
2) I want to	b) I want to see a crocodile.
3) What's this?	c) They're animals.
4) What do you want to see?	d) It goes on the river.
	e) see a turtle.

2 Supply the missing letters.


c – – –


g – – – –


c – – – – – –


m – – – –

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) I play in the **(kitchen – class – playground)** of my school.
2) Tarek **(eats – ate – eating)** a sandwich for lunch yesterday.
3) A **(bird – cat – tortoise)** has a beak.
4) A market seller **(helps – sends – sells)** fruit.
5) Adel **(gets – gets up – get up)** at half past six.
6) I do my homework **(after – before – at)** school.
7) Uranus is the **(sixth – seventh – eighth)** planet from the sun.
8) I have one brother and one **(grandparents – sister – uncles)**.

B Reading Comprehension

4 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

In the rainforest, there are lots of trees and other plants. It is often rainy and hot. Plants can grow very tall. Monkeys live in the trees. There are lots of birds and insects.

1) We can see rain in the rainforest.
2) Monkeys live under the trees.
3) There are tall trees in the rainforest.
4) There aren't birds or insects in the rainforest.

C Pictorial Composition

5 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.


It's made of ....


Kingfishers live in ....



Jack is fit, but ....


I .... on the weekend.

D The Reader

6 Complete the following sentences.

1) Grandpa and grandma sit in their ....
2) The gingerbread man is very fast. He comes to a ....
3) Grandpa sees the gingerbread man running and ....
4) The gingerbread man sells .... and the fox is hungry.

E Handwriting

7 Copy the following sentence.

These are my grandparents ....



Model Test (5)

A Vocabulary & Structure

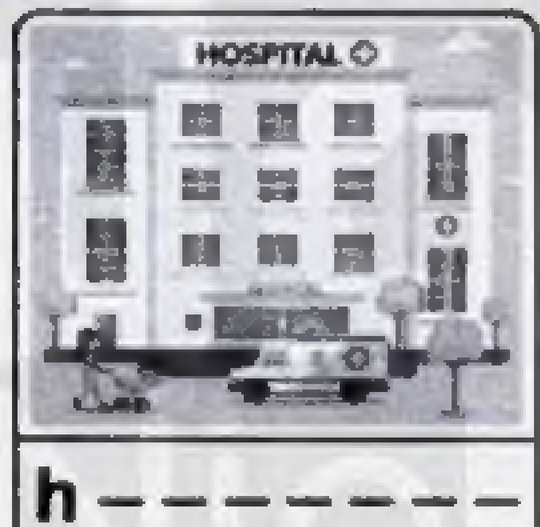
1 Match a part from (A) with a part from (B).

A	B
1) How did they travel?	a) She visited a library.
2) What did they play?	b) She cooked fish and rice.
3) What did she cook?	c) They stayed in a hotel.
4) What did she visit?	d) They traveled by train.
	e) They played basketball.

2 Supply the missing letters.

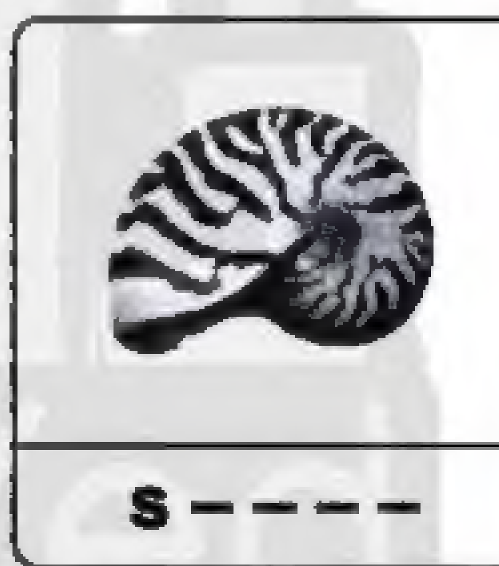


t - - - - -



h - - - - - - - -


c - - - - -


s - - - - -

3 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1) The **(doctor – farmer – teacher)** looks after animals on a farm.
2) She is **(play – plays – playing)** the piano.
3) A butterfly has **(wings – arms – legs)**.
4) We **(visited – visit – visits)** the fountain yesterday.
5) A canoe is a good way to travel on **(desert – land – lakes)**.
6) The **(sun – sky – moon)** makes water hot.
7) Neptune is **(far – farther – farthest)** from the sun.
8) Do crocodiles **(have – has – having)** wings?

B Reading Comprehension

4 Read and mark (✓) or (×).

Adel is a vet. He works in a hospital. He looks after sick animals. He looks after all kind of animals. He likes his job. He helps a lot of animals.

1) Adel works at the hospital. [ ]
2) Adel likes and uses computers. [ ]
3) Adel helps sick people. [ ]
4) Adel looks after sick animals. [ ]

C Pictorial Composition

5 Look at the pictures and write the missing parts.

			
It has one	We .... the museum.	I'm	The bike is ....

D The Reader

6 Complete the following sentences.

1) The gingerbread man runs into the ....
2) The .... wants to the gingerbread man.
3) Grandma uses sugar, milk, flour and ....
4) Grandma makes a ....

E Handwriting

7 Copy the following sentence.

Water falls from the sky as rain. ....